ATHENAE CANTABRIGIENSES.

VOL. I.

1500—1585.

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Athenae Cantabrigienses.

BY

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AND

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VOLUME I.

1500—1585.

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TO

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WE cannot submit this volume to the public without tendering our thanks to the Syndicate of the University library for unrestrained access to the noble collections there deposited. We must also express our sense of the courtesy of the Rev. Joseph Power, M.A., and Henry Bradshaw, esq., M.A. librarians. The latter gentleman has rendered us essential assistance with respect to various matters connected with Irish history and literature.

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Cambridge,
1st October, 1858.

INTRODUCTION.

Notwithstanding the somewhat narrow views, the inveterate prejudices, and the peculiar and occasionally uncouth language of Anthony a Wood, it cannot, we think, be denied that his Athenæ Oxonienses was felicitously designed, and executed with no mean ability. As this book reflected great lustre on the university of Oxford, it was naturally expected that a work of a similar character, devoted especially to the university of Cambridge, would follow in due course; indeed, the author of the Introduction to the second volume threw down a generous challenge "to some good Antiquary of the other University."

Henry Sampson, ejected from a fellowship at Pembroke hall for nonconformity 1662 and who subsequently for many years practised physic with reputation and success, appears to have made some collections for a history of the eminent men of this university.

Mr. Strype, in a letter to Ralph Thoresby, dated 4th August, 1709, remarks:—

> I perceive you have had the use of some of the manuscripts of Dr. Sampson. While he was alive he would have put me upon a task to write the history of the eminent men, and especially writers, of the University of Cambridge, and told me he had made great collections that would be serviceable that way. There is one of Cambridge now, an able man, that had been making collections divers years for that purpose. I wish he had the perusal of those papers. He is now in London, and, if I knew in whose hands Dr. Sampson's manuscripts were, I would endeavour to procure those collections for him to use. (1)

The able man to whom Strype refers was, no doubt, the Rev. Thomas Baker, of St. John's college. Drake, in his Eboracum,(1) says

(1) Thoresby's Letters, ii. 191. (2) p. 378.

that a history of the Cambridge writers was much expected from Mr. Baker, whom he with justice designates as "that great antiquary." It may be doubted however whether Mr. Baker ever purposed such a work. Certain it is that in a letter from him to Mr. Rawlins, of Pophill, dated 23rd August, 1735, the following passage occurs:

To your inquiry concerning Athenæ Cantabrigienses I can give you no sure account, only it is certain Mr. Richardson is making collections towards such a work, and I have furnished him with somewhat towards this college. (1)

Mr. Baker's valuable MSS. contain many important materials for an Athenæ Cantabrigienses; but the want of arrangement in these collections and the unfortunate circumstance that some of the volumes are at Cambridge and others in the British Museum greatly augment the labour connected with their use.

Mr. Morris Drake Morris, a fellow-commoner of Trinity college, compiled lives of the most illustrious men educated in the university from the foundation thereof unto the year 1715, collected from Bale, Pits, Fuller, Lloyd, Wood, Calamy, Walker, &c., in two volumes. The first volume, containing 534 pages, comprises the lives of the archbishops and bishops educated at Cambridge, with a complete index of names and a very large number of engraved portraits; the second volume contains the lives of learned men in general, and is entitled Athenæ Cantabrigienses. Only 319 pages are filled. There are a few portraits, and it has an index containing the names of those intended to be mentioned, as well as of those whose lives are given. These manuscripts he gave to Lord Harley, afterwards earl of Oxford, and they are now in the Harleian collection. (2)

Dr. William Richardson, master of Emmanuel college (1736—1775), the learned editor of Godwin De Præsulibus (and the gentleman mentioned by Mr. Baker), made collections for Athenæ Cantabrigienses in a folio volume without an index, preserved in the university library. (3) The number of persons noticed by Dr. Richardson is only about 350. The general utility of this volume is diminished by the use of short-hand and of symbols not easily interpreted. Cole used Dr. Richardson's collections, but could not master the stenography. Dr. Richardson made other collections on the subject, which have been lost.

(1) Masters' Life of Baker, 31. (2) No. 7176, 7177.
(3) Ff. 3. 32.

To Dr. Richardson also we owe the compilation of a Catalogue of the graduates of the university from 1500 to 1735, with certain additions extending to 1745. This is a work of vast labour and no slight utility. Unfortunately however it cannot always be depended upon, as it is clear that Dr. Richardson read old writing but imperfectly, which circumstance has led him into many errors.

A notice of the first edition of Graduati Cantabrigienses in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1787 thus commences:

The University of Cambridge have *at last* exerted themselves to bring to light a Catalogue of their Graduates * * * * Whether the indolence of her members will ever be so far surmounted as to give us anything like "*Athenæ Cantabrigienses*" time must shew. There are not wanting materials in Mr. Baker's excellent volumes; and perhaps, by the time Mr. Cole's collections are unlocked some antiquary now in infancy may attempt the Herculean task. (1)

Mr. Cole, to whose collections allusion is thus made, was the Rev. William Cole, of Milton near Cambridge, who was originally of Clare hall but removed to King's college. He died in 1782, bequeathing his vast and multifarious manuscript collections to the British Museum, with an injunction that they should not be opened till twenty years after his death. One of his great objects was the compilation of an Athenæ Cantabrigienses.

After thirty years' labour he thus records his bitter disappointment:

In good truth, whoever undertakes the drudgery of an Athenæ Cantabrigienses, must be contented with no prospect of credit or reputation to himself; and with the mortifying reflection, that after all his pains and study through life, he must be looked upon in an humble light, and only as a journeyman to Anthony Wood, whose excellent book of the same sort will ever preclude any other, who shall follow him in the same track, from all hopes of fame; and will only represent him as an imitator of so original a pattern. For at this time of day, all great characters, both Cantabrigians and Oxonians, are already published to the world, either in his books, or various others: so that the collection, unless the same characters are reprinted here, must be made up of second rate persons, and the refuse of authorship. However, as I have begun, and made so large a progress in this undertaking, it is death to think of leaving it off, though from the former considerations so little credit is to be expected from it.

W. Cole, May 17, 1777.

A year later, after quoting Dr. Johnson's striking reflections (2) on the tendency of antiquaries to forget the brevity of human life, he proceeds to remark:

However reasonable the observation may be there may be many palliatives in

(1) Gent. Mag. lvii. part. i. p. 247.

(2) Rambler, No. 71.

favour of the dilatory Antiquary. It is to be presumed he would make his work as perfect as he could; collect all the materials necessary for that purpose: in the mean time years slide from under us, and we leave our collections to others to piece together, who have not had the drudgery to collect, but have all ready to their hands. This is exactly my own case in respect to this Work, and the history of the County. I hope my industry will fall into the hands of a judicious brother Antiquary, who will make a proper use of them, when I am no more.

W. Cole, May 28, 1778.

Whilst we freely admit that Mr. Cole's voluminous collections have in many instances been very serviceable, we cannot but think that he was disposed rather to overrate the value of his materials. He certainly fell into the error pointed out by Dr. Johnson. He amassed more than he could digest.

Mr. Cole had the industry of Wood without his common sense. He affected Wood's prejudices, but the prejudices of Wood are to a great extent respectable; those of Cole are simply ridiculous.

Mr. Bruce in his introduction (1) to Sir John Hayward's Annals of the first four years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth adverts to the non-existence of an Athenæ Cantabrigienses as being daily more and more deplored. A similar sentiment is expressed by the editors of the Churches of Cambridgeshire. (2)

The publication of an Athenæ Cantabrigienses was one of the projects of the Ecclesiastical History Society, upon the dissolution of which Mr. Halliwell sent a communication to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (3 May, 1852), in which he stated that he despaired, for the present, of the production of such a work, and suggested the publication of a limited impression of Cole's manuscript Athenæ.(3) This occasioned another communication to the Society (18 April, 1853), by the Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A. of Caius college.(4) Mr. Smith considered Mr. Halliwell took too desponding a view of the matter; and, after pointing out the most palpable sources of information, strongly pressed the resident members of the university to turn their attention to the subject, and, by the publication of the work, raise an enduring memorial to the honour of their Alma Mater.

Upon consideration of all the circumstances it appeared to us that the difficulties of the undertaking although not slight were not insuperable, and we therefore determined to attempt a work which

(1) Dated 31 Oct. 1839. (2) p. 84.
(3) Communication to Camb. Antiq. Soc. i. 49. (4) Ibid. 65.

should comprehend notices of: 1. Authors. 2. Cardinals, archbishops, bishops, abbats, heads of religious houses and other church dignitaries. 3. Statesmen, diplomatists, military and naval commanders. 4. Judges and eminent practitioners of the civil or common law. 5. Sufferers for religious or political opinions. 6. Persons distinguished for success in tuition. 7. Eminent physicians and medical practitioners. 8. Artists, musicians, and heralds. 9. Heads of colleges, professors, and principal officers of the university. 10. Benefactors to the university and colleges, or to the public at large.

This scheme is more comprehensive than Wood's. It must however be observed that although he avowedly gives only the lives of eminent writers and of bishops; yet in his Fasti, the interest and utility of which seem to be generally acknowledged, he notices many persons who do not come within either of the specified classes.

For various reasons which it can hardly be necessary to particularise it appeared to us that the year 1500 was convenient as a point of commencement.

Three modes of arrangement suggested themselves:

(i) Alphabetically. The most convenient undoubtedly for reference, but nearly useless for any other purpose, and unpleasant and repulsive to the general reader.

(ii) By colleges. But in many, especially the earlier cases, the colleges are unknown or uncertain, and even in comparatively recent times degrees have been conferred on persons who are not recorded as of any particular college. In several cases also the same individual has been of two, three, and even four colleges.

(iii) Chronologically, the date of death when known or capable of calculation being adopted, and in the remaining cases the latest date at which the party is known to have been living. There are obvious advantages attending this mode of arrangement. The work is better adapted for continuous perusal. If, from any cause its progress should be suspended, the portion actually executed will possess a certain extent of completeness. Lastly, it may be continued from time to time as occasion may require.

Upon the whole the advantages of a chronological arrangement appeared so decisive that we resolved upon its adoption.

The copious references which we have given will enable the accuracy of the work to be tested, and guide those readers who require additional information to the attainment of the same.

We trust that it may be considered that we have diligently used all available sources of information, and performed our task without regard to personal or party considerations.

ATHENAE CANTABRIGIENSES.

THOMAS ROTHERAM, sometimes for a reason which does not distinctly appear, called SCOT, son of sir Thomas Rotheram, knt., and Alice his wife, was born at Rotherham in Yorkshire, on the feast of S. Bartholomew, 1423. After being educated in his native town under an able master, whose name has unfortunately not been preserved, he removed to King's college, whereof he was appointed one of the original fellows 1443. He subsequently became rector of Ripple in Kent, and provost of the college of Wingham in the same county. The latter preferment he resigned in 1463. He proceeded D.D. 1460, and in 1463 was incorporated in that degree at Oxford. In 1465 he obtained the rectory of S. Vedast, London. He was chaplain to Edward IV., secretary of state, and keeper of the privy seal, and was consecrated bishop of Rochester in 1468, in which year he became provost of the collegiate church of Beverley. This dignity he appears to have retained till 1472. In 1468 he was ambassador to France, and the next year was elected chancellor of this university, which office he again held in 1473, 1475, and 1483. From Rochester he was in 1471 translated to Lincoln, and before his confirmation went on an embassy to Burgundy. In Feb. 1473-4 he was constituted lord high chancellor of England. He accompanied the king to France on the inglorious expedition which terminated in the peace of Pecquigni, and the negociations between the duke of Burgundy and Louis XI. were chiefly entrusted to him. French gold was lavished on the English courtiers, and the chancellor is said to have secured an annual pension of 2000 crowns. He was elected master of Pembroke hall 23 May 1480, and in the same year was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York, holding with it the mastership of Pembroke for about seven years. Soon after his translation to York he obtained, agreeably to the common practice of the time, a general pardon from the king. He was one of the executors of Edward IV. Shortly after that monarch's death, when his queen went into sanctuary at Westminster with her younger son the duke of York, archbishop Rotheram incautiously delivered her the great seal, but soon sent for it again, and it was restored to him. He seems to have been unwittingly one of the instruments of persuading the queen to the fatal step of delivering up her son to the protector Gloucester, who took the great seal from the archbishop, whom he committed to the Tower, whence he was released after a brief interval, during which the university addressed the protector on his behalf. The archbishop on his discharge from custody retired to his diocese and seems thereafter to have taken no prominent part in political affairs. An oft-repeated statement that he crowned Richard at York appears without foundation. He died at Cawood 29 May 1500, in the 77th year of his age. Although Sutton and Luton in Bedfordshire, and Cawood have been severally named as his place of sepulture, there is good evidence that he was interred, pursuant to his testamentary request, with great solemnity on the north side of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin at the east end of the cathedral of York, under a simple but elegant altar-tomb of marble which he had erected. This was destroyed by the fire of 1829, though soon afterwards restored at the cost of the rector and fellows of Lincoln college. Many and important were his works of charity and piety. At Cambridge he completed the schools, with the library above, to which he pre-

sented about 200 volumes. For this munificence the senate by solemn decree placed him amongst their principal benefactors, for whom special commemorative services were to be periodically celebrated. He contributed to the re-erection of Great S. Mary's church, gave the university the patronage of the vicarage of Campsall, Yorkshire, and was a benefactor to the library of Pembroke hall. He is deemed a second founder of Lincoln college, Oxford, endowing it with revenues whereby the fellowships were increased from seven to twelve, finishing the buildings, and giving a code of statutes. He founded in his native town a college, dedicated to the Holy Jesus, for a provost, three fellows, one to teach grammar, another music, and a third writing and arithmetic, as also six choristers. This institution was unfortunately suppressed at the reformation. He established the fraternity of the Holy Trinity in the church of Luton, Bedfordshire, and greatly amplified and adorned his archiepiscopal palaces of Whitehall, Southwell, and Bishopthorpe. By his will, completed on his natal anniversary the feast of S. Bartholomew 1498, he made provision for the final establishment of Jesus college Rotherham, stating that whereas he had offended God in his ten Commandments, he designed that the ten persons of which the society consisted should pray for him. In addition to £200. in money and appropriated rectories, manors, and lands, estimated at £91. 5*s.* 10*d.* per annum, he gave to that college chalices, paxbreds, a cross, and other articles of plate, as also various costly vestments, a mitre of cloth-of-gold, having two knops of silver enamelled for the Barnebishop, splendidly illuminated missals and other service-books. He bequeathed a suit of vestments to the church of Luton where his mother and brother were buried. To his church of York he gave his best mitre, which had cost him 500 marks, weighed 115 oz. troy, and was adorned with the crowned image of S. Margaret standing on the dragon and holding a cross in one hand and a book in the other; also £100. to the vicars-choral. To the church of Lincoln £20. for reparations, in addition to a mitre and pastoral staff which he had formerly given. To the church of Rochester £10. for building a library. To King's college, besides large sums paid in the time of provost Wodlarke towards the building of its magnificent chapel, his best suit of red and gold vestments, with six copes and all things pertaining to priest, deacon and subdeacon; also £100. for completing the chapel. To the college of Wingham and the church of Ripple he left chalices worth £5. each. Nor was he unmindful of his domestics. To one, besides monies advanced for his preferment in marriage and otherwise, he gave certain lands. To all a half-year's wages and a quarter's board. Every esquire, valet, and groom of his chamber was to have from his stable a horse worth 20*s*. Considerable real estates in the counties of Bedford, Hertford, and Buckingham were devised to sir Thomas Rotheram, knt., his brother's eldest son and the heirs male of his body, remainder to George his brother and the heirs male of his body. He gave rich and valuable plate to George Rotheram, Thomas St. George his niece's husband, and Richard Westwold who had married his sister's daughter, devised a manor to Ann this gentleman's eldest daughter, and manors and lands to his kinsman John Scot, the inheritor of a small estate in the parish of Ecclesfield, which had descended in the same name and blood from time immemorial, and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to his brother Richard Scot and the heirs male of his body. Of this will he appointed Alcock bishop of Ely the supervisor, bequeathing him, that he might pray for him, a standing gilt goblet and cover. The portrait of the archbishop is in the picture gallery at Oxford, and has been engraved. His arms were V. 3 bucks trippant A. unguled O. They were also borne by Roger Rotheram, archdeacon of Rochester and Leicester, canon of Lincoln, and master of King's hall in this university, who died in 1477, and was no doubt a relative of the archbishop.

Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Rymer. Lord Campbell's Chancellors. Alumn. Eton. 103. Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. 667. Cooper's Ann. of Cambridge, i. 222, 223, 225. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 35. Wood's Annals, Ath. Oxon. C. & H. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 219. Hunter's S. Yorksh. Poulson's Beverlac, 653. Excerpt. Historica. Pietas Oxon. Oxford Coll. Stat. Lel. Itin. v. 91, vi. 66. Dugd. Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 1441. Browne's York Cath. Drake's Eboracum. Lingard's Hist. Eng. Davies's York Records. Warton's Hist. of English Poetry.

THOMAS JANN, Doctor of Decrees of Oxford, was incorporated here 1495. He was a native of Milton Abbas, Dorsetshire, and educated at Winchester college and New college, Oxford, of which last he was elected perpetual fellow 1456. After holding various benefices and cathedral preferments he was made bishop of Norwich 1499. He died Sept. 1500, and was buried in Norwich cathedral, being a benefactor to New college and S. Mary's church, Oxford. He has been confounded with one of a similar name, elected from Eton to King's college 1488, twenty years before which period this bishop was commissary of the university of Oxford. Arms: V. a Lion rampant O. armed and langued G. depressed by a fess of the last.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 543. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 547. Alumn. Eton. 100.

JOHN ALCOCK, son of William Alcock, sometime burgess of Kingston-upon-Hull, and Joan his wife, was born at Beverley. After being educated in grammar in that town he removed to Cambridge, where he commenced LL.D. in or before 1461, in which year he became rector of S. Margaret Fish-street London, and dean of S. Stephen's Westminster. He was constituted master of the rolls in 1462, and in 1468 prebendary of S. Paul's and Salisbury. He seems also to have been at some period suffragan to the bishop of Norwich. In 1470 he was of the privy council, and was despatched on an embassy to the king of Castile. In 1471 he was appointed of the privy council to Edward prince of Wales (afterwards Edward V.) and a commissioner to treat with the king of Scots. He was consecrated bishop of Rochester in 1472. In July 1473 he resigned the vicarage of Caistor in Norfolk, and was instituted to the rectory of Wrentham in Suffolk 28 May 1474. From April to Sept. 1474, under an arrangement of which no similar example is known, he was lord chancellor conjointly with Rotheram bishop of Lincoln. In 1476 he was translated to Worcester and became lord president of Wales, being apparently the first occupant of that office. He was removed by the protector Gloucester from the situation he held as preceptor to the young king Edward V., but appears to have enjoyed his liberty during the usurpation of Richard III. Soon after the accession of Henry VII. he was again lord chancellor for a short period. In 1486 he was translated to the see of Ely. He performed whilst bishop of Worcester the baptismal ceremony for Arthur eldest son of Henry VII., as he did when bishop of Ely for the princess Margaret, afterwards queen of Scots. His death occurred at Wisbech castle 1 Oct. 1500, and he was buried in a sumptuous chapel he had erected for himself at the north-east end of Ely cathedral, under a tomb with his effigy thereon. He is the supposed author of an English Metrical Comment on the Seven Penitential Psalms, of which a fragment exists in MS. Harl. 1704. His published writings are: 1. Spousage of a Virgin to Christ, 1486. 2. Hill of Perfection, 1497, 1499, 1501. 3. Sermons upon 8 ch. Luke. 4. Gallicantus Johannis Alcock episcopi Eliensis ad fratres suos curatos in sinodo apud Bernwell, 1498. 5. Abbey of the Holy Ghost, 149...1531. 6. Castle of Labour, translated from the French, 1536. He was an excellent architect and the comptroller of the royal works and buildings under Henry VII. Proofs of his architectural skill and taste still exist in Great S. Mary's, Cambridge, and his chapel in Ely cathedral. He adorned many of his manors with new and costly buildings, and erected in his palace at Ely a noble hall and gallery. His revenues were spent in acts of hospitality and magnificence. He, in or about 1476, founded a free grammar-school at Hull. In 1481 he visited and reformed the priory of Little Malvern, rebuilt the church, repaired the convent, and in a great measure discharged their debts. He enlarged the collegiate church of Westbury, and erected and endowed a chantry chapel in Trinity church, Hull, wherein his parents were buried. He was a benefactor to Peterhouse, but his most memorable work was the foundation in 1497 of Jesus college, on the site of the ancient but reduced nunnery of S. Rhadegund. The chapel at Ely, wherein this learned pious and munificent prelate was interred, was long allowed to remain in a dilapidated and disgraceful condition, but has been recently restored at the cost of Jesus college. In that college is a portrait of the bishop which has been several times

engraved, and his portrait is, or was, in the east window of the church of Little Malvern. His arms were A. on a cheveron between 3 cocks heads erased S. crested & jalloped G. a mitre O.

Richardson's Godwin. Bentham & Stevenson's Ely. Herbert's Ames. Antiq. Repert. ii. 383. Lel. Itin. i. 50, 51. Lel. Coll. iv. 204, 254. Clive's Ludlow, 151, 291. Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. Nichols's Grants of Edw. V. Foss's Judges. Dugd. Monast. ed. Caley, iv. 446, 452. Beloe's Anecd. i. 209. MS. Parker, 170, 225. Fuller's Worthies. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Poulson's Beverlac, 480. Woodham's Camb. Heraldry. Biog. Brit. Tickell's Hull, 133, 204, 208, 800, 825. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 111, 127. MS. Richardson, 224.

JOHN WARKWORTH, of the diocese of Durham, was in if not before 1469 fellow of Peterhouse, and in 1473 being B.D. was appointed master of that college. He was canon of Southwell 1474 to 1498, vicar of Wisbech S. Peter, and rector of Leverington in the Isle of Ely and Cottenham in Cambridgeshire, chaplain to Gray, bishop of Ely, proctor for the clergy of the diocese of Ely in the convocation of 1474, and became D.D. He died in Oct. or Nov. 1500. He has been presumed to be the author of a Chronicle of the first thirteen years of the reign of king Edward IV. printed by the Camden Society 1839. By his will, dated 28 May 1498, he desired to be buried in his chapel, in the south part of the nave of S. Mary without Trumpington gates, and appointed services for the souls of himself, his parents, and bishop Gray. He also gave legacies to his churches of Leverington and Cottenham, and the monasteries of Ely, Croyland, and Barnwell. He constituted his college, where his portrait is preserved and to which he had been otherwise a benefactor, his residuary legatee.

Parker's Scel. Cantab. MS. Baker, iv. 163. Introd. to Warkworth's Chronicle. MS. Cole, xxv. 199, 200, 201.

THOMAS LANGTON, born at Appleby, after being educated by the friars Carmelite of that place, went to Oxford, and as it seems to Queen's college there, but the plague breaking out he removed to Cambridge, and became, it is conjectured, a member of Clare hall. In 1461 he was elected fellow of Pembroke hall, and in the following year served the office of proctor of this university, where he ultimately took the degree of doctor of canon law, in which he was incorporated at Oxford. In 1467 he went on an embassy to France, in 1478 was prebendary of S. Decuman in the church of Wells, and 18 Feb. 1477-8 was collated to the treasurership of the cathedral of Exeter. He was also master of the hospital of S. Julian, Southampton. He was instituted to the rectory of Allhallows, Bread street, London, 1 July 1480, and to that of Allhallows, Lombard street in the same city, 14 May 1482. In 1483 he became prebendary of North Kelsey in the church of Lincoln, and the same year was consecrated bishop of S. David's. He was ambassador to Rome and France 1484, in which year he was translated to the see of Salisbury, became provost of Queen's college, Oxford, 6 Dec. 1487, and was translated to Winchester 1493. He quitted the provostship of Queen's in or perhaps before 1495. On 22 Jan. 1500-1 he was elected archbishop of Canterbury, but died before confirmation on the 27th of the same month. He was buried at Winchester in a chapel he had erected on the south side of the cathedral there. He contributed £10. to the erection of Great S. Mary's Cambridge, and in 1497 gave to Pembroke hall a cup of silver-gilt, weighing 67 ounces, commonly called the Anathema cup. By his will he bequeathed considerable sums of money to the priests in Clare hall, and £40. to the chest of that house; to Queen's College, Oxford, 6*s*. 8*d*. to each fellow, 40 marks to the eleemosynary chest, and a suit of vestments for a priest, deacon, and subdeacon, also four copes. He gave 8 marks yearly to a chaplain to celebrate for him, his parents, and all faithful deceased, for one hundred years in the church of Appleby, bequeathed legacies to the Carmelites of Appleby and to the friars of Oxford and Cambridge, and gave 200 marks and lands in Westmorland to Elizabeth his sister and her husband Rowland Machel. This prelate took care to have youths trained up at his charge in grammar and music, in which latter he much delighted, in a school set apart for the purpose in the precincts of his palace, examined them himself and encouraged them by good words and small rewards, saying that the way to increase virtue was to praise it.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 550. Le Neve's Fasti. Rymer. Richardson's Godwin. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 217. Smith's College Plate, 6. Wood's Colleges & Halls. Newcourt's Repert. i. 245.

JOHN DOGGET, born at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, was a nephew of cardinal Bourchier, and was elected from Eton to King's college 1451, ordained priest 1460, became prebendary of Roscombe in the church of Sarum and of Clifton in the church of Lincoln 1473, prebendary of Rampton in the church of Southwell 1474, and of Chardstock in the church of Sarum 1475. On 17 April 1479, being then treasurer of the church of Chichester, he was constituted one of four ambassadors to the pope and the princes of Sicily and Hungary, and on 9 July 1480 was first in a commission to the king of Denmark. He was chancellor of the church of Sarum 1485, when he resigned the prebend of Bytton in that church. In 1483 he was chaplain to Richard III. and vicar-general of the diocese of Sarum, and became chancellor of the church of Lichfield 13 Feb. 1488-9. He took the degree of doctor of canon law at Bologna, and in 1489 a grace passed for his incorporation in this university whensoever he should return thereto. He was rector of Eastbourne, Sussex, 1491, when his rectory-house and buildings were destroyed by fire and he lost £600. He was elected provost of King's college 1499, and the same year was, it is said, archdeacon of Chester. He died April 1501, and was buried in Salisbury cathedral. He founded a chapel at Sherborne and was a benefactor to King's college, and author of Examinatorium in Phædonem Platonis, MS. Addit. 10, 344. Arms: G. 2 greyhounds rampant combatant A.

Le Neve's Fasti. Rymer, xiii. 108, 121. Alumn. Eton. 35, 108. Parker's Sceletos Cantab. Univ. & Coll. Doc. 245. MS. Baker, xxiv. 2. MS. Cole, i. 117, xiii. 52, xxv. 192, 194. MS. Harl. 483, p. 16 b.

HENRY PARKER, a Carmelite of Doncaster and D.D. of this university, was author of Dives et Pauper, a compendious Treatise upon the ten commandments, 1493, 1496, 1538, 1586, and is presumed to have been living in or after 1501.

Wood's Ath. Ox. i. 46. Herbert's Ames.

ROGER BEMUNDE occurs as prior of the Dominicans at Norwich 1501, in which year he commenced D.D. in this university.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iv. 339.

EDWARD STORY, of the diocese of York, was admitted fellow of Pembroke hall in or about 1444, and in 1450 was elected master of Michaelhouse. He was chaplain and confessor to Elizabeth queen of Edward IV., chancellor of the university 1468, and in the same year became bishop of Carlisle, was again chancellor of the university 1471 to 1473, and was translated to the see of Chichester 1477, when or about which time he resigned his mastership. In 1480 he baptized the princess Bridget daughter to Edward IV. He died 29 Jan. 1502-3, and was buried in his cathedral under a large inlaid slab since removed into the nave. In his lifetime he gave farms at Longstanton and Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, to Pembroke hall; he was also a benefactor to Michaelhouse, where and at Pembroke hall his exequies were annually celebrated. He founded the prebendal freeschool at Chichester, and erected the magnificent market-cross yet existing in the centre of that city. His will, dated 8 Dec. 1502, was proved 27 March following. His arms were per fess A. & S. a pale counterchanged three storks of the second.

Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 214. Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex, i. 67, 145, 168. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 122, 143.

HENRY BOST, B.D., was master of King's hall in this university 1477 to 1483, fellow of Eton college 27 March 1477, provost of that college 3 March 1477-8, and of Queen's college, Oxford, 1482 to 1487. He died 7 Feb. 1502-3, and was buried in the chapel of Eton college at the entrance into the choir whereof is a brass with the effigy of a priest under three rich canopies, also 2 shields, 1. a fess, 2. a fess between 3 escocheons, each charged with a maunch, also these lines underneath:

Marmor hoc Henrici Bost Ossa tegit, dedit illi
Moribus et Studio candida Vita Decus.
Artibus et sacræ potatum Fonte Sophiæ;
Ornavit Titulis pluribus Oxonium.
Illius Auspiciis Elemosyna Conjugis uncti
Edvardi quarti larga pluebat opem.
Hujus Collegii dextro Moderamine Habenas
Præpositus tenuit, nec secus hic obiit.
Namque quod est Patris, quod Præpositi, moriturus
Dotavit Sponsam Pignore perpetuo.
Sunt alii plures Tituli sunt Laude ferenda
Facta Viri Brevitas quæ reticere jubet.
Post ter quingentos vergebat tertius Annus
A Puero Christo Stamina nigra trahens
Februa septeno jam Lux regnabat in Orbe
Cum rapuit Mundo tertia Parca Virum.

He gave to Eton college 100 marks and lands of the yearly value of £20.

Wood's Colleges & Halls. Alumn. Eton. 3, 53. Lipscombe's Bucks. iv. 485. MS. Cole, xxx. 65.

HENRY DEANE is said to have been educated in or to have graduated at Cambridge, though he is also claimed for the university of Oxford, and has been confidently asserted to have been a member of New college. He was prior of Lanthony, Monmouthshire, and in 1495 was constituted lord chancellor of Ireland, of which realm he was also deputy and lord justice. In this office he performed good service to the crown, especially against the impostor Perkin Warbeck. In 1496 he became bishop of Bangor, was translated to Salisbury 1499, and was made lord chancellor of England 13 Oct. 1500. On 26 April 1501 he was elected archbishop of Canterbury. He died at Lambeth 15 Feb. 1502-3, and was buried with great pomp in the midst of the martyrdom in his cathedral church under a marble tomb adorned with brass plates. He is regarded as an eminent benefactor to the see of Bangor, built great part of the archiepiscopal residence at Otford, and gave to the cathedral church of Canterbury a silver image of S. John the Evangelist weighing 151 oz. His arms were A. on a cheveron G. between 3 birds S. as many crosiers of the field.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 551. Richardson's Godwin. Willement's Cant. Cath. Le Neve's Fasti.

GERARD SKIPWITH, of the diocese of York, B.A. 1450, was fellow of Pembroke hall, proctor of the university 1456, rector of Eltisley, Cambridgeshire, 1465, left the college the following year, and died 1502. He gave to his college many books, an annual rent from an estate at Gamlingay, and farms at Eltisley and Waresley in Huntingdonshire.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 216. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. vi. 366.

JOHN PERCIVAL, who studied philosophy in both the universities of England, afterwards entered the Carthusian order and was in much esteem for his piety and erudition. He was author of 1. Compendium divini amoris, reprinted Paris, 1530. 2. Epistolæ ad solitarios; besides other things as it is said. He flourished 1502.

Bale. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 3.

EDWARD SHOULDHAM was LL.D. and fellow of Trinity hall when ordained priest 17 April 1473; he was rector of Therfield, Hertfordshire, 1485, and canon of Lincoln 1488. He was also canon of the collegiate church of Carantock, Cornwall, and rector of Kelshall in Hertfordshire. He went out doctor of the civil law 1501, and in 1502 was elected master of Trinity hall. He died before 27 June 1503, and was buried in his church of Therfield, the fine roof of which was built by him. Arms: S. on a fess between 3 doves A. as many crescents of the field. His sister Elizabeth was abbess of Barking in Essex.

Le Neve's Fasti. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. iii. 587. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. MS. Cole, xxv. 201.

REGINALD BRAY was son of sir Richard Bray, knt., and the lady Joan his second wife, but we have no account of the time or place of his birth or of his early education. He held the situation of receiver-general and steward of the household to sir Henry Stafford the second husband of Margaret countess of Richmond, and after sir Henry's death continued to hold the same offices under the countess. In 1 Rich. 3. he had a general pardon. He took a most active part in the measures which resulted in the overthrow of Richard III. and the accession of Henry VII. whom he accompanied to Bosworth-field, where he was made a knight banneret. At Henry's coronation he was created knight of the bath, and was subsequently elected K.G., constituted constable of Oakham castle, joint chief-justice of all the forests south of Trent, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and lord high treasurer. He was high-steward of the university of Oxford 1494, and is believed to have also held the same office in this university. In 1497 he was speaker of the house of commons. He died 5 Aug. 1503, possessed of great wealth, and was buried in a chantry chapel which he had erected in S. George's chapel Windsor. He was a man of singular wisdom, a fervent lover of justice, and a devoted son of the church. The chapters of Durham and Lincoln

admitted him and his wife into fraternity, and by his will, dated 4 Aug. and proved 28 Nov. 1503, he gave various bequests for pious and charitable uses. He and his wife were benefactors to Jesus college and Pembroke hall. He had great delight in architecture and remarkable taste therein, completed S. George's chapel at Windsor, and is said to have designed Henry the seventh's chapel at Westminster. His portrait was in a window in the priory of Great Malvern, and has been engraved. He married his cousin Catharine, daughter of — Hussey, esq., but had no issue. Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4 A. a cheveron between three eagles legs erased a la quise S. 2 & 3 Vaire 3 bendlets G. Badge a hempbreaker. Motto: Serra comme a Dieu plaira.

Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Test. Vetust. 446. Willement's Windsor. Manning's Speakers, 138. Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. ed. Halliwell, 28.

HUGH TROTTER, D.D. of Queens' college, proctor of the university 1474 and surveyor of the works at Great S. Mary's 1487, was provost of the collegiate church of Beverley 1490, in which year he was made prebendary of Dunnington in the church of York. He quitted this prebend in the following year, when he was collated to that of Norwell Palshall in the church of Southwell, which he resigned 1492-3. On 23 Jan. 1493-4 he became precentor of York, but resigned in 1494, on being collated to the treasurership of that church, in which office he died in or about Sept. 1503. He was one of archbishop Rotheram's executors, founded a fellowship in Queens' college for a priest whom he required to preach in York cathedral in the fifth year of his regency, and gave the university 40*s*. for the fabric of Great S. Mary's.

Le Neve's Fasti. Poulson's Beverlac, 653. Hearne's Lib. Niger Scac. 680, 681. MS. Baker, xxiv. 27. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 214.

OLIVER KING, a native of London, was elected from Eton to King's college 1449, and was proctor of the university 1459. He was master of the hospital of S. John Baptist, Dorchester, 1474 to 1477, was also secretary to Edward prince of Wales, son of Henry VI., and on 8 March 1475-6, being then described as master of the seven liberal arts and licentiate in laws, was constituted by Edward IV. his principal secretary for the French tongue. He subsequently became secretary of state, and filled this office for many years successively, with the exception of the reign of Richard III. He was also occasionally employed in embassies. In 1479-80 he was preferred to the prebend of Botevant in the church of York, which he seems to have exchanged for that of Fridaythorpe in the same church Feb. 1487-8. He also had the prebend of Eigne in the church of Hereford, which he resigned 1480. On 30 Oct. in that year he had a grant of a canonry of Windsor, being then or about that time constituted registrar of the order of the Garter. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Oxford 17 April 1482, became prebend of Rugmere in the church of S. Paul 2 May 1487, and archdeacon of Berks 28 Sept. in the same year. About this time he proceeded LL.D. On 12 July 1490 he was installed archdeacon of Taunton, and on 23 March following dean of Hereford, but resigned that preferment 27 June 1491. He was made bishop of Exeter by papal provision Oct. 1, 1492, and was translated to Bath and Wells 1495. He died in Aug. or Sept. 1503, his will being proved 24 Oct. in that year. He is supposed to have been buried at Windsor in a small chantry chapel, near which are portraits of Edward prince of Wales, Edward IV., Edward V. and Henry VII., and this inscription:

Orate pro Domino Olivero Kyng, Juris...... Professore, ac illustriss. Edwardi primogeniti Regis Henrici sexti, et Serenissimorum Regum Edwardi quarti, Edwardi quinti, Henrici septimi, Principali Secretario, dignissimi Ordinis Garterii Registro, et hujus sacri Collegii Canonico, An. Domini 1489. *Et postea per dictum Illustrissimum Regem Henr. septim. Anno Domini* 1492, *ad sedem Exoniensem commendato.*

His arms as depicted on the screen of this chantry are, A. a fess engrailed V. between 2 ducal coronets S. Bishop King pulled down the old abbey-church at Bath, and commenced the present structure, which although finished in a later age may be regarded as a striking monument of his taste and munificence.

Alumn. Eton. 107. Richardson's Godwin. Nugæ Antiquæ. Newcourt's Repert. Ellis's Letters, (1) i. 34, 38. Pote's Windsor, 60, 370. Rymer. Anstis's Garter, i. 227. Willement's Windsor. Warner's Bath, 151, 242, Appendix, No. xlix. Dug. Monast. ed. Caley, ii. 260, 270. Hearne's Otterbourne, 713. MS. Cole, i. 141, xiii. 41.

HUMPHREY FITZWILLIAM, who appears to have been the son of sir Richard Fitzwilliam, of Ecclesfield, and Elizabeth his wife, was fellow of Pembroke hall, and became in 1498 prebendary of Gevendale in the church of York. He was D.D. 1502, and vicechancellor of this university the same year, dying in that office in Oct. 1503.

Le Neve's Fasti. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 217. Pote's Windsor, 372. Collins's Peerage.

ROBERT BALE, born in Norfolk, entered into the Carmelite order in Norwich, and studied partly at Oxford and partly at Cambridge. He became prior of the house of Carmelites at Burnham Norton, Norfolk, and dying 11 Nov. 1503 was there buried. He had a high reputation for piety and erudition, and bequeathed to his convent a considerable library of books, some of which were of his own composition. He wrote 1. Historia Heliæ Prophetæ. 2. Officium Simonis [Stock] Angli. 3. Annales breves ordinis Carmelitarum; besides sermons and other things of a similar character.

Wood's Ath. Ox. ed. Bliss i. 7. Bale. Pits. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 230.

JOHN BARLEY, vicar of Mateshale, Norfolk, 1466, was in 1483 elected master of Gonville hall. He was D.D. and in 1501 became rector of S. Michael Coslany in Norwich. He died 1503. He was a benefactor to the buildings of his college.

Parker's Sceletos Cantab. Blomefield's Hist. Norfolk, iv. 493.

ROBERT GILBERT, rector of Wing in Rutlandshire, died 11 Dec. 1503, and is buried at Wing in the church whereof is the following inscription on a brass plate:

Pray for the soulle of Mastyr Robert Gilbert late Parson of this Parishe Chyrch of Wynge, and for all Christen Soules, wych decessed the XI. *day of December in the yere of our Lord* AM.VC. *and* iij.

He gave £20. to Peterhouse for the observance of an annual obiit by the master and fellows of that college.

Wright's Rutland, 139. MS. Cole, xlii. 47.

JOHN BARKER, elected from Eton to King's college 1464, was commonly called the sophister of King's, and composed a work on logic entitled Scutum inexpugnabile, to which Bryan Rowe, also of King's college, wrote a preface. Barker subsequently entered the order of friars minor. The date of his death has not been ascertained.

MS. Cole, xiii. 85, 130.

WILLIAM DOUGHTY, of the diocese of York, was ordained acolyte 1 Mar. 1487-8, subdeacon 22 of the same month, deacon April 1488, and priest May following. He was chaplain to Alcock bishop of Ely, by whom he was constituted chancellor of that diocese 1490. He occurs in 1497 as master of the free chapel of S. Mary-next-the-sea at Newton, Isle of Ely. This preferment he resigned 1498, proceeded LL.B. 1499, and was rector of Elm, Isle of Ely, with Emneth, Norfolk, 1500. He died about 1503.

Stevenson's Supp. to Bentham's Ely.

SIR ROGER ORMSTON, knt., who seems to have died about the beginning of 1504, was high-steward of the university. It is probable he held some office in the court of Henry VII.

Halstead's Genealogies, 513. MS. Baker, xxiv. 30. Excerpta Historica, 120.

ROBERT HALOME occurs as principal of S. Paul's inn 16 April 1504.

MS. Cole, v. 55, xlvii. 3.

THOMAS REDE, M.D., practised physic in Cambridge and appears to have been a man of good property. He died about 1504, and by his will dated 16 Aug. in that year desired to be buried before the image of S. Catharine in the church of the Holy Trinity; and bequeathed 20*s.* to the high altar, also small sums to the gilds of S. Ursula, S. Catharine, and S. George in the same church, and to the gilds of S. Thomas the Martyr and S. Augustine in the town of Cambridge. He devised to Agnes his wife and her heirs his tenements in Cambridge called the Crane and the Chequers, a garden in Walls-lane, an orchard called the Ashyard, the tenement in which he dwelt, and lands in the towns and fields of Trumpington, Shelford, Newnham, and Cambridge, she paying his debts and finding a priest to celebrate in Trinity church for the souls of himself, his parents and benefactors for the term of five years.

MS. Baker, vi. 202.

JOHN MORDAUNT, son and heir of William Mordaunt and Margaret [Pec] his wife, had succeeded to his paternal inheritance in 1481, at which time his mother was living. He was one of the king's commanders at the battle of Stoke 20 June 1487, and was elected speaker of the house of commons in the Parliament which met at Westminster 3 Nov. following, being representative of the county of Bedford. He was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law 10 Sept. 1495, was constituted one of the king's serjeants 25 Nov. in the same year, and chief justice of Chester in or about 1499. He received the honour of knighthood at the creation of Henry prince of Wales 18 Feb. 1502-3, and on 6 April 1504 was appointed high steward of this university. He became chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster 24 June in that year. On 28 Aug. following he had a grant from the pope of special liberties and privileges, and died between 5 Sept. and 6 Dec. 1504. He married Edith daughter and heiress of sir Nicholas Latimer, knt., of Duntish, Dorset, and by this lady, who survived him, left John his son and heir afterwards lord Mordaunt, William, and Joan wife of Giles Strangeways. Sir John Mordaunt was buried in the church of Turvey, Bedfordshire, where is a handsome altar-tomb, and thereon lies his effigy in armour, over which is a robe and collar of SS. By the side of this statue lies another of his lady in a robe with a rich coif. The inscription is as follows:

Hic jacet Dominus Johannes Mordaunt, Miles, Dominus hujus villæ, cum Domina Editha uxore ejus, filia et haerede Domini Nicolai Latimer, Militis; qui quidem Johannes Cancellarius fuit Ducatus Lancastriæ, regnante Rege Henrico Septimo, et a Secreterioribus suis Conciliis. Multa meruit, et habuit plurima, pro longa et fideli servitute. Obiit tandem satur dierum clarus virtute, posteritate felix, in expectatione beatissimæ Æternitatis ....die.........Anno Domini.........

By his will, dated 5 Sept. 1504 and proved 6 Dec. following, he gave legacies to the churches of Turvey, Mulso, and Stachedon, the monasteries of Newnham and Wardon, and for the establishment of a perpetual chantry in the church of Turvey for two secular chaplains, one of whom was to teach grammar freely. His arms were A. a cheveron between 3 estoiles S.

Halstead's Genealogies. Dugdale's Baronage. Test. Vetust. 461. Manning's Speakers, 129. Lysons' Bedfordsh. 147. P. P. Expenses Eliz. of York, 101, 210.

CAIUS AUBERINUS, a learned Italian, was in and after 1490 employed by the university in writing letters to great men, for which his usual fee was 20*d*. He also read during during vacation a lecture on Terence, for which he was allowed by the university 26*s*. 8*d*. annually. He appears to have died about 1504.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 3—28. Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. ii. 553.

HENRY CARTER, clerk, who had been fellow of Gonville hall, died in or about 1504, when he gave to that college lands in Titchwell and Thornham, Norfolk, for the maintenance of a fellow or scholar of the diocese of Norwich. The title however proving litigious the college derived small advantage from his benefaction.

Caius Coll. Commemoration, 14. Ives' Select Papers, 51.

RICHARD REDMAN, son of sir Richard Redman and Elizabeth [Aldburgh] his wife, was born at Levens in Westmorland and educated in Cambridge. He became a canon regular of S. Augustin of the order of Premonstre, and abbot of Shap in his native county. He is supposed to have been appointed bishop of S. Asaph about 1468, but in consequence of the troubles of the times he did not obtain a license for his consecration till Oct. 1471. He held his abbey in commendam, and was visitor-general of his order in 1478. In 1487 he was entangled in the affair of Lambert Simnel, and the king complained of him to the pope, who issued a commission to three bishops to inquire into the matter and transmit the result to Rome. It is supposed to have been satisfactory, for in 1492 he was a commissioner to treat for peace with the Scots, and the next year became a member of the privy council. In 1495-6 he was translated to the see of Exeter, and in 1501 to Ely. He died at Ely house, Holborn, 24 Aug. 1505. He was buried in Ely cathedral, where he has a handsome tomb with his image in pontificalibus under a triple canopy, and his arms, G. 3, tasseled cushions, lozenge-ways Erm, quartered with those of Aldeburgh. This prelate whilst he held the see of S. Asaph rebuilt the cathedral which had been in ruins nearly 80 years.

During the short period he sat at Ely he was famed for his liberality and hospitality. In his journies he had a bell rung that the poor might assemble to partake of his alms. By his will, dated 18 Aug. 1501, proved 24 Oct. 1505, he gave 100 marks to his cathedral, and the like sum to the poor on the day of his funeral. He also gave considerably to his old monastery of Shap, and left small legacies to all the religious houses in his diocese.

Whitaker's Loidis & Elmete, 166, &c. Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Bentham's Ely. MS. Addit. 6118. 661.

THOMAS FROWYK, born at Ealing, Middlesex, and son of Thomas Frowyk, esq., of Gunnersbury, afterwards a knight, by the daughter and heiress of sir John Sturgeon, knt., was sometime of this university, and then studied the municipal law in one of the inns of court, where he read on the statute 17 Edw. 2, Prerogativa Regis. He was made serjeant-at-law 1496, making with the other new serjeants a grand feast at Ely-house in Holborn, where dined the king, queen, and all the chief lords of England. He was afterwards one of the king's serjeants, and in 1502 he and others made an award between the university and town of Cambridge, adjusting various disputes between the two bodies, and defining in minute detail their respective jurisdictions. On 30 Sept. 1502 he was constituted lord chief justice of the common pleas, and about that time was knighted. In 19 Hen. 7, he was by act of parliament appointed one of the feoffees to the use of the king's will. He died 17 Oct. 1505, being it is said under forty years of age, and was buried with Joan his wife in the church of Finchley. He left a large estate to his two daughters, of whom Elah the elder was married to sir John Spelman, justice of the king's bench, grandfather to sir Henry, that renowned knight. Arms: Az. a chev. between 3 leopards faces, O.

Notes & Queries, v. 332. Bibl. Leg. Angliæ, 192. Plumpton Correspond. 152, 153, 161, 165.

GEORGE FITZHUGH, the fourth son of Henry lord Fitzhugh, was preferred to canonries in the churches of Lincoln and York, 1475; admitted B.A. of this university, with liberty to go out M.A. when he would, and to be regent or not as he thought fit, 1478; became rector of Wintringham, Lincolnshire, 1479, and went out D.D. 1480. He was also rector of Bingham, Nottinghamshire, Kirkby Ravensworth, and Bedale, Yorkshire. In 1480 he was appointed dean of Lincoln, and was elected master of Pembroke hall in or about 1488. He was chancellor of the university 1496, continued so for two years, and in 1501 was again chancellor. He died 20 Nov. 1505, and was buried in Lincoln cathedral. Arms: Az. 3 cheveronels interlaced and a chief O. His will was proved 11 May 1506.

Le Neve's Fasti. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 220. Durham Wills, 101.

WILLIAM CHUBBES, born at Whitby, Yorkshire, was fellow of Pembroke hall; ordained deacon 5 April 1466, and priest 19 Sept. 1467. He became M.A. 1469, and President of Pembroke hall 1486, being the first who had that title. He commenced D.D. 1491. In or about 1497 he was appointed by bishop Alcock the first master of Jesus college, which it is said he had urged that prelate to establish. He died about Nov. 1505, and was a benefactor to Pembroke hall. He was author of 1. An Introduction to Logic. 2. A Commentary on Duns Scotus.

Parker's Scelet. Cantab. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Dyer's Hist. Camb. ii. 70. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 218. MS. Cole, xxv. 197.

JOHN LOWNDE, admitted fellow of Peterhouse 1 April 1483, was proctor of the university 1493, ordained priest 2 April 1496, and commenced D.D. 1502. He died 1505, and by his will of that date desired to be buried in the choir of S. Mary without Trumpington gates, giving to the high altar 13*s*. 4*d*. and to the church 6*s*. 8*d*. He also gave £4. 10*s*. to a priest to celebrate there for a year for the souls of himself, his parents, and benefactors and all the faithful deceased. He devised to the fellows of Peterhouse lands in Wilbraham, and bequeathed them £6. to buy other lands on condition they celebrated certain exequies and masses; and he bequeathed to the college library, to be there chained, a Dictionary in three volumes and a book entitled Summa Predicantium.

MS. Baker, vi. 203. MS. Cole, xxvi. 82, xlii. 74.

WILLIAM WORDALL, a native of Lincolnshire, became master of Catharine hall in or about 1492, and was living in 1505, though he probably died in the course of that year.

Parker's Scel. Cantab.

WILLIAM SIGO, fellow of Gonville hall and professor of grammar, gave in 1505 lands to that college for a scholar of the diocese of Norwich.

Caius Coll. Comm. 8. Ives' Select Papers, 51. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 230.

RICHARD BURTON, collated to the archdeaconry of Worcester 24 Nov. 1479, resigned the same 1483. He was proctor of the university 1491. He proceeded B.D., and 1 June 1498 was collated to the prebend of Segeston in the church of Southwell. He was vicechancellor of this university 1505, and died 1506.

Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 75, 456, 603.

HENRY RUDD, a native of Winterton, Lincolnshire, studied the canon law in this university, and became bachelor in that faculty 1477, commencing doctor the following year. He was admitted to the rectory of Weston Colville, Cambridgeshire, 30 July 1478, resigned same 1490, and was instituted to the rectory of Cottingham, Northamptonshire, 1 Oct. 1486, and to that of Pitchley in the same county 18 Feb. 1487-8. In 1490 he resigned the rectory of Downham, Isle of Ely, and on 30 April in that year was instituted to the church of Castor near Peterborough. He was in 1500 appointed vicar-general and commissary of the diocese of Ely by the prior and convent of Canterbury, the sees of Ely and Canterbury being then both vacant. His death occurred 1506. By his will, wherein he describes himself as of Bury S. Edmund's, dated 24 Aug. and proved 8 Nov. in that year, he desired to be buried in the monastery at that place before S. Christopher, and bequeathed £10. towards the making of two blind windows in the said monastery beside S. Christopher. He also gave £50. to the monastery of Peterborough, and legacies for purchase of vestments for the churches of Winterton, Castor, and Pitchley, and the chapel of S. Nicholas at the east gate Bury. He gave to the blackfriars of Cambridge 20 marks towards painting the nine orders of angels, also £10. towards making an aisle in S. Andrew's church, Cambridge. He appointed sir James Cartmell to sing for his soul for three years, and directed his executors to spend £10. at his funeral, and moreover to give on his burying-day in bread and flesh to the value of £10. to poor folks at their houses, and to cause, as speedily as might be, a thousand masses to be sung for his soul, every priest to have 4*d.* for his labour in saying Placebo, Dirige, commendation, and mass. The unbequeathed residue of his goods were to be given in alms and other deeds of charity as his executors should think best for the weal of his soul.

Stevenson's Supp. to Bentham's Ely. Bridge's Northamptonsh. ii. 125, 299, 502. MS. Cole, xxv. 108, xxvi. 25. Bury Wills, 106, 253.

WILLIAM STOCKDALE, fellow of Peterhouse, was proctor of the university 1478. He was instituted to the vicarage of West Ham, Essex, 6 June 1480, and to the rectory of S. Leonard, Colchester, 20 Feb. 1487-8, being then B.D. He subsequently commenced D.D. and was vicechancellor of the university 1493. He was constituted dean of the collegiate church of S. Mary, Warwick, 13 July 1498, but gave up that preferment before 10 Dec. in the same year. He with others founded a fellowship in Catharine hall 1506.

Newcourt's Repert. ii. 173, 415. Dugdale's Warwicksh. 347. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 242. MS. Baker, vii. 29.

RICHARD NELSON, of the diocese of York, was B.A. when ordained deacon on the title of the hospital of S. John, Cambridge, 17 Dec. 1468. He was ordained priest 27 May 1469, and was admitted to the vicarage of Sawston, Cambridgeshire, 17 April 1476. He founded a fellowship and a bible clerkship for natives of Lonsdale at Catharine hall. The latter foundation was settled 4 Sept. 1506.

MS. Cole, xxv. 105, 200, 201. MS. Baker, vii. 31, 35.

RICHARD BALDERSTON, B.D., born at Guisborough in the county of York, was proctor of the university 1501, vicar of Campsall, Yorkshire, and rector of Coton, Cambridgeshire, 1505, and in

or soon after that year became master of Catharine hall. He died before 12 June 1507.

Parker's Scel. Cantab. Lib. Induct. Archid. Elien. 53 b. 56 a. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 220.

ROGER LEYBURN, born in the neighbourhood of Carlisle, of a knightly family, was fellow of Pembroke hall and proctor of the university 1488. He subsequently proceeded D.D., became archdeacon of Durham 1490, rector of Huish Champflower, Somersetshire, 1493, of Long Newton, county of Durham, 1497, and of Sedgefield in the same county 1499. He was also temporal chancellor of Durham, and 6 May 1501 was installed prebendary of Grindall in the church of York. On 31 of the same month he was collated to the mastership of the hospital of S. Giles at Kepyyer near Durham. He was consecrated bishop of Carlisle Sept. 1504, and elected master of Pembroke hall 29 Nov. 1505. He died in July or Aug. 1507, and by his will, dated 17 July in that year, desired to be buried in the church of S. James near Charing Cross. Arms: Az. 6 lioncels rampant A. langued G.

Fuller's Worthies. Le Neve's Fasti. Richardson's Godwin. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 221. Hutchinson's Durham. Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. 562. MS. Cole, xix. 193.

THOMAS SAVAGE, son of sir John Savage, knt., of Clifton, Cheshire, was LL.D. of this university. In 1488 he was sent ambassador to Castile and Portugal, as he was in 1490 to France. He was made bishop of Rochester 1492, and translated to London 1496, and to the archiepiscopal see of York 1501. He died at Cawood 3 Sept. 1507, and was buried under a sumptuous tomb in York minster, whereon is his recumbent image in his pontifical habit, with escocheons having the arms of the sees of London, York, and Rochester, each impaling A. a pale fusily S. His heart however was buried at Macclesfield, where he had intended to have founded a college similar to that of his predecessor at Rotherham. He is described as a prelate of moderate learning and passionately fond of hunting, though well versed in state affairs.

Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. Drake's Eboracum. Rymer.

JOHN ARGENTINE, of an ancient and knightly family, was born at Bottisham, Cambridgeshire. In 1457 he was elected from Eton to King's college. He proceeded in arts, and was proctor of the university 1472. He subsequently became M.D., and was physician and dean of the chapel to Arthur prince of Wales. He was rector of Hartest-cum-Boxted, Suffolk, 1487, and of Glemsford in the same county, also of S. Vedast London, 1488, and of Cavendish Suffolk, 1490. He was admitted to the prebend of Dernford in the church of Lichfield 1494, which he exchanged for the prebend of Bubbenhall 1497, and for that of Pipa Parva 1501. He was also collated to the prebend of Holcomb in the church of Wells 1498, was master of the hospital of S. John Baptist Dorchester 1499, and was elected provost of King's college 1501. He took the degree of D.D. 1504, and dying 2 Feb. 1507-8 was buried in his chantry on the south side of the college chapel, under a tomb with his effigy, in his doctor's robes and these inscriptions:

1. *Virginis atque Dei Fili, crucifixe, Redemptor,*
   Humani Generis Christe memento mei.
2. *Artiste, Medici, Scripture interpretis alme,*
   Argentem corpus sepelit lapis iste Johannis.
   Qui transis, secolas, morieris; cernuus ora
   Spiritus in Christo vivat nunquam moriturus.
3. *Orate pro anima Johannis Argentine, Artium Magistri, Medicinarum Doctoris, alme Scripture Professoris, et hujus Collegii prepositi; qui obiit Anno Domini Millessimo quingentesimo septimo, et die mensis Februarii secundo. Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.*

There is extant from his pen, Actus publice habitus in Acad. Cantab. contra omnes regentes universitatis quoad oppositiones, 1470, MS. in Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxon. It is said to contain verses on all arts and faculties, namely, grammar, rhetoric, logic, geometry, perspective, arithmetic, music, astronomy, natural philosophy, medicine, morals, and metaphysics. Dr. Argentine, by his will dated 25 Jan. 1507-8, gave 100 marks to his college, as also a silver basin and ewer weighing 80 oz. 15 dwts. with his arms enamelled thereon. This plate was unfortunately melted down about 1774. Arms: G. 3 covered cups A.

Alumn. Eton. 35, 111. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Annals of Oxford, ii. 56. Cox's Cat. of Oxford Coll. MSS. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 244. MS. Cole, i. 90, 91, xiii. 65, 67, xlv. 205.

WILLIAM ROBSON was vicechancellor of the university 1507, but no further particulars respecting him have been ascertained.

Le Neve's Fasti.

ROGER FELTON occurs 1508 as the prior of the house of S. Edmund in this university. This house was for canons of the order of Sempringham, commonly called white canons. It does not appear when Felton acquired the office. William Gayton is mentioned as prior in 1497.

Muniments of Corp. of Cambridge.

JOHN SMITH, elected from Eton to King's college 1467, was proctor of the university 1483, and afterwards became master of Eton school and D.D. He was vicechancellor of this university 1499 and 1504, and was collated to the prebend of Stow Longa in the church of Lincoln 3 Sept. 1507. He seems to have died in or about April 1509.

Alumn. Eton. 113. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 214, iii. 603.

JOHN SYCLING was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college 1488, served the office of proctor of the University 1491, became rector of Fendrayton and master of God's house 1495, and was again proctor of the university 1501. He ultimately became D.D., and on the conversion of God's house into Christ's college was constituted the first master of that society. He died 9 June 1509. By his will dated 24 Sept. 1506 he desired to be buried in Christ's college chapel, whereto he gave his best coverlet to lay on the bearse and to hang on the chapel wall at high feasts. He also gave to the college his best brass pot, best cauldron, best pan, best spit, three great chests, the Decrees and the Decretals with a manual and four altar cloths. There are also bequests to Corpus Christi College and the churches of S. Andrew the Great and S. Benedict Cambridge, the churches of S. Peter and Allhallows Sudbury and the friars of that town. It appears that he had three tenements there and two acres of land in the adjacent parish of Much Cornard. Arms: A. on a pile G. as many trefoils slipped of the field.

Masters' Hist. C. C. Coll. ed. Lamb, 311. MS. Baker, vi. 204. MS. Cole, xx. 46.

RICHARD HATTON, born at Bath, was elected from Eton to King's college 1470, became bursar of that college, and whilst in the office was robbed and wounded on a journey from Cambridge to London. He was LL.D. and chaplain to Henry VII., by whom in 1486 he was employed on an embassy to Maximilian king of the Romans. He was presented to the, rectory of Hanslope Buckinghamshire 26 Nov. 1496, and was ambassador to the Low Countries and to Scotland 1499. He was elected provost of King's college 21 March 1507-8, and died in June 1509. Arms: Az. a cheveron between 3 garbs O.

Alumn. Eton. 36. Rymer. MS. Cole, i. 119, xiii. 77.

WILLIAM CLERKE, elected from Eton to King's college 1467, gave up his fellowship and became chanter of the college chapel, after which he was a domestic of archbishop Rotheram. It would seem that he was a layman and married, and that he and his wife died 4 Aug. 1509, and are commemorated by the following inscription in the nave of York cathedral:

Sub hoc lapide jacent Willielmus Clerke, et Alicia uxor ejus, qui obierunt iv. *die mensis Augusti, An. Dom.* 1509. *Quorum animæ in pace requiescant.*

At the appointment of this university he amended and corrected the ordinal or pie according to the use of Sarum, and this edition was printed by Richard Pynson, 1498, and 1503.

Alumn. Eton. 112. Herbert's Ames, 246, 249. Drake's Eboracum. 501.

WILLIAM ATKINSON, of the diocese of York, was M.A. and fellow of Pembroke hall 1477, B.D. 1485, D.D. 1498. He was admitted to a prebend in the church of Southwell 15 May 1501, became canon of Lincoln 7 March 1503-4, and of Windsor 25 Feb. 1506-7 He died 8 Aug. 1509, and was buried in the east aisle behind the high altar of S. George's chapel, Windsor, where is his figure in an ecclesiastical habit with S. George's escocheon and this inscription:

Orate pro anima Will. Atkinson, sacre Theologiæ Professoris, et hujus sacri Collegii Canon. Qui obiit 8 *die Augusti, Anno Domini Milessimo quingentesimo nono. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.*

He was a considerable benefactor to Pembroke hall, and in 1502, at the command of Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of king Henry VII., translated from the French three books of the Imitation of Jesus Christ, attributed to John Gerson. This translation was published the same year and again in 1503 and 1517.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 219. Herbert's Ames. Le Neve's Fasti. Pote's Windsor, 397. Hartshorne's Camb. Book Rarities, 164. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 55.

RICHARD EMPSON, born at Towcester, was son of Peter Empson, a sievemaker, and Elizabeth his wife. The father, notwithstanding his manual occupation, was evidently a person of considerable local influence and importance. He died 1473. The son studied and practised the common law, and with such success that as early as 1476 he purchased considerable estates in Northamptonshire. He represented that county in parliament, and in Oct. 1491 was chosen speaker of the house of commons. He was recorder of Coventry, was knighted in if not before 1503, and in 1504 became high-steward of this university, being about the same time constituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He has acquired unenviable notoriety from having been the unscrupulous minister of the insatiable avarice which characterised the closing years of the reign of Henry VII. In conjunction with Edmond Dudley he filled the royal coffers by fines derived from vexatious and unrelenting prosecutions for offences against obsolete penal laws, by exacting excessive compositions from the royal wards, and by false inquisitions whereby additional lands were brought under the burthen of tenure in capite. He was appointed one of the executors of Henry VII., but on that monarch's death he and Dudley became the objects of general popular indignation, and were committed to the tower after having been examined by the council, before whom Empson made an ingenious and spirited defence. They were afterwards proceeded against upon an improbable and absurd charge of high treason, of which Empson was convicted at Northampton 3 Oct. 1509, Dudley having been previously convicted of the offence elsewhere. Henry VIII. was however reluctant to put them to death, but the popular clamour against them was so strong that he at last ordered the law to take its course, and they were beheaded on Tower-hill 17 Aug. 1510. The body of sir Richard Empson was buried in the church of the Whitefriars, London. By Jane his wife who survived him he left two sons, Thomas, to whom his father's estates were restored by Act of Parliament 4 Hen. 8, and John; also four daughters, Elizabeth married successively to George Catesby and sir Thomas Lucy, Joan married successively to Henry Sothill and sir William Pierrepoint, ... married to ...... Tyrell, and Jane married successively to John Pinshon and Thomas Wilson, LL.D., secretary of state to queen Elizabeth. Arms: G. a cheveron between 3 pears, O.

Baker's Northamptonsh. ii. 139. Manning's Speakers, 132. Fuller's Worthies. Will of Hen. VII. Baga de Secretis. Howell's State Trials. Hallam's Const. Hist. Lounger's Com. Place-Book. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 276. Rot. Parl. Plumpton Correspondence.

JOHN TONNYS, a native of Norwich, was educated among the Augustinians of that city, and afterwards in this university, where he proceeded D.D. 1502. For some years he was provincial of his order in England. Finding a knowledge of the Greek tongue indispensable in the study of sacred literature, he diligently applied himself to acquire it and gained a knowledge of the rudiments, when a premature death put an end to his labours about 1510. He wrote 1. Rudimenta grammatices, said to have been printed by Pynson. 2. De quantitate syllabarum. 3. De edendis carminibus. 4. Epistolæ ad diversos. Bale informed Leland that he had seen a greek letter written by Tonnys. 5. Orationes ad clerum. 6. Sermones ad populum. 7. Certamina scholastica. 8. Lecturæ magistrales Cantabrigiæ. 9. Collectanea suarum concionum quædam. 10. Facetiæ et rhythmi.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 718. Herbert's Ames, 286. Leland's Collect. iii. 53. Bale, ed. 1549, fo. 209 b.

WILLIAM BRIGGS occurs as prior of the house of Dominican friars at Norwich 1507. In that year he was admitted by this university to the degree of B.D., commencing D.D. here 1510.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iv. 339.

THOMAS WILKINSON, presented to the rectory of Harrow, Middlesex, 1478, was, in compliance with a wish expressed in the will of Andrew Docket first president of Queens' college, elected his successor between 4 Dec. 1484 and 23 April 1485. In 1489 he obtained permission to choose his own confessor. He was D.D., and has been supposed to be the author of a Latin oration to Hen. VII. when he and his queen visited Queens' college in 1497. He resigned the presidentship of Queens' in 1505, and died about Dec. 1511. Arms: G. a fess Vaire in chief a unicorn courant O.

Newcourt's Repert. i. 637. MS. Searle. Lel. Itin. ii. 122.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, fellow of Michaelhouse, was proctor of the university 1480, afterwards became D.D., and was in 1498 appointed dean of the collegiate church of Auckland. In 1500 he was one of the proctors of Fox bishop of Durham in the convocation of the clergy at York, and the next year had a special grace from the university to come to congregations with his head covered propter dolorem capitis. In 1505 he gave the university 40*s*. and the like sum as the gift of another who desired his name might not be known. He died in 1511.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 22, 31. Hutchinson's Durham. Durham Wills, 101.

WILLIAM CODENHAM, cellarer of the monastery of Bury S. Edmund's, was B.D. at Oxford and incorporated here 1495. He was elected abbot of his house in 1497, and proceeded D.D. here in 1501. His death occurred about 1511.

Yates' Bury, 220. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, iii. 115.

ROBERT FAIRFAX, of an ancient family in Yorkshire, took the degree of Mus. D. in this university 1504, and was incorporated at Oxford 1511. He was of Bayford in the county of Hertford, and is supposed to have been either organist or sacrist of the abbey-church of S. Alban's, wherein he was buried under a stone subsequently covered by the mayor's seat. The date of his death does not appear. Some of his musical compositions are yet extant.

Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. 94, 652. Hawkins' Hist. of Music. P. P. Expenses of Eliz. of York, 2, 195.

JOHN YOTTON was proctor of the university 1458, afterwards became D.D., canon of Lichfield 1482, and of York 1487, dean of Lichfield 1492, and master of Michaelhouse 1493. He died 2 Aug. 1512. He gave to Michaelhouse 200 books richly gilt and 20 marks. He also gave 100 marks for completing the library near the deanery at Lichfield.

Parker's Scel. Cantab. Le Neve's Fasti. Antiq. Cath. Ch. Lichfield, 57. MS. Cole, xlv. 75.

ROBERT CHILD occurs as principal of S. Mary's hostel 1513.

MS. Cole, v. 81, xlvii. 18.

GEORGE NICHOLS, of the Middle Temple, was Autumn reader of that house 23 Hen. 7, and Lent reader 24 Hen. 7. He was constituted counsel-at-law for the university in 1509, and is the first who is recorded to have held that appointment. He was double Lent reader at the Middle Temple 5 Hen. 8. One of the same name, probably a descendant, was for many years recorder of Saffron Walden. Arms: A. on a cheveron Az. between 3 wolves heads erased S. as many crescents Erm. on a canton G. a pheon of the field.

Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 215, 227. Lord Braybrooke's Audley End, 155, 195, 237. Strype.

CHRISTOPHER BAYNBRIGG, born of a good family at Hilton near Appleby, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he occurs provost 5 May 1495. He was the intimate friend of Morton, ultimately archbishop of Canterbury, and shared in that prelate's sufferings during the usurpation of Richard III. He held the prebend of South Grantham in the church of Salisbury in Feb. 1485, when he resigned same and became prebendary of Chardstock in the same church. In April 1486 he became prebendary of Horton in that church, and was installed prebendary of North Kelsey in the church of Lincoln 26 Feb. 1495-6. He took the degree of LL.D. at Bologna, and was incorporated of this university, was treasurer of S. Paul's 1497 to 1503, prebendary of Strenshall in the church of York 24 Sept. 1503, and was installed dean of that church 18 Dec. in the same year. He was made master of the rolls 13 Nov. 1504, and dean of Windsor 1505. About

the same time he became one of the king's council, and resigned the rectory of Aller in Somersetshire. He was almoner to Henry VII. by whom he was employed in various embassies, and was consecrated bishop of Durham 1507, being in the next year translated to the archbishopric of York. In Sept. 1509 he was constituted ambassador to Rome, and in March 1511 was created a cardinal by the title of S. Praxede. He was poisoned at Rome 14 July 1514 by Rinaldo de Modena, a priest. Silvester de Giglis bishop of Worcester, then resident as envoy at Rome, was implicated in the murder. The archbishop was buried in the hospital of S. Thomas at Rome, where is a monument thus inscribed:

D. O. M. Christophoro Archiep. Eboracen. S Praxed. Presb. Cardinali Angliae, et Julio II. Pont. Max. ob egregiam operam S. R. E. praestitam, dum sui Regis legatus esset assumto, quam mox domi et foris castris Pontificiis praefect. tutatus est. Obiit prid. Id. Jul. A. Sal. MDXIIII.

He is said to have been of a sour temper, and very passionate and insolent to his domestics and inferiors. He was a good benefactor to Queen's college, Oxford. Arms: Az. 2 battle-axes A. on a chief, O. as many mullets pierced S.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 556. Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Drake's Eboracum, Wood's C. & H. Fiddes' Life of Wolsey, 31, Collect. 5, 7, 253. Fuller's Worthies. Atkinson's Worthies of Westmorland, i. 67. Ellis's Letters, (1) i. 99, 106, 108, (2) i. 226. Archæol. Journ. x. 172, xiv. 93.

WILLIAM WODEROWE, fellow of Clare hall, was ordained priest 2 April 1496. He was proctor of the university 1504, master of Clare hall 1506, D.D. at the royal commencement 1507, and rector of Fulbourn S. Vigor, Cambridgeshire, 1508. He died in or about Oct. 1514.

Parker's Scel. Cantab. Lib. Induct. Archidiac. Elien. 57 b. 59 a. MS. Cole, xxvi. 82.

EDMUND STUBBS, D.D., was master of Gonville hall 1503, rector of S. Michael Coslany, Norwich, 1504, and died 1514. Arms: Az. a fess between 3 lozenges O. a bordure Erm.

Parker's Scel. Cantab. Blomefield's Hist. Norfolk, iv. 493.

WILLIAM TOMLYN, one of the brethren of the hospital of S. John, was ordained subdeacon 5 June 1490, deacon 18 Sept. 1490, and priest 24 Sept. 1491. He was elected master of that house 13 Nov. 1498, and admitted 18 of that month. He and the few brethren then remaining wasted the goods of the hospital and demised its estates for long terms. He resigned the mastership 1505, with a view to the foundation of S. John's college. He however retracted that resignation, but finally surrendered his office 27 Feb. 1513-14. No subsequent trace of him appears.

Baker's Hist. S. John's College. MS. Cole, xxvi. 76, 77, xlix. 40, 43, 47, 58.

ROBERT KNIGHT, M.A. 1512, occurs in that year as principal of S. Gregory's hostel. He was fellow of Corpus Christi college 1513, and in 1514 a grace passed excusing him on account of his ill health from performance of the exercise termed a variation.

Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 313. MS. Baker, xxiv. 45.

JAMES STANLEY, younger son of Thomas earl of Derby, received his education at both universities and graduated here. Having entered the church he became prebendary of Holywell in the church of S. Paul in 1458, and held the office till 1481. In 1460 he was appointed prebendary of Driffield in the church of York, and in 1479 was collated to the prebend of Dunham in the church of Southwell. On 22 July 1485 he was made warden of Manchester, and remained so till his promotion to the see of Ely. He was installed in the prebend of Yatminster Prima in the church of Salisbury 1491, and the next year in the prebend of Beminster in the same church. In 1493 he was made dean of S. Martin's-le-grand, London; in 1500 archdeacon of Richmond; and in 1505 precentor of Salisbury. By the pope's bull of provision dated 17 July 1506, he was constituted bishop of Ely. It is generally supposed that his appointment was owing to the powerful interest of his mother-in-law Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby—the worst thing, says Baker, she ever did. In the following year the university of Oxford granted that he might be created doctor of decrees by a cap put upon his head by the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London. After his promotion to Ely he usually

resided at the episcopal palace at Somersham. His death occurred at Manchester 22 Mar. 1514-15, and he was buried there in the chapel of S. John Baptist, in which is a tomb of grey marble with a small figure of the bishop in brass and this inscription:

Off yur charite pray for the soule of James Stanley, sumtyme bushype of Ely and Warden of this College of Manchestir, which decessed oute of this transitere worlde the xxii daye of March, the yer of our Lord God MCCCCCXIV. *upon whos soule and all Christian souls Jhesu have mercy.*

Vive deo gratus, toto mundo tumulatus,
Crimine mundatus, semper transire paratus.
Filii hominum usque quo gravi corde ut quid diligitis vanitatem et quæritis mendacium.
Utinam saperent et intelligerent, ac novissima providerent.

His will is dated 20 Mar. 1514-15. This prelate had a natural son John who was afterwards knighted. This fact has given Godwin and others an inviting occasion to heap upon him all the abuse their fancy could suggest. His acts of charity were not numerous. To Jesus college he appropriated the rectory of Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire. He also compiled statutes for that college and obtained their confirmation by pope Julius II. He much improved the episcopal residence at Somersham, and in conjunction with his son undertook to build the large chapel on the north side of the collegiate church Manchester. His relation the countess of Richmond appears to have been rather obstructed than assisted by him in her foundation of S. John's college.

Bentham's Ely. Test. Vetust. Wood's Ath. Oxon. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xiii. 158. Hist. of Manchester College, i. 50, 57, 381, ii. 327. Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. Cantab. Dugdale's Baronage ii. 248 b.

THOMAS COSYN, appointed fellow of Corpus Christi college in or about 1462, was proctor of the university 1469, in which year he proceeded B.D. He became rector of Kelling, Norfolk, 1483, and was in Oct. 1487 elected master of his college; he was chaplain to Elizabeth duchess of Norfolk, rector of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, 1489 to 1512, chancellor of the university 1490, D.D. 1501, and Lady Margaret professor of divinity 1504 to about 1506. He died 9 July 1515, and was buried in S. Benedict's, where an annual service was performed in his commemoration, at which 3*s*. 10*d*. was given to the prisoners in the tolbooth and castle. Dr. Cosyn gave to his college certain lands in Barton, a messuage in Cambridge, £40. in money, plate of good value, and divers printed books. Arms: Erm. on a chev. per pale O. & S. 3 crescents counterchanged.

Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. ed. Lamb. Blomefield's Norfolk.

GABRIEL SYLVESTER, D.D. 1492, was master of Clare hall 1496 to 1506. On 3 Feb. 1506 he was admitted prebendary of Weeford in the church of Lichfield. His successor in the stall was appointed 1512. He is supposed to be the person commemorated by the following inscription on a brass in the chancel of Croydon church, Surrey:

Silvester Gabriel, cujus lapis hic tegit ossa,
Vera Sacerdotum gloria nuper erat,
Legis nemo Sacre Divina volumina verbis
Clarius, aut vita sanctius explicuit
Cominus ergo Deum modo felix, eminus almis
Quem pius in scriptis viderat ante, videt.
Anno Domini Millimo V. XV. IIII. *die Octobr. vita est funct.*

Above is the figure of a priest in the attitude of prayer.

Le Neve's Fasti. Steinman's Croydon, 161.

ROBERT BURTON, a Minorite or Franciscan friar, having studied divinity at Cambridge and Oxford for twenty years, supplicated the latter university for the degree of D.D. in 1507. He was warden of the house of his order at Oxford, that house or college being, as Wood observes, "one of the famousest Places for Learned Fryers in the Christian World."

Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 637, 646.

JOHN ECCLESTON, B.D., was appointed master of Jesus college by the king, the see of Ely being then void, 24 Nov. 1505. He was also rector of Great Shelford, Cambridgeshire, and chancellor of the diocese of Ely, became D.D. and was vicechancellor of the university 1506-7 and 1514-15, which office he again held at the time of his death in Feb. 1515-16. He augmented the mastership of his college, and gave stipends to the master and usher of the grammar-school then attached thereto. The sum of 24*s*. was annually expended in the college at his exequies.

MS. Rymer. Stevenson's Supp. to Bentham's Ely. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 128, 129.

PHILIP MORGAN, elected from Eton to King's college 1471, was proctor

1481, also one of the esquire bedels of the university. He proceeded M.D. 1507, and was physician to Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby. He was installed into the prebend of Buckden in the church of Lincoln 8 May 1512, and in March 1512-13 was instituted to the rectory of Toft, Cambridgeshire. On 23 Dec. 1515 he was installed into the prebend of Milton manor in the church of Lincoln, but died soon afterwards as 29 March 1516 a mandate issued for induction of Edmund Bendysh to the church of Toft then vacant by the death of Philip Morgan. So that the statement that he resigned the prebend of Milton manor for a pension in 1521 must be erroneous.

Alumn. Eton. 114. Lib. Induct. Archidiac. Elien. 58 b. 60 b. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 120, 190.

JOHN BUCKLEY, abbot of the monastery of Vale Royal in Cheshire, was in 1488 incorporated here in the degree he had taken elsewhere. All that is known of him is that he in person commanded 300 of his tenantry at the decisive battle of Flodden-field.

MS. Baker, xxiv. Ormerod's Cheshire. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, v. 701.

RICHARD MAYHEW, D.D., of Oxford, was incorporated in that degree here in 1500. He was a native of Hungerford, Berkshire, and after receiving his early education at Winchester became fellow of New college Oxford in 1459, president of Magdalen college there 1480, and chancellor of that university 1502. Afterwards he was raised to the see of Hereford, and dying 18 April 1516 was buried in his own cathedral.

Dodd's Ch. Hist. Wood's Ath. Oxon. Richardson's Godwin.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, born in Yorkshire, proceeded LL.B. 1487, and on 6 July in that year was collated to the vicarage of Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire, but resigned same for the rectory of Wetheringset, Suffolk, Aug. 1490. He was constituted official of the diocese of Ely 1 Sept. 1491, and vicar-general of that diocese Feb. 1492-3. He commenced LL.D. here 1493, and was rector of Lachingdon, Essex, 7 Jan. 1495-6, resigning the same 1515, on 4 May in which year he was instituted to the rectory of Barley, Hertfordshire. He also held the vicarage of Littlebury, Essex. He died about June 1516.

Stevenson's Supp. to Bentham's Ely. Newcourt's Repert. i. 800, ii. 82, 355, 545.

THOMAS DENMAN was admitted fellow of Peterhouse 21 April 1473. On 1 Nov. 1500, he being then M.D. was with William Plumbe, M.A., nominated by that college to Dr. Rudd the commissary, empowered by the prior and convent of Canterbury, during the vacancy of the sees of Ely and Canterbury, to exercise episcopal authority in the diocese of Ely, in order that one of the parties so nominated might be appointed to the mastership of the college then vacant by the death of Dr. John Warkworth. On 19 Nov. Dr. Rudd appointed Dr. Denman to the mastership. He died in or about Nov. 1516.

MS. Cole, xlii. 70, 71, 74, 75.

JOHN EDENHAM, of the diocese of Norwich, was sometime of Peterhouse, rector of Foulmire 1487, prebendary of Stoke-by-Clare 1491, rector of Toppesfield, Essex, 1492-1504, dean of Stoke-by-Clare 1497, rector of Wymbish, Essex, about 1504, archdeacon of Taunton 1505-9, rector of Winterton, Norfolk, 1505, king's almoner 1507, archdeacon of Norwich 1508, canon and treasurer of S. Paul's 1509, and being D.D. was elected master of Corpus Christi college in July 1515. He had been almoner and confessor to Arthur prince of Wales, and preached a noble sermon at his funeral, after which he distributed the dole. He died 24 Jan. 1516-17. He was a considerable benefactor to the college of Stoke-by-Clare. Arms: Az. 3 men's heads couped proper.

Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. 59, Append. 39. Rymer. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. Blomefield's Norfolk. Lel. Collect. v. 376.

WALTER HEWKE, doctor of the canon law and son of John and Margaret Hewke, was elected master of Trinity hall 1512. He was also rector of Holywell, Huntingdonshire. He died in 1517 and was buried in the chapel of Trinity hall under a stone with his image in brass habited in priestly vestments, the cope being adorned with figures of our Saviour and the twelve apostles. There are also

the following inscriptions:

1. *Sancta Trinitas unus Deus miserere nobis.*
2. *Of your charete pray for ye sowle of Master Walter Hewke, Doctor of Canon.*
3. *Gloria, Fama, Scolis, Laus, Artes, cætera mundi*
   Vana nimis valcant, spes michi sola Jhesus.
   Suscipe Walterum, bone Jhesu, in fine dierum.
   Qui obiit anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo. x. [vii.]

By his will, dated primo Lunæ Maii 1517 and proved with a codicil 11 Aug. 1518, he devised to Trinity hall the inn called the Griffin in Bridge-street Cambridge, two other messuages in that street and two messuages next the Cornell against the Greyfriars and right over against the Dolphin in the parish of Allhallows, Cambridge, for the foundation of a fellowship and the observance of his anniversary in the chapel of the college. Arms: O. on a pile G. between 2 trefoils slipped V. 3 crescents of the field.

Camb Camd. Soc. Brasses. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. MS. Cole, vi. 92, 101, lviii. 152, 248. MS. Baker, ii. 439. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 159.

WILLIAM FYNDERN, eldest son and heir of sir Thomas Fyndern, knt., who was attainted 1 Edw. 4, was a knight in 1477 when he procured an act reversing his father's attainder. He resided at Carlton, Cambridgeshire, was sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire 1 Hen. 7, and in July 1491 was in a commission for raising an aid for the war against France. In Oct. 1499 he was one of the gentry of the diocese of Ely who met in a general assembly at the palace of Westminster to ratify the peace concluded with the French king. He died about Oct. 1517, being a benefactor to Clare hall in which it is supposed he had been educated. He also built a chapel or chantry and founded an almshouse at Little Horkesley near Colchester. He was succeeded in his estates by his grandson Thomas. Arms: A. a cheveron between 3 crosslets formee fitchee S. Crest: an ox-yoke O.

Rot. Parl. vi. 177, 540. Ellis's Letters (1) ii. 115, 117. Lysons' Cambridgesh. 159, 276. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 268, 269. Rymer, xii. 446, 711. Wright's Essex, i. 444. Fuller's Worthies. Suckling's Essex, 105. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 235. Lysons' Derbyshire. Test. Vetust. 550.

HENRY HORNEBY, a native of Lincolnshire, seems to have been originally of Clare hall, and afterwards fellow of Michaelhouse. He was D.D. 1491, became dean of S. Chad's, Shrewsbury, 2 Feb. 1492-3, was instituted to the rectory of Burton Bradstock, Dorsetshire, 12 Dec. 1495, admitted prebendary of Normanton in the church of Southwell 1 March 1495-6, and became prebendary of Nassington in the church of Lincoln 1501. He occurs as master of the college of Tatteshall, Lincolnshire, in 1503, and was also dean of the collegiate church of Wimborne, Dorsetshire, prebend of Netherhall in the church of Ledbury, and rector of Over, Cambridgeshire. In 1508 he was instituted rector of Orwell, Cambridgeshire, and in 1509 became master of Peterhouse. He was dean of the chapel, secretary and chancellor to Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby, and one of the executors and supervisors of her will. His indomitable energy was mainly instrumental in overcoming the formidable obstacles to the foundation of S. John's college. He died 12 Feb. 1517-18 and was buried in the church of S. Mary without Trumpington gates wherein he founded a chantry. He was a benefactor to Clare hall and Peterhouse and his exequies were annually celebrated in each of those colleges. He was author of 1. Historia nominis Jesu. 2. Historia visitationis Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, and other like works. He is said to have founded a school at Boston. Arms: A. on a cheveron S. between 3 bugle horns of the last stringed G. two lilies of the field a bordure chequy O. & Az.

Bale. Pits. Fisher's Funeral Sermon for Lady Margaret, 44—46. Le Neve's Fasti. Tanner's Biblioth. Brit. Hutchins' Dorset, i. 573, ii. 535. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 120, 363. Owen & Blakeway's Shrewsbury, ii. 199. Halstead's Genealogies, 512. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 111, 268. Woodhouse's S. John's Chapel, 17.

JOHN LOWTH, abbat of Thornton-upon-Humber, received from the university in 1499 a license to incept in theology. In 1501 the senate granted him permission under their common seal to preach with his head covered on account of his suffering from headache. He was living in 1517.

Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 325. MS. Baker, xxiv. 16, 22.

EDMUND BIRKHEAD, D.D., of this university, was consecrated bishop of S. Asaph 29 May 1513. His death

took place in the beginning of April 1518. He was a great promoter of the building of Wrexham church.

Richardson's Godwin. Dodd's Ch. Hist. Willis's S. Asaph. Le Neve's Fasti.

ROBERT REDE, of an ancient Northumbrian family, was sometime of Buckingham college and then fellow of King's hall. He also studied the municipal law at Lincoln's-inn, was Autumn reader there 1481 and Lent reader 1485, being on 20 Nov. in that year called to the degree of serjeant-at-law. He was appointed king's serjeant 8 April 1494, and made justice of the king's bench 24 Nov. 1495, soon after which he was knighted. He was created chief-justice of the common pleas in 1507, and was one of the executors of Henry VII. On the accession of Henry VIII. he was reappointed chief-justice by patent dated 25 April 1509. He died 8 Jan. 1518-19. By his wife Margaret [Alphegh] he had a son Edmund who died without issue 10 June 1501; and the following daughters, Bridget wife of sir Thomas Willoughby, knt., Jane wife of John Caryll, serjeant-at-law, Mary wife of sir William Barrington, knt., and Dorothy wife of sir Edward Wotton, knt. Sir Robert Rede founded three readerships of philosophy, logic, and rhetoric in this university and a fellowship at Jesus college, was a considerable benefactor to the abbey of Waltham, and founded a chantry in Charterhouse near London. Arms: G. on a bend wavy A. 3 shovellers S. beaked and membred O.

Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. Hasted's Kent, i. 370, 405. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 302, v. 251. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iv. 104. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. Madox's Formulare Anglic. 338. Ackerman's Camb. ii. 6. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 128, 129. Wright's Mon. Lett. 68.

THOMAS BABINGTON, of Peterhouse, was sheriff of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire 1498. He founded a chantry in the church of Ashover Derbyshire, and died 13 March 1518-19. In that chantry is a rich altar-tomb having thereon statues in alabaster of the founder and Editha his wife, who was the daughter of Ralph Fitzherbert, of Norbury, esq., and died before her husband. The legend on the margin of the tomb is nearly effaced, but upon a stone near was a brass plate thus inscribed:

Here lyeth Thomas Babington of Dethick, Esquier, son of John, son and heire to Thomas Babyngton and Isabel his wife, daughter and heire to Robert Dethick, Esq., which Thomas decesed the 13th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1518. On whose souls Jhesu have mercy. Amen.

By his will dated Feb. 24 1518 he directed certain sums to be bestowed upon educating poor scholars.

Collect. Topog. & Geneal. viii. 328. Lodge's Illustrations, i. 17, 18.

THOMAS BRYGG occurs as principal of S. Paul's inn 1513 and 1518.

MS. Cole, v. 55, xlvii. 13, 14, 18.

THOMAS FORSTER, B.A. 1505, M.A. 1509, occurs as principal of S. Mary's hostel 1510. He died about 1518, having given a small legacy to the church of S. Mary the Great.

MS. Cole v. 81, xlvii. 9, 15.

HENRY BABINGTON, D.D., was fellow of Peterhouse, proctor 1486, and vicechancellor of the university 1500. He resigned his fellowship 22 May 1501. We find him in 1502 in commission with sir Thomas Darcy, captain of Berwick, for confirmation of a treaty with the king of Scots, by whom he is termed spectabilis et scientificus vir, and on 27 March 1504 a commission issued to him, sir Ralph Verney, knt., and Edward Benstede, esq., respecting the dowry of Margaret queen of Scots. He was living 1518.

Rymer, xiii. 33, 45, 51, 94. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. viii. 325.

JOHN RIPLINGHAM, son of a merchant of Kingston-upon-Hull, was fellow of Queens' college and vicepresident 1484. He was one of the executors of Andrew Dockett the first president of Queens', and also of the lady Margaret Roos an eminent benefactor to that society. He was surveyor of the works at Great S. Mary's 1487, proceeded D.D. and became chantor of the collegiate church of Beverley. He had the rectory of Stretham Isle of Ely, which he resigned 26 Feb. 1488-9, having on the 6 of the same month been instituted to the rectory of S. Martin Vintry, London. By deed dated 10 Sept. 1516 he founded

two scholarships in S. John's college. He built the fish-shambles in Fish-street Hull, and in 1517 founded a hospital in Vicar's-lane there for the perpetual maintenance and support of 20 poor people. He also founded a chantry for two priests in Trinity church, Hull, and gave to Queens' college a close in Chesterton, 3 gilt cups, and a silver bowl. He died about the end of March or beginning of April 1519.

Education Report, 467. MS. Searle. Tickell's Hull, 146, 191, 204, 208, 287, 301. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 175. MS. Cole, xxvi. 15, xlvii. 377. Newcourt's Repert. i. 422.

JOHN WRIGHT, bachelor of decrees, was master of Trinity hall 1505 to 1512. He was also rector of Clothall in Hertfordshire, and dying 12 May 1519, was there buried under a stone inscribed:

Hic jacet Johannes Wright, Clericus, in Decretis Baccalaurius, Collegii Sac. Sanctæ Trinitatis Cantab. quondam Magister sive Custos, ac etiam hujus Ecclesiæ de Clothall quondam Rector: Qui obiit Duodecimo Maii An. Dom. 1519. Cujus Animæ propitietur Deus.

Arms; S. a cheveron between 3 fleurs-de-lis O. on a chief of the last as many lozenges Az.

Chauncey's Hertfordsh. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. MS. Cole, vi. 101.

HUGH OLDHAM, was a native of Lancashire. Various statements have been made respecting the place of his birth, but it would appear that the preference is due to Crumpsall in the parish of Manchester. William Oldham abbat of S. Werburgh Chester and bishop of Man, who died 1485, is said to have been his brother. He was educated in the household of Thomas Stanley earl of Derby, together with James Stanley afterwards bishop of Ely, and William Smith ultimately bishop of Lincoln, the founder of Brasenose college, Oxford. Oldham went first to Oxford but subsequently removed to Queens' college in this university. He was chaplain to Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby, and was admitted to the rectory of S. Mildred Bread-street, London, 19 Sept. 1485, in which year he was dean of Wimborne minster, Dorsetshire. He was also archdeacon of Exeter, which preferment he appears to have held as early as 1492. He proceeded LL.B. here 1493, in which year he became a canon of S. Stephen's Westminster. He was presented by the countess of Richmond to the rectory of Swineshead, Lincolnshire, 3 Feb. 1493-4. On 22 July 1494 he was instituted on the presentation of the same noble lady to the rectory of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. On 10 Feb. 1494-5 he was admitted to the prebend of Colwick in the church of Lichfield. In 1495 he became master of the hospital of S. John Lichfield and prebendary of South Aulton in the church of Sarum. On 11 March 1496-7 he was collated to the prebend of Newington in the church of S. Paul, and he became prebendary of Leighton Buzzard in the church of Lincoln 1497, rector of Warboys, Huntingdonshire, 31 March 1499, and prebendary of South Cave in the church of York 26 Aug. following. He was presented to the mastership of the hospital of S. Leonard Bedford 12 Jan. 1499-1500, and to the rectory of Shitlington, Bedfordshire, 17 Aug. 1500. He had the rectory of Overton, Hampshire, 2 April 1501, and the prebend of Freford in the church of Lichfield 31 July the same year. He was instituted to the free chapel of S. Luke in the parish of Burton Bradstock, Dorset, 23 Mar. 1502-3. By a bull of provision 27 Nov. 1504 he was promoted to the bishopric of Exeter, and died at that place 25 June 1519, being at the time under excommunication on account of a dispute concerning jurisdiction in which he was involved with the abbat of Tavistock. He was interred in a chapel he had erected on the south side of the choir of his cathedral, where is a fine monument with his recumbent figure in pontificalibus and this inscription:

Hic jacet Hugo Oldham, Episcopus, qui obiit xxv. *die Junii Anno Domini* MCCCCCXIX. *cujus animæ propicetur Deus.*

By will dated 16 Dec. 1518, proved 16 July 1519, he made provision for a daily mass in Exeter cathedral and an annual obiit at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He was a munificent patron of learning. He gave 6000 marks towards the endowment of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and founded and endowed a freeschool at Manchester. He gave lands at Totnes to the church of Exeter, and made a handsome donation to Brasenose college, Oxford, by furnishing the original library. There are several portraits of him, some of which have been engraved, and his

statue is at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. Arms: S. a cheveron O. between 3 owls proper on a chief O. as many roses G.

Richardson's Godwin. Whatton's Manchester School. Knight's Colet, 120, 220. Hutchins' Dorset, i. 572, ii. 255. Granger. Le Neve's Fasti. Fuller's Worthies. Newcourt's Repert. i. 187, 221. Test. Vetust. 565. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 393, 399, App. 277. N. & Q. vii. 164, 189, 271, viii. 183. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 180. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 713. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton.

JOHN SENTUARY, of Norfolk, became fellow of Corpus Christi college 1477 and was M.A. He was overseer of the works at Great S. Mary's 1502, became rector of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, about 1512, and died about 1519, having by his will, dated in that year, given legacies to the churches of Landbeach, S. Benedict in Cambridge, and Swaffham Market, Norfolk, the four orders of friars in Cambridge, and to Corpus Christi college, wherein he and James Curson founded a bible clerkship. The inner area of the public schools was paved at his expense.

Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 56, 310, 446. Parker's Antiq. Brit. Eccles. ed. Drake, App. v.

JOHN FAWNE, elected fellow of Queens' college in 1497, took orders the same year. He proceeded B.D. in 1503, became lady Margaret preacher in 1504, and commenced D.D. in 1510. In 1507 he was appointed vicepresident of his college, and both in 1512-13 and 1513-14 served the office of vicechancellor of the university. About 1515 he succeeded Erasmus as lady Margaret's professor of divinity. His death took place about 1519.

MS. Searle. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 63, 93.

WILLIAM FAYRHARE, LL.D., was constituted vicar-general of the diocese of Ely 1515. He was also vicar of both the churches at Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire, which he resigned 1519.

Stevenson's Supp. to Bentham's Ely.

JOHN SAMPSON, born at Erith, Huntingdonshire, elected from Eton to King's college 1498, was proctor of the university 1510, and commenced D.D. 1516. He was viceprovost of King's college, and accepted the vicarage of Ringwood, Hampshire, but died before his presentation thereto and was buried in the college chapel. He corrected and revised an edition of the Psalter, printed in folio at Paris 1519, with a preface by Bryan Rowe, also fellow of King's college.

Alumn. Eton. 126. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 645. MS. Cole, xiii. 129.

JOHN PENNY is said to have been of Lincoln college, Oxford, but to have taken the degree of LL.D. in this university. He was a monk of the abbey of S. Mary-de-Pratis at Leicester 1477, and was admitted abbat of that house 25 June 1496, obtaining 14 Sept. 1503 the small priory of Bradley in the same county in commendam. He was consecrated bishop of Bangor 1504, and translated to Carlisle 1508, obtaining a general pardon just before his translation when he resigned his abbey and priory. He died at Leicester at the end of 1519 or beginning of 1520, and was buried in the abbey there, under a tomb which was subsequently removed to and is now in the church of S. Margaret, and on which is his recumbent figure in a pontifical habit. He made great additions to the buildings of Leicester abbey, and gave lands for maintaining a freeschool in the parish of S. Margaret in that town.

Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 562. Nichols' Leicestersh. i. 268, 275, 394, 511, 558, 562, ii. 510. Rymer.

MARMADUKE CONSTABLE, son of sir Robert Constable of Flamborough, Yorkshire, knight, and his wife Agnes, daughter of sir Roger Wentworth, knt., of Nettlested, Suffolk, was born about 1443, and is believed to have been educated in this university. He accompanied Edward IV. on his expedition into France 1474, was at the capture of Berwick-upon-Tweed 1482, and was constituted governor of that important town. He also accompanied Henry VII. on an expedition into France 1491, and had an important share in the great victory of Flodden-field 1513, being then 70 years of age. He was one of the knights of the king's body, and died about 1520, on 27 April, in which year his will, dated 1 May 1518, was proved at York. He was buried at Flamborough, and in the church there is

a brass plate with the following inscription:

Here lieth Marmaduke Constable, of Flamborght, Knyght,
Who made aduentor into France, and for the right of the same
Passed over with Kyng Edwarde the Fouriht ye noble Knight,
And also with noble king herre the sevinth of that name.
He was also at Barwik at the winnyng of the same,
And by Kyng Edward chosyn Capteyn ther first of any one,
And rewlidd and goucernid ther all his tym without blame,
But for all that as ye see he lieth under this stone.

At brankiston feld wher the King of Scottys was slayne,
He then beyng of the age of thre score and tene,
With the gode duke of northefolke yt jorney he hay tayn,
And coragely advancid hymself emong other ther and then,
The King being in France with gret nombre of ynglesh men,
He nothing hedying his age ther but jeopde hym as on
With his sonnes, brothe, servantt and kynnismen,
But now as ye se he lyeth under this stone.

But now all thes tryumphes are passed and set on syde,
For all worldly joyes they wull not long endure,
They all soune passed and away dothe glyde,
And who that puttith his trust in them and call hym most usure,
For when deth strikith he sparith no creature
Nor gevith no warnyng but takith them by one and one.
And now he abydith godis mercy and hath no other socure,
For as ye se hym here he lieth under this stone.

I pray you my kynsmen, louers, and frendis all
To pray to our Lord Jhesu to have marcy of my sowll.

He was succeeded by his eldest son sir Robert Constable. His second son sir Marmaduke was ancestor of the Constables of Everingham. Sir William Constable of Haylfield, knt., and John Constable, esq., of Knowlton, were also his sons. His executors, one of whom was his brother John Constable, dean of Lincoln, by deed dated 4 July 1522, founded four scholarships in S. John's college. They also, but at what precise time does not appear, gave £100. to that college for the foundation of a fellowship to be held by a priest to pray for the soul of this sir Marmaduke Constable.

Prickett's Bridlington, 52, 122. St. John's Coll. Archives. Plumpton Correspond. cviii, cxix, cxx, 203, 207—209. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 60, 399. MS. Cole, xlix. 77. Gent. Mag. N. S. iii. 152.

JAMES BERESFORD, the sixteenth son of Thomas Beresford, esq., of Fenny Bentley, Derbyshire, was vicar of Wirksworth in that county, and 21 April 1507 became prebendary of Prees or Pipa Minor in the church of Lichfield. By deed, dated 12 Feb. 1519-20, he founded two fellowships and two scholarships in S. John's college. He died 13 July 1520, and was buried in Lichfield cathedral. Arms: A. a bear rampant S. chained collared & muzzled O. a crescent for difference.

Education Report, 466. Le Neve's Fasti. Lysons' Derbysh. lxxvii. 295. Burke's Landed Gentry, ed. 1857, p. 620. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 172.

JAMES CURSON, M.A., was fellow of Corpus Christi college 1480, and was probably beneficed in the diocese of Canterbury. He died 1520, having jointly with John Sentuary, fellow of the same college, founded a bible clerkship therein.

Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 311.

JOHN FOTEHEDE, LL.B., was instituted to the rectory of Simondsbury, Dorsetshire, 16 Dec. 1494. This benefice he resigned on a pension of 20 marks in or about Dec. 1506. He was master of Michaelhouse 1505, and university preacher 1509. His death occurred in or about 1520.

Parker's Scel. Cantab. MS. Baker, xxiv. 39. Hutchins' Dorset, i. 538.

STEPHEN BARON, a Franciscan of the order of the Observants, studied at this university, where he acquired great reputation for preaching. He became confessor to king Henry VIII. and provincial of his order in England. He flourished 1520. His works are 1. Sermones xv declamati coram academiam Cantabr. Lond. Wynkyn de Worde, n. d., Paris n. d. 2. De officio et caritate principum, Lond. W. de Worde, n. d., Paris n. d.

Pits. Dodd's Ch. Hist. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 42, 670, 833. Herbert's Ames, 218.

GEOFFREY KNIGHT, D.D., of Queens' college, was vicechancellor of the university 1503. In 1520 he gave to Gonville hall the manor of Pattesly, Norfolk, for stipends to two of the fellows being priests to perform divine service, to a lecturer in humanity logic or phi-

losophy, as also for the annual celebration of his exequies.

Caius Coll. Commem. 14. Ives' Select Papers, 52, 84. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 231. MS. Baker, vi. 201, 202.

ROGER COLLINGWOOD, M.A., of this university and proctor of the university 1513, wrote a treatise entitled Arithmetica experimentalis, a manuscript at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. This work, which is unfinished, is written under the name of Carbo-in-ligno, and dedicated to Fox bishop of Winchester, of whom the author had been a pupil. He flourished about 1520.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 153. Cox's Cat. Oxf. Coll. MSS.

THOMAS FEYLDE, who took the degree of M.A. here in 1508, wrote in english verse, The treatise of the lover and a jaye. Lond. 4to. printed by Wynkyn de Worde. He flourished 1520.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 216, 1779.

EDWARD STAFFORD, eldest son and heir of Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham by Catherine his wife, daughter of Richard Widevil earl Rivers, had it is believed some part of his education in this university. His father was beheaded in 1483 and attainted, but the attainder was set aside on the accession of Henry VII. In 1497 the young duke appeared in arms against the Cornish rebels, and in the next year did homage and had livery of all his lands. He was about the same time elected K G. He was high constable of England by hereditary right, chief challenger at the justs in honour of the marriage of prince Arthur 1501, present at the marriage of James IV. of Scotland to the princess Margaret of England 1503, carried the crown at the coronation of Henry VIII., and was at the siege of Therouenne. In Aug. 1519 he entertained the king at Penshurst, and in June 1520 was at the field of the cloth-of-gold with 5 chaplains, 10 gentlemen, 55 other servants, and 30 horses. The duke being descended from Edward III. through a female, fancied that in case of the king's death without issue he had a title to the throne, notwithstanding the superior claims of the dowagers of Scotland and France and their descendants. Impressed with this idea he used idle and vaunting language to his servants, and most imprudently entered into correspondence with one Nicholas Hopkins, a brother of the charterhouse, at Henton, Somersetshire, who pretended to the gift of prophecy and foretold he should be king. Moreover his enormous wealth excited the king's cupidity, and he in some respects justified suspicion by increasing the number of his retainers. He also treated Wolsey, then in the plenitude of his power, with undisguised contempt on account apparently of his low origin. The duke betrayed by his servants was somewhat treacherously seized on his way to the court, tried for treason before the duke of Norfolk and nineteen other selected peers, and although he made a spirited defence was found guilty and condemned to death. Scorning to solicit mercy, he was beheaded on Tower-hill 17 May 1521. His profuse hospitality and many generous qualities rendered him highly popular, and he perished amidst the tears and lamentations of the spectators. This duke is commonly said to have begun the foundation of Buckingham (now Magdalen) college in this university, yet it certainly was called Buckingham college before his time. He married Eleanor daughter to Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, and had issue Henry afterwards lord Stafford, Elizabeth married to Thomas Howard earl of Surrey, afterwards duke of Norfolk, Katherine married to Ralph Neville earl of Westmorland, and Mary married to George Neville lord Abergavenny. The portrait of the duke of Buckingham is preserved at Magdalen college. There are several engravings of it. Arms: O. a cheveron G. quartered with those of Plantagenet Woodstock, Bohun earl of Hereford, and Bohun earl of Northampton.

Dugdale's Baronage, i. 170. Lingard's Hist. of Eng. Howell's State Trials, i. 287. State Papers, H. 8, i. 8. Rutland Papers, 29, 44. Galt's Life of Wolsey. Granger. Ellis's Letters (1) i. 176—179, (3) i. 214, 218, 220. Baga de Secretis. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 170. Lloyd's State Worthies. Smith's Autogr. Fiddes's Wolsey, 273. Statutes 14 Hen. VIII.

CHRISTOPHER URSWYKE, LL.D., was master of King's hall 1483 to 1488. He was recommended to Margaret countess of Richmond by Lewis her physician as an honest and wise priest, and after being sworn to secrecy

was entrusted with the designs of her son Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., to forward which he was dispatched to Brittany, Flanders, and France, where he rendered most important services. On Henry's accession to the crown Urswyke was appointed the royal almomer, and obtained the rectories of Bradwell-juxta-mare, Essex, and Hackney, Middlesex, canonries in the churches of S. Paul, York, Lincoln, Windsor, Beverley, and Southwell, the archdeaconries of Richmond, Huntingdon, Wilts, Surrey, Norfolk, and Oxford. He was dean of York 1488 to 1494, chancellor of the church of Exeter 1493, and dean of Windsor 1496. Between 1487 and 1493 he went on embassies to France, Spain, Scotland, Sicily, Rome, and Burgundy. In 1499 he was elected bishop of Norwich but declined the episcopal dignity. His last days were spent in religious and close retirement at Hackney, where he died in a good old age 24 Oct. 1521. He was buried at Hackney, where is his monument with this inscription:

Christopherus Ursewicus Regis Hen. VII. Eleemosynarius, vir sua ætate clarus, ad exteros Reges undecies pro patria legatus. Dec. Ebor. Archd. Richmond. Decanatum Windesor. habitos vivens reliquit. Episc. Norwicensem oblatum recusavit magnos honores tota vita sprevit: frugali vita contentus hic vivere hic mori maluit, plenus annis obiit ab omnibus desideratus funeris pompam etiam testamento vetuit, hic sepultus obiit Anno MDXXI. *die* 24 *Octobris.*

He founded a freeschool at Hackney and a chantry chapel at Windsor, and was the friend and patron of Erasmus. Arms: O. on a bend S. three lozenges A. each charged with a saltire G.

Le Neve's Fasti. Knight's Erasmus. Hall's Chronicle. Newcourt's Repert. Pote's Windsor. Willement's Windsor. Anstis's Garter, ii. 40. MS. Talbot. A 59. Lodge's Illustrations, i. 15. Tanner's Bibl. Brit.

WILLIAM ROKEBY, second son of John Rokeby of Thundercliffe Grange, in the parish of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, was born at Halifax according to some, though others name Kirk Sandal as the place of his nativity. He is said to have received his early education at Rotherham, and afterwards in an ancient hostel for the reception of canonists in S. Aldate's parish, Oxford, but there is little doubt that he was a fellow of King's hall in this university. He proceeded to the degree of doctor of canon law. In 1487 he was presented to the rectory of Sandal by the monks of Lewes, who in 1502 nominated him to the vicarage of Halifax. In 1496 he was instituted to the rectory of Fakenham, Norfolk, by the master and fellows of King's hall. In 1498 he was raised to the high office of chancellor of Ireland, and in 1507 was, by the interest of sir Richard Rokeby his brother, at that time treasurer of Ireland, consecrated bishop of Meath and sworn of the privy council. In Jan. 1511-12 he was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin. He had resigned the chancellorship on the accession of Henry VIII., who in 1515 reappointed him to that office. On 27 Mar. 1520 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Surrey. He died 29 Nov. 1521, having a few hours previously made a donation of a piece of silver to every one belonging to the priory of Christ church Dublin, as a testimony of his blessing and prayers. By his will he directs that his heart and bowels should be buried at Halifax and his body at Sandal. The former part of these directions was fulfilled, but his body is said to have been interred at S. Patrick's Dublin. He founded a most beautiful chapel in the church of Halifax, which contains the following inscription:

Orate pro animâ Willielmi Rokeby, Jur. Can. Profess. ac etiam Episcopi Medensis, & deinde Archiepisc. Dublin. Capelle fundatoris istius; Qui obiit XXIX *Novembris, Anno Dom.* MCCCCCXXI.

He gave £200. towards building S. Mary's church at Beverley. Certain constitutions which he made in 1518 for his province of Dublin are printed in Wilkins's Concil. iii. 660, and by sir Henry Spelman, ii. 726.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Whitaker's Loidis & Elmete, 383. Cotton's Fasti. Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris D'Alton's Abps. of Dublin. Mason's Hist. of S. Patrick's, Dublin. Manning & Bray's Surrey. Hunter's South Yorkshire. State Papers, Hen. 8. Coote's Civilians, 16. Wood's Ath. Oxon. MS. Cole, xxvi. 74. Watson's Halifax, 387.

RICHARD FITZJAMES, D.D., of Oxford, was incorporated in this university 1495. He was a native of Somersetshire, and elected probationer fellow of Merton college, Oxford, 1465, and warden thereof 1482. He was king's almoner 1495, bishop of Rochester 1495-6, translated to Chichester 1503-4, and to London 1505-6. He died 15

Jan. 1521-2, and was buried in S. Paul's. He was a benefactor to Merton college and S. Mary's church, Oxford, and jointly with his brother sir Richard Fitzjames lord chief-justice of England was founder of a freeschool at Bruton in their native county. Some consider that this bishop was originally of this university.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 564. Newcourt's Repert. i. 24. Excerpta Historica, 89.

ROBERT BERNARD, elected from Eton to King's college 1472, became master of the college of Fotheringay in Northamptonshire 1509, and died in or about 1521.

Alumni Eton. 114. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 1411.

RICHARD HYHERT occurs as principal of S. Mary's hostel 25 May 1521.

MS. Cole, v. 81, xlvii. 15.

ROBERT DUCKET, rector of Chevening in Kent, who died in or about 1521, founded two scholarships in S. John's college, and gave 20*s*. per annum for the celebration of his exequies there.

Education Report, 467. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 175.

RICHARD WYOT, of the diocese of York, ordained acolyte 22 Feb. 1493-4, was proctor of the university 1498 and 1501, and had the prebend of Norwell Overhall in the church of Southwell 1 Sept. 1507, in which year he was surveyor of the works at Great S. Mary's. He became prebendary of Ruiton in the church of Lichfield 10 Feb. 1508-9. He is said to have been master of Christ's college 1507, but was more probably elected to that office in 1509. He resigned it in 1510. He was admitted precentor of York 13 Nov. 1519, in which year he had commenced D.D. He was also rector of Bingham, Nottinghamshire, and dying in July 1522 was buried in the church of Southwell, agreeably to the request contained in his will proved in Oct. 1522. Arms: per fess Az. & G. a barnacle A.

Le Neve's Fasti. MS. Cole, xx. 47, xxvi. 79.

EDWARD VAUGHAN, LL.D., of this university, was instituted to the church of S. Matthew, Friday-street, London, 21 Jan. 1487. He was also vicar of Islington, Middlesex. On 15 April 1493 he had the prebend of Reculverland in the church of S. Paul, which he resigned in 1499, in November of which year the prebend of Harleston in the same church was conferred on him; this he resigned in 1503, when he became treasurer of S. Paul's, having previously been prebendary of Bromesbury in that church. He was made archdeacon of Lewes 1509, and on 22 July in the same year was consecrated bishop of S. David's, to which he was promoted by the pope's bull of provision dated 13 Jan. 1508-9. He died in Nov. 1522, and was buried in the chapel of the Holy Trinity within his cathedral church, where was a tomb with his figure in brass and the following inscription:

Præsul Meneviæ Edwardus Vaughan, hic jacet & Lux.
Ecclesiæ & Patriæ Fautor, Honorque Decus.
Quisque Talenta habuit Domini, & docte & sapienter.
Et bene tractavit fudit et auxit, ea.
Ergo Deus Dic Pontifici huic Bone & Euge, Fidelis.
Serve! intra in Domini Gaudia, Summa Tui.

His will, dated 20 May 1521, was proved 27 Jan. 1522-3. He was a person of great benevolence and public spirit. Once in a time of famine he gave 500 marks to the poor of his neighbourhood. He built a house for his successors in the treasurership of S. Paul's. At S. David's he erected the elegant chapel of the Holy Trinity wherein he was buried, also the chapel of S. Justinian, and the roof of the Lady-chapel and the antechapel thereto. He also built the chapel of Llawhaden castle, a great barn at Lamphey, and as is surmised the chapel at the latter place. Arms: Gyronny of 8 A. & S. on a saltire O. between 4 fleurs-de-lis counterchanged 5 cinquefoils pierced G.

Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Jones & Freeman's S. David's. Lel. Collect. i. 324. Newcourt's Repert.

HUGH ASHTON, a native of Lancashire, was comptroller of the household to Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby. He commenced M.A. at Oxford 13 Oct. 1507, but soon afterwards had his grace from this university to enter in the canon law. He was canon of S. Stephen, Westminster, 28 May 1509, and in the same year temporal chancellor of the

county palatine of Durham, archdeacon of Winchester 1511 to 1519, prebendary of Strensall in the church of York 31 May 1515, and archdeacon of Cornwall 28 Sept. following, but soon afterwards resigned this preferment, and in 1516 was admitted archdeacon of York. He died in Dec. 1522, and was buried on 4 Jan. following in the chapel of S. John's college, agreeably to the request contained in his will dated 7 Dec.; and there, as the will directs, is in the wall his tomb with his similitude in two images, one lively and the other deadly; also the following inscription, which so far as respects the day of his death must be inaccurate:

Hic situs est Hugo Assheton, Archidiaconus Eboracensis, qui ad Christiane Religionis Augmentum socios duos ex Lancastria, totidemque Scholares, Socium et Scholarem Ebor. Com., Socium et Scholarem Dunelm. Dioc. oriund. suis impensis pie instituit, atque singulis a se institutis Sociis, consuetum Sociorum Stipendium solidis 40 *annuis adauxit. Obiit Non. Calend. Decembr. An.* 1522.

There was a tomb with a similar inscription in York minster. In a window in the church of S. Michael Belfraye, York, was also the following inscription:

Orate pro anima Magistri Hugonis de Asheton, quondam canonici residentiarii eccl. cathedralis Ebor. cujus devotione hec fenestra vitreata fuit, A. Dom. Millesimo quingentesimo..................

Besides founding four fellowships and as many scholarships in S. John's college, he directed 88*s*. per annum to be expended for the celebration of his exequies therein, as also in the cathedral of York and the chapel of S. Stephen Westminster. The learned Thomas Baker by his will gave a portrait of archdeacon Ashton to Dr. Newcome, master of S. John's college, for himself or the college. Rebus: An ash-tree issuing from a ton.

Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers. Le Neve's Fasti. Hutchinson's Durham. Drake's Ebor. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 172. Education Report, 487. MS. Cole, xlix. 75. MS. Baker, xii. 58.

THOMAS RUTHAL or ROWTHAL, a native of Cirencester, received his education at Oxford, where he was distinguished for his knowledge of philosophy. He was incorporated D.D. here in 1500. In 1495 he was collated to the rectory of Bocking, Essex, and in 1502 was installed prebendary of Timbrescomb in the church of Wells. He was appointed archdeacon of Gloucester in 1503, and in the same year became chancellor of this university. In 1504-5 he was installed prebendary of Leighton-Buzzard in the church of Lincoln, and became dean of Salisbury in 1505. He was privy councillor and secretary to Henry VII. who nominated him to the see of Durham. Before Ruthal could be consecrated the king died, but his successor ratified the appointment, and also continued him in his office of secretary. In 1514 he was present at the marriage of Louis XII. of France with the princess Mary of England. In 1516 he was appointed lord keeper of the privy seal. The king ordered him to compile a book on the state of the kingdom, which he did, and at the same time wrote in another a minute account of the riches he himself had accumulated, which amounted to £100,000. These two volumes were similarly bound in vellum, and the bishop delivered the wrong one to Wolsey who laid it before the king. Ruthal's grief at this accident is said to have accelerated his death, which took place 4 Feb. 1522-3 at Durham-place near London. He was buried in Westminster abbey, where a canopied tomb of freestone adorned with his image in episcopal robes was erected to his memory, bearing this inscription, incorrect as to date and no longer existing:

Hic jacet Thomas Ruthall, Episcopus Dunelmensis et Regis Henrici septimi Secretarius, qui obiit 1524.

The bishop was very learned in the civil law. He founded the free grammar-school at Cirencester, giving a house and £7. a-year for the maintenance of a master, repaired the bridge of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and performed other acts of liberality. His arms were ...... a cross engr. between 4 martlets, ... on a chief quarterly ...... two roses stalked.

Richardson's Godwin. Fuller's Worthies. Biog. Brit. vi. 4316 n. Dodd's Ch Hist. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Le Neve's Fasti. Smith's Autographs. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 565. Hutchinson's Durham, i. 477. Keep's Monumenta Westmon. 123. Fosbrooke's Gloucester Leland's Collect. iii. 701. Knight's Erasmus, 80, 81, 150—154. Knight's Colet. 101. Rymer, xiii. 256, 553, 562, 567, 630, 631, 647, 660, 687, 713. Hist. of Cirencester, 2nd edit. 247, 308.

WILLIAM BURGOYNE, admitted lady Margaret professor of divinity about 1506, proceeded D.D. 1507. He was

admitted master of Peterhouse 19 Feb. 1517-18, and rector of Hildersham, Cambridgeshire, 22 July 1518. He died in 1522, and gave £20. to Peterhouse to purchase lands for his obiit.

Parker's Scel. Cantab. Baker's List of Margaret Professors. MS. Baker, xx. 254, xxx. 116, 118. MS. Cole, xxvi. 104, 105, xlii. 47.

JOHN STUBBS, B.D., occurs as prior of the house of Augustine friars in this university 2 April 1522.

Test. Vetust. 578.

THOMAS BRYGGET, an Augustinian canon, was in 1520 here admitted to the degree of B.D., he having studied two years at Paris, seven years at Cambridge, and two years and a-half in the cloister. He occurs 1522 as prior of the house of S. Mary and All Saints at Westacre, Norfolk.

Blomefield's Norfolk, ix. 161.

THOMAS ALCOCK, a relative of Alcock bishop of Ely, was educated in this university and proceeded LL.D. In 1479 he was appointed master of the hospital of S. Wolstan in Worcester, which office he retained until 1484, when he resigned it, though he was again appointed 20 March 1503. In 1483 he was made archdeacon of Worcester, but was not ordained subdeacon till 13 June 1489. He was collated to the rectory of Brandon, Suffolk, 12 Jan. 1490-1, and in 1491 had the rectory of Bluntisham, Huntingdonshire. He was installed archdeacon of Ely 1496. In 1503 he was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, and in Feb. 1515-16 master of Jesus college in this university, but resigned the office in July following. About this time he was vicar of the Holy Sepulchre Cambridge. He was also canon of Hereford, vicar-general of the diocese of Ely, and rector of Shipdam and Thorpe, Norfolk. He died 12 Sept. 1523, and was buried at Shipdam.

MS. Baker, vi. 208. MS. Cole, xxvi. 25, 76. Le Neve's Fasti. Bentham's Ely. Nash's Worcester, ii. 333.

RALPH LUPTON, a native of Sedbergh in Yorkshire, was elected from Eton to King's college 1506, became doctor in both the laws and was a practitioner in the court of arches, being admitted an advocate 7 Oct. 1518. He was presented to the rectory of S. Alban Wood-street, London 10 Nov. 1519, and died before 24 Oct. 1523, being a considerable benefactor to Eton college. Arms: A. on a cheveron between 3 talbots' heads erased S. 3 lilies slipped of the field on a chief G. a tau between 2 escallops O.

Alumn. Eton. 131. Newcourt's Repert. i. 237. Coote's Civilians, 15.

WILLIAM RAYSON, alias CAMBRIDGE, occurs as prior of Barnwell 1496. During the time he presided over that house certain disputes between the prior and convent and the town and university of Cambridge touching their respective rights and privileges were amicably adjusted. It is supposed he died in 1523.

Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i 277, 283, 298. MS. Cole, viii. 83.

HUGH LOVEMERE, an Augustinian friar, proceeded D.D. here 1501. In that year and also in 1523 he occurs as prior of the house of his order at Norwich.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iv. 91.

JOHN STOKE, a Benedictine monk and sacristan of Colchester, was elected abbat of that house 2 Aug. 1517. He proceeded B.D. here 1518, and commenced D.D. 1523. On 20 July in that year he resigned his abbey, or was deposed, being charged with various grievous crimes.

Lel. Collect. vi. 157. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, iv. 603, 604. Morant's Colchester, lib. ii. 38.

THOMAS HOWARD, eldest son of sir John Howard, knt., afterwards lord Howard and ultimately duke of Norfolk, by his first wife Catharine daughter of Thomas lord Molines, was born at Stoke-by-Nayland in Suffolk about 1442. He was educated in a grammar-school, and afterwards there can be little doubt at this university, of which his father was a munificent patron constantly maintaining or assisting to maintain scholars therein. He was henchman or page to Edward IV., and served with reputation in the wars between France and Burgundy. On his return to England the king made him esquire for his body, and

he was with him at the battle of Edgcote, otherwise Banbury or Danesmoor, 1468; also when the king was surprised and captured at Wolney near Warwick, and at the battle near Stamford called Losecote-field 1470. When Edward fled from England to Flanders, Thomas Howard was obliged to take sanctuary at S. John's Colchester, but on Edward's return he rejoined him and was present at the decisive battle of Barnet 1471. In this engagement he was wounded. He retired for a season to the residence he held in right of his wife at Ashwellthorpe in Norfolk, and was sheriff of that county and Suffolk 1474. In the following year he accompanied the king on his expedition to France, and was with him at his singular interview with the king of France at the barriers on the river of Somme near Pecquigny. He was knighted at the marriage of Richard duke of York 15 Jan. 1477-8. His father and he adhered to Richard III., by whom the former was created duke of Norfolk, and he earl of Surrey and knight of the garter. Both of them fought for Richard at Bosworth Field, where the duke of Norfolk was killed and the earl of Surrey wounded and taken prisoner. He was attainted and sent to the tower and continued there three years and a-half, when he was not only released and restored to his title of earl of Surrey and reelected into the order of the garter, but taken into the entire confidence of Henry VII., who employed him as lieutenant in the north and warden of the Scotch marches for ten years, during which period he suppressed several insurrections in the north of England and harassed the Scotch considerably. Having restored peace in those parts he was, 25 June 1501, constituted lord-treasurer of England. He was chief mourner at the funeral of Arthur prince of Wales 1502, and the next year was employed in conducting the princess Margaret to Scotland on her marriage with the king of Scots. He was one of Henry VII.'s executors, and Henry VIII. continued him as lord-treasurer and constituted him earl marshal for life. On 9 Sept. 1513 he engaged the Scots at Flodden-field, where he achieved a splendid victory. In acknowledgment for this signal service he was created duke of Norfolk and had an extensive grant of lands, as also an honourable commemorative augmentation to his arms. He accompanied the princess Mary to France on her marriage with king Louis XII. in 1514, and resigned the office of lord-treasurer in 1522, being then eighty years of age. He was succeeded in this high office by his eldest son and retired to his castle of Framlingham, where he died 21 May 1524. He was buried with much pomp at Thetford abbey under a tomb designed by himself and master Clarke, master of the works at King's college, Cambridge, and Wassel a freemason of Bury S. Edmund's. Thereon was a long inscription containing a most interesting account of his chequered life and many services. At the dissolution of monasteries the remains of this illustrious warrior and statesman were removed either to Framlingham or Lambeth. This nobleman married 1 Elizabeth daughter and sole heiress of sir Frederick Tilney, knt., of Ashwellthorpe, and widow of sir Humphrey Bourchier, K.B.; 2 Agnes daughter of Hugh Tilney and sister and heiress of sir Philip Tilney, knt., of Boston, Lincolnshire. He had eleven sons and six daughters. Of his sons, Thomas his successor in the dukedom will be hereafter noticed. Lord Edward was K.G. and lord high-admiral, lord Edmund was marshal of the host at Flodden, and lord William was created baron of Effingham. His daughters were married to the earls of Wiltshire, Oxford, Derby, Sussex, and to Bridgewater, and to Grey Viscount Lisle. Anne Bullen and Catharine Howard, two of the unfortunate queens of Henry VIII. were his granddaughters, and his illfated and most accomplished grandson Henry earl of Surrey will be hereafter mentioned. There are several engraved portraits of the duke of Norfolk. In his will dated 31 May 1520, he especially beseeches Wolsey to be good and gracious to his wife, and bequeaths him as a poor remembrance a pair of gilt pots called his Scottish pots. This is the rather mentioned, as it has been said without any apparent cause that the great cardinal was his enemy.

Halstead's Genealogies, 339. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 267. Collins's Peerage. Howard's Memorials of Family of Howard. Test. Vetust. 404, 516, 557, 602. Madox's Formul. Anglic. 109, 212. Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. 120, 246. Green's Framlingham, 66, 248. MS. Harl. 972.

fo. 131, 133. 4900. fo. 29 b. Plumpton Correspondence, xcix, 48, 96, 142, 265. Ellis's Letters, (1) i. 85. Rutland Papers. Lel. Collect. Hall's Chronicle. Smith's Autographs. Granger. Botfield's Manners & Expences. Collier's Howard Household Books. Manning & Bray's Surrey, iii. 505. Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex, ii. (2) 194-8. Nichols' Hist. of Lambeth, 39, Append. 50, 51, 52. Inventory of his goods, MS. Dd. 3. 86. Univ. Lib. Camb. Martin's Thetford.

THOMAS LOVELL was third son of Ralph Lovell, esq., of Beachamwell in Norfolk, and Joan his wife. Of his early education we have no account, but he appears to have been a member of Lincoln's inn. He was attainted of treason by act of parliament 1 Ric. 3, and subsequently fought against that monarch at Bosworth-field. In 1 Hen. 7, his attainder was repealed, and the king made him one of the esquires of his body with an annuity of 40 marks. In 1485 he was constituted chancellor of the exchequer for life, and Nov. 1486, being one of the knights of the shire for Northampton, was elected speaker of the house of commons. He and his two brothers Gregory and Robert fought for the king at the battle of Stoke 1487, and he was created knight-banneret on the field. He was afterwards elected K.G., and in 1502 was treasurer of the royal household and president of the council. He was appointed high-steward of this university about 1504, and was also high-steward of the university of Oxford. He was one of the executors of Henry VII. and of his mother Margaret countess of Richmond. Under Henry VIII. he was constable of the tower, surveyor of the court of wards, and steward and marshal of the household. On 3 Sept. 1513 he was commissioned to levy men against the king of Scots in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Warwick, Leicester, Stafford, Rutland, Northampton, and Lincoln. His death occurred at his residence at Enfield 25 May 1524, and he was buried with extraordinary pomp on 8 June, under a tomb of white marble in a chantry chapel he had built within the nunnery of Halliwell near Shoreditch, where was formerly this inscription on the wall:

All ye Nunns of Haliwell,
Pray ye both Day and Night
For the sowl of Sir Thomas Lovell,
Whom Harry the Seventh made Knight.

He married Isabel daughter and co-heiress of Edward lord Roos, of Hamlake, but died without issue. His will, dated 14 Oct. 1522, was not proved till 26 Sept. 1528. Sir Thomas Lovell built the gateway of Lincoln's-inn on which his arms appear, also the tower at East Herling, Norfolk, whereon were his arms with his bust in brass within the garter. He is considered as the re-founder of the nunnery of Halliwell. Arms: A. a cheveron Az. between 3 squirrels sejant G. Crest: a bundle of peacock's feathers proper tied G. Motto: Dieu soit loué.

Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 324, vii. 272. Blore's Rutland, 46. Manning's Speakers, 127. Robinson's Enfield, 127. Lysons' Environs, i. 192. Anstis's Order of Garter. Lodge's Illustrations, i. 13. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii 295. Wood's Coll. & Halls, App. 182. Rymer, xiii. 374, 375. Rot. Parl. vi. 241, 273, 286, 345, 486, 503. P. P. Expences Eliz. of York, 110, 207. Nichols' Leicestersh. ii. App. 21.

THOMAS LINACRE was probably born at Canterbury, though the town of Derby also claims the honour of his nativity. His early education was in the school adjoining Christ church Canterbury, under William de Selling alias Tilly, an eminent schoolmaster and afterwards prior of Christ church. There is good reason to believe that Linacre came for a time to Cambridge and removed to Oxford. He was elected a fellow of All Souls college there 1484. When De Selling went on a mission from Henry VII. to Rome, Linacre accompanied him and remained in Italy a considerable time, studying at Rome, Florence, Bologna, Venice, and Padua. He attracted the favourable notice of Lorenzo de Medici grand duke of Tuscany, and Albertus Pius duke of Carpi, and received instruction in greek from Demetrius Chalcondyles, in latin from Angelo Poliziano, and in natural philosophy and medicine from Hermolaus Barbaro. He took his degree of M.D. at Padua. On his return to Oxford he was there incorporated, and read in that university a lecture on physic. He is supposed also to have been incorporated at Cambridge. Becoming very noted for his great medical skill he was appointed physician to Arthur prince of Wales, and was also tutor of the italian tongue to that prince and his wife the princess Catharine. He was physician to Henry VIII. and as it is said to Henry VII. also. On the establishment of the college of physicians by royal charter in 1518, he became the first president, and held the

office till his death. It does not appear when he first took orders, though he did not become a priest till 22 Dec. 1520, at which time he held the rectory of Wigan in Lancashire. He had various other preferments in the church. He was presented to the rectory of Mersham, Kent, 23 Oct. 1509, but resigned it within a month. On 14 Dec. in the same year he was installed prebendary of Eston in the church of Wells. In 1510 he obtained the rectory of Hawkhurst, Kent, and by letters patent dated 24 Aug. 1517 was constituted one of the canons of the chapel of S. Stephen, Westminster. In Oct. 1518 he became prebendary of South Newbold in the church of York, and on the 6th March following had the rectory of Holsworthy, Devon. In April 1519 he became precentor of York, but resigned that preferment in Nov. following. He died of the stone at the age of sixty-four, at his house in Knightrider-street, London, 20 Oct. 1524, and was buried in S. Paul's cathedral, where after the lapse of thirty-three years a comely monument was erected to his memory by Dr. John Caius, with the following epitaph on a brass plate:

Thomas Lynacrus, Regis Henrici viii. medicus; vir & Græcè & Latinè, atque in re medicâ longè eruditissimus: Multos ætate sua languentes, & qui jam animam desponderant, vitæ restituit: Multa Galeni opera in Latinam linguam, mirâ & singulari facundiâ vertit: Egregium opus de emendatâ structurâ Latini sermonis, amicorum rogatu, paulo ante mortem edidit. Medicinæ studiosis Oxoniæ Publicas lectiones duas, Cantabrigiæ unam, in perpetuum stabilivit. In hac urbe Collegium Medicorum fieri suâ industriâ curavit, cujus & Præsidens proximus electus est. Fraudes dolosque mirè perosus; fidus amicis; omnibus ordinibus juxta clarus: aliquot annos antequam obierat Presbyter factus. Plenus annis ex hac vitâ migravitt, multùm desideratus, Anno Domini 1524. *die* 20 *Octobris.*

Virit post Funera virtus.
Thomæ Lynacro clarissimo Medico
Johannes Caius posuit, anno 1557.

He was one of the first Englishmen who introduced polite learning into the nation, and was equally eminent for scholarship and professional skill. He taught greek to sir Thomas More and Erasmus, and latin to the princess Mary afterwards queen. Warham, Wolsey, sir Reginald Bray, bishops Fox and Tunstal, Aldus Manutius, Melancthon, Budæus, Grocyn, and William Latimer were amongst his friends, and he was patronized by pope Leo X. He was author of 1. The Rudiments of [Latin] Grammar. 2. De Emendatâ Structurâ Latini Sermonis, and he translated from greek into latin several treatises of Galen (amongst them De temperamentis et inaequalie intemperie, one edition of which appeared at Cambridge 1521, being the first book printed in England in which the greek type was introduced); Procli Diadochi Sphæra. De diebus criticis from Paulus Æginetus. and to him has been erroneously attributed a translation of the Herbal of Æmilius Macer. To the college of physicians Dr. Linacre was an eminent benefactor, and his house in Knightrider-street which he devised to them was for many years their place of assembly. He made a charitable donation to the town of Derby, and established and endowed three medical lectures, two in Merton college Oxford, and one in S. John's college Cambridge. His portrait is in the college of physicians, and that or some other portrait of him was engraved by Thane. A bust of Linacre in bronze by sir Henry Cheere is in the library of All Souls college, Oxford. His will, dated 19 June 1524, was proved 18 July 1525. Arms: S. a cheveron between 3 escallops A. on a chief O. as many greyhounds' heads erased of the field.

Life by J. N. Johnson, M.D. Wood's Ath. Oxon, ed. Bliss, i. 42. Wood's Annals. Wood's Coll. & Halls. Rymer. Le Neve's Fasti. Fuller's Worthies. Pulteney's Bot. Sketches, i. 32. Granger. Knight's Colet. Knight's Erasmus. Hallam's Lit. of Europe. Univ. & Coll. Doc. iii. 276. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Hutton's Derby, 278. Simpson's Derby, 188. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Privy Purse Exp. of P. Mary, cxxv. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 56.

JOHN TYNMOUTH, alias MAYNELYN, a Franciscan friar of Lynn in Norfolk, was educated in the monastery of his order in this university and afterwards amongst those of his fraternity at Oxford. In 1511 he resigned the rectory of Ludgershall, Bucks, and was vicar of Boston, Lincolnshire, 1518. He was suffragan in the diocese of Lincoln by the title of bishop of Argos. He was alderman of the gild of Corpus Christi, Boston, 1519, and died in 1524, being buried in the churchyard of Boston near the middle of the high altar, "to the end that his loving parishioners, when they should happen to see his grave and tomb, might be sooner moved to pray for his soul." He left £5. to each of the Franciscan houses at Oxford and Cambridge, and is

suppposed to have written The Life of S. Botolph.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 724. Notes & Qu. xii. 430, 520. Thompson's Boston, edit. 1856.

WILLIAM COSYN was elected from Eton to King's college 1487, and became D.D. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Bedford 17 Feb. 1493-4, and installed archdeacon of Bath 17 March 1496-7. On 25 Dec. 1498 he was elected dean of Wells, in which dignity he was confirmed 15 April 1499, installed by proxy 23 June following, and in person 8 June 1502. He died about Feb. or March 1524-5. His will dated 25 March 1523 was not proved till 10 July 1531.

Alumn. Eton. 121. Le Neve's Fasti.

THOMAS GRENE, born at Cockermouth, son of Thomas Grene and Agnes his wife, became master of Catharine hall 1507, was B.D. and vicechancellor of the university 1523. The time of his death does not appear. He gave his college £10. to build a new structure of four chambers on the south part of the college, wherein an obiit was annually celebrated on 8 June for his soul and the souls of his parents.

Parker's Scelet. Cantab. MS. Baker, vii. 38.

PETER NOBYS, of the diocese of Norwich, son of John Nobys and Rose his wife, was fellow of Corpus Christi college 1504, and rector of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, 18 Feb. 1515-16. In 1516-17 being B.D. he was elected master of Corpus Christi college, proceeded D.D. 1519, resigned his mastership about Midsummer 1523, reserving to himself a pension of 50 marks per annum, and died after 16 July 1525. Arms: Quarterly embattled O. & G. 4 lions' jambs erected counterchanged.

Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb. MS. Cole, vi. 31. Test. Vetust. 584. Martin's Thetford, 190.

RICHARD WINGFIELD, the eleventh or as some say the thirteenth son of sir John Wingfield of Letheringham, Suffolk, by Elizabeth Fitz Lewis grandaughter of John Montacute earl of Salisbury, was born in or before 1469, and commanded against the Cornish rebels 1496. In 1511 he held jointly with sir Robert his brother the office of marshal of Calais, and in the next year, being a knight and of the privy council, was appointed one of the ambassadors to treat with the pope and the emperor. At the siege of Tournay he was created a banneret being then marshal of the army. He was sent to Flanders on an embassy to Charles prince of Spain in 1513, about which time he was appointed deputy of Calais jointly with sir Gilbert Talbot whom he survived. Sir Richard Wingfield was with the duke of Suffolk and Dr. West, afterwards bishop of Ely, sent in 1515 to France to receive Mary the queen dowager of that country, who was sister to Henry VIII., to negotiate for her dowry and conduct her to England. In 1519 the king's council deeming it expedient to reform the privy chamber, certain persons who are termed the king's minions were dismissed and four sad and ancient knights, of whom sir Richard Wingfield was one, were appointed in their stead. He accompanied the king to the field of the cloth-of-gold June 1520, and to Dover in May 1522, when he met the emperor Charles V. He was one of the commanders in the aggressive expedition into Picardy, in the autumn of 1522, and was elected a knight of the garter 1523, being then chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In the following year he was chosen high-steward of this university. He went on several embassies to Spain, being accompanied on the last occasion by Tunstal bishop of London, and Sampson afterwards bishop of Lichfield. His death occurred at Toledo 22 July 1525. There he was interred with much solemnity in the church of the friars Observants of S. John de Pois, Navarre king-of-arms of Spain, and Richmond herald superintending the ceremony. A sumptuous monument was it is said erected to his memory. He received various substantial grants from Henry VIII. One of them included the castle of Kimbolton, where he built fair galleries and lodgings upon the old foundations. The emperor Charles V. settled on him a yearly pension of £200. He married 1. the Lady Catherine duchess dowager of Bedford and Buckingham, youngest daughter of Richard Widville earl Rivers. 2. Bridget daughter and sole heiress of sir John Wiltshire,

comptroller of Calais, and widow of sir Michael Harvey. He left four sons, of whom Charles the eldest was but twelve at his father's death, also four daughters. His will is dated 5 April 16 Hen. 8. Arms: A. on a bend G. three pair of wings in lure of the field.

Anstis' Garter. Smith's Autogr. Ellis's Letters, (1) i. 139, 168, 171, (2) i. 210, (3) iii. 12, 20. Blore's Rutland. Lord Herbert's Hen. VIII. Latimer's Works, ed Corrie, ii. 295. Rymer, xiii. 466, 496, xiv. 452. Hall's Chronicle. Lel. Itin. i. 2. Magna Brit. ii. 1056. Miss Wood's Letters. Chronicle of Calais. Rutland Papers. State Papers, Hen 8. Lloyd's State Worthies. Lodge's Illustr. i. 19. Fiddes's Wolsey, 96, 121.

WILLIAM THORNBURGH, who commenced LL.D. here 1494, was constituted commissary to the bishop of Ely 16 July in that year. He was collated to the mastership of the chapel of S. Mary-near-the-sea at Newton Isle of Ely, 1498. He also had the rectory of Kelshall, Hertfordshire, which he resigned 1499. He was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Ely 1503, and had the rectory of Walpole Norfolk, which he resigned 1525 in which year he died. By his will dated 4 Aug. 1525 he directed his body to be buried without the chapel at Newton before the window in which was depicted the image of our Lady, and he devised to the said chapel for ever certain lands he had purchased, giving to the same furniture, plate, and vestments. He also gave legacies to the abbeys of Thorney and Chatteris.

Stevenson's Supp. to Bentham's Ely.

ROBERT BEKINSAWE was fellow of Michaelhouse, proctor of the university 1500, B.D. 1502, D.D, 1507, and about July 1508 was elected president of Queens' college on the nomination of his predecessor bishop Fisher made at the request of that society. He was instituted to the rectory of Bradwell-super-mare Essex 8 July 1512, and appointed canon of Windsor 28 Oct. in the same year. On 3 Feb. 1512-13 he was admitted treasurer of the church of Lincoln, which office he resigned in 1516. He was inducted to the deanery of the collegiate church of Stoke-by-Clare 3 Feb. 1517-18, and about Oct. 1518 resigned his presidentship. On 13 June 1523 he was installed prebendary of All Saints in Hungate in the church of Lincoln. He was also chaplain and almoner to queen Catharine of Arragon, subchantor of Wells, and rector of Chagforth Devonshire, and Croxton Cambridgeshire. He died 21 Jan. 1525-6. Arms: G. a saltire engrailed and voided between 3 fleurs-de-lis O.

Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. App. 39. Strype's Parker. Le Neve's Fasti. MS. Searle.

JOHN DOWMAN, LL.D. of this university, was rector of Pocklington in Yorkshire and archdeacon of Suffolk. He had the prebend of Offley in the church of Lichfield 31 March 1509. This he resigned in 1525. He also held the prebend of Portpole in the church of S. Paul which he resigned in 1514, and on 20 April in that year was appointed to the prebend of Twyford in the same church, of which he was one of the canons residentiary. He was also auditor of causes &c. under cardinal Wolsey as legate. He died before 11 Nov. 1526. His will dated 8 Nov. was proved 6 Dec. Therein he mentions his brother Christopher, and directs his body to be buried within the chapel of S. Catharine on the south side of the cathedral of S. Paul against the pavement under the altar there by him made. Dr. Dowman established a freeschool at Pocklington, and founded five scholarships and nine sizarships in S. John's college, as also a chantry for two priests in S. Paul's cathedral. Arms: Az. on a fesse dancette between 8 garbs O. 3 birds close of the field beaked and membered G. Crest: On a bezant a bird as in the arms.

Education Report, 482. Le Neve's Fasti. Fiddes' Life of Wolsey, Collect. 228. Information from Thos. W. King, Esq., York Herald. Cambsh. Visitation, 1684. Dugdale & Ellis's S. Paul's, 29, 383. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 175. Test. Vetust. 624. MS. Baker, xvi. 243.

HENRY BULLOCK, of Queens' college, proceeded B.A. in 1503-4, and in 1506 was elected fellow and entered into holy orders. He took the degree of M.A. in 1507, and afterwards discharged several offices in his college. He read a mathematical lecture for which he received a salary from the university. In 1520 he took the degree of D.D. and in 1524-5 filled the office of vicechancellor. He had been previously instituted to the rectory of S. Martin's Ludgate, which he retained till his death in 1526. He was

a good linguist and general scholar, and as such was held in great esteem by Erasmus, who latinizes his name, after the fashion of continental scholars, into Bovillus. Cardinal Wolsey had a very high opinion of him, and sent for him with other Cambridge divines to London in order to confute the doctrines of Luther. Afterwards he was made one of the cardinal's chaplains. His works are 1. De captivitate Babylonica, contra Lutherum. 2. Oratio habita Cantabrigiæ, in frequentissima cœtu, præsentibus Cæsaris oratoribus, & nonnullis aliis episcopis ad cardin. Wolsæum, Camb. 4to. 1521. 3. Epistolæ et Orationes. 4. Translation into latin of Lucian, Περι Διψαδου, 1521, and other works. His library, a catalogue of which is extant, was purchased by Queens' college.

MS. Searle. Pits, 710. Dodd's Ch. Hist. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Fuller's Worthies. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 303. Knight's Erasmus, 142, App. 61. Herbert's Ames, 1412. Fiddes's Wolsey, 186, Collect. 43. Erasmi Epistolæ. Hartshorne's Camb. Book Rarities, 385.

JOHN PURGOLD, LL.B., after having been fellow of Trinity hall married and practised the law in Cambridge with reputation and success. It is believed that he dwelt in a large house still called after his name situate at the south-eastern corner of Peas-hill. In his lifetime he gave to Trinity hall for the foundation of a fellowship two shops with sollars built over the same set together in the parish of S. Edward, abutting west upon the Butchery and east upon the Shraggery, the college covenanting to celebrate service in S. Edward's church for him and Joan his wife and their parents, and for Thomas Rogers burgess of Cambridge, and Alice his wife, upon the vigil of S. Apollonia virgin and martyr yearly. He died about 1526, and by his will dated 30 Jan. in that year desired to be buried in S. Edward's church with Joan his first wife, and gave legacies to the gilds of S. Thomas, S. Augustine, S. Ursula, and S. Peter of Milan; he also amongst other bequests to Trinity hall gave his books of law. Of this will he constituted supervisors Thomas Larke and Dr. Stephen Gardiner, giving to each of them as also to the provost of King's college a hoop or ring of gold.

MS. Cole, lviii. 89, 127. MS. Baker, vi. 207. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 277, 283, 298.

JOHN MALYN, an Augustinian canon, and abbat of Waltham Holy Cross Essex, proceeded B.D. here 1518. He died or resigned 1526.

Lel. Collect. vi. 202. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 58.

ROBERT HACOMBLENE was educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's college 1472. He was proctor of the university 1483, and was afterwards presented to the vicarage of Prescot Lancashire. He commenced D.D. here 1507, and in 1509 was elected provost of his college. He died 8 Sept. 1528, and was buried in a chantry which he had built in the college chapel. His image, representing him in doctor's robes, has this inscription on a scroll proceeding from the mouth:

Vulnera, Christe, tua, mihi dulcis, sint medicina.

On the brass labels round the tomb:

Domine, secundum actum meum noli me judicare. Nihil dignum in conspectu tuo egi. Ideo deprecor majestatem tuam; et tu, Deus deleas iniquitatem meam. Jesu, miserere.

On each corner of the brass labels are figures emblematical of the four evangelists, with their names in Gothic characters. Dr. Hacomblene is author of Commentarii in Aristotelis ethica, MS. in King's college library. He gave the college the fine lectern now in the choir of the college chapel, also 100 nobles for the performance after his death of a certain number of masses of the five wounds of our Saviour. His will dated 5 Sept. 1528 was proved 21 Oct. following. Arms: V. a saltire between 4 lilies slipped A.

Alumni Eton. 36. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Cambridge Portfolio, 435. MS. Cole. i. 80, 85, 119, xiii. 82. MS. Baker, xxxvi. 11.

RICHARD BRYNCKLEY, a Franciscan friar, here took the degree of D.D. and was incorporated therein at Oxford 1524. He succeeded Dr. Henry Standish as provincial of the order in England, and flourished 1527.

Wood's Ath. Oxon.

WILLIAM COMPTON, only son of Edmund Compton, esq., of Compton Warwickshire, and Joan [Aylworth] his wife, was born about 1481. When about

eleven years old his father died and he became a ward of Henry VII. who appointed him to wait on his son Henry duke of York, on whose accession as Henry VIII. he became groom of the bedchamber and shortly afterwards groom of the stole. He was renowned for his skill in arms, and on several occasions was engaged to tilt with the king against all comers. In 4 Hen. 8 he had a special grant of an honourable augmentation to his paternal arms, and was constituted usher of the black rod. In 1513 he led the rear-guard at Therouenne and valiantly behaved himself in the siege, as also in the battle of the Spurs. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him and he had a grant of the chancellorship of Ireland for life, which he executed by deputies. He was also constituted one of the knights of the king's body. On 5 Feb. 1513-4 the university granted letters of confraternity to him and his wife. He accompanied the king to the field of the cloth-of-gold 1520, and was dispatched on a special embassy to the emperor Charles V. in 1522. He commanded in the army against the Scots 15 & 16 Hen. 8, and was constituted burcifer regis or keeper of the privy purse 17 Hen. 8. He died of the sweating-sickness 31 May 1528. He was a great favourite of Henry VIII. who made him various grants of lands, and he died exceedingly rich. His portrait and that of his wife were set up in glass in a chapel in the house at Compton and also in the chapel of Balliol college Oxford, to which he was a benefactor. By his will dated 8 March 1522-3 he founded two chantries at Compton and made bequests to various churches and monasteries including the abbey of Denny. He married Werburga daughter and heiress of sir John Brereton, knt., and widow of sir Francis Cheyney, knt., by whom he had a son and heir Peter. Arms: S. a lion passant guardant O. betw. 3 helmets A. Crest: On a torse A. & V. out of a ducal coronet O. a demi-dragon erased G.

Collins's Peerage. Test. Vetust. 591. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. v. 249.

JOHN CONSTABLE, son of sir Robert Constable of Flamborough, knt., had the prebend of Dunholme in the church of Lincoln 1 Dec. 1494, being then bachelor of decrees, also the prebend of Castor in the same church 4 Jan. 1502-3, and was installed treasurer of that church 15 July 1508. He proceeded doctor of decrees, was installed archdeacon of Huntingdon 3 Dec. 1512, became dean of Lincoln 1514, and died 15 July 1528. He was buried in Lincoln cathedral, where a tomb was erected to his memory with the following inscription around the verge:

Orate pro anima magistri Johannis Constable (filii Roberti Constable de Flaymburgh militis) decretorum doctoris, hujus ecclesie decani & residentiarii in eadem; qui obiit decimo quinto die mensis Julii, Anno Domini Mº. CCCCCXXVIIJº. *Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen.*

To Dr. Constable some assign the foundation of four scholarships in S. John's college, but he was only concerned in this foundation as one of the executors of his brother sir Marmaduke Constable, commonly called the Little.

Le Neve's Fasti. Peck's Desid. Curiosa. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 147. MS. Cole, xlix. 77.

RICHARD FOX, son of Thomas Fox and Helena his wife, was born at Pullock manor-house in Ropesley, Lincolnshire. He was educated in grammar at Boston and then entered at Magdalen college Oxford, but the plague breaking out at that place he removed to Cambridge and was probably a member of Pembroke hall, though it is doubtful if he were a fellow. Subsequently he went to Paris, where it is supposed he took the degree of doctor of decrees. Whilst there he met with Morton bishop of Ely, who had fled from England during the usurpation of Richard III. and was concerting measures for the earl of Richmond's meditated descent on England. Fox was employed in negociating with Charles VIII. of France for his assistance, which he obtained. His assiduity, attention and prudence in this important affair induced Henry VII. soon after his accession to admit Dr. Fox of the privy council and to constitute him his secretary. In Oct. 1485 he became prebendary of Brownswood in the church of S. Paul and was admitted vicar of Stepney, and about the same time had the prebend of Bishopston in the church of Sarum. He was admitted to the prebend of South Grantham in the same church Feb. 1485-6, being then, if not before, pre-

bendary of S. Decuman in the church of Wells. He was also master of the hospital of S. Cross near Winchester. He was promoted to the see of Exeter Feb. 1486-7, and on 24th of that month was appointed lord privy-seal, for the better discharge of which office the king granted him a pension of 20*s*. a-day. In 1487 he went on an embassy to Scotland with sir Richard Edgecombe, knt. By bull dated 8 Feb. 1491-2 he was translated to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. In 1494 he was a commissioner to treat for a continuance of the peace with Scotland. In the same year he was translated to the see of Durham, the temporalities whereof were restored to him on 8 Dec. In 1497 he bravely defended the castle of Norham against the Scots commanded by their king, and although the outworks suffered much damage the king of Scots raised the siege on the approach of the earl of Surrey. Bishop Fox was concerned in the negotiations which ensued and terminated in a seven years' truce. About two years afterwards he met the king of Scots at Melrose abbey, and arranged with him for his marriage with the princess Margaret the king of England's eldest daughter, whom he afterwards sumptuously entertained at Durham castle on her nuptial journey to Scotland. In 1500 he was elected chancellor of this university. On 6 Oct. 1501 he was translated to the see of Winchester. In 1507 he was elected master of Pembroke hall, and in the following year was employed at Calais as a commissioner to treat for the marriage of the princess Mary with Charles prince of Castile, afterwards the great emperor. He was one of the executors of Henry VII., and in 1510 was sent to France with the earl of Surrey and Ruthal bishop of Durham, in order to conclude a new treaty of alliance with Louis XII. He accompanied the king on his expedition against France 1513, and was at the siege of Therouenne, shortly after which he and Thomas Gray marquis of Dorset concluded a treaty against France with the emperor Maximilian. In 1515 he resigned the privy seal and retired from court. He himself states that he took this step from remorse of conscience, and therefore we cannot implicitly rely on the statements of historians that it was occasioned by Wolsey's hostility and ingratitude. By his charter dated the calends of March 1516-17 he founded Corpus Christi college in Oxford, in pursuance of a licence from the king dated 26 Nov. preceding. He had about three years before contemplated the establishment of this college as a seminary for the monks of S. Swithun, Winchester, but was diverted from his purpose by his friend bishop Oldham, who evidently foresaw the impending downfal of monastic institutions. In 1518 the bishop resigned the mastership of Pembroke hall. Soon afterwards he was afflicted with total blindness. Notwithstanding this calamity and his advanced age we find him attending in his place in parliament in 1523. He died 14 Sept. 1528 and was buried in the cathedral of Winchester, within a sumptuous chantry chapel he had erected, and which from his frequently resorting thereto for his devotions, obtained the name of Fox's study. He translated into english for the use of the nuns of his diocese, the Rule of S. Benedict, Lond. folio, R. Pynson, 1516. He also appears to have edited the Processional according to the use of Sarum, Rouen, 8vo. 1508...1528. Several works were dedicated to him, and frequent messages and letters passed between him and Erasmus. This bishop labours under the serious imputation of having betrayed to Henry VII. the secrets of noblemen made in confession. He admits that he never saw the churches of Exeter or Wells while he held those sees, but during the time he sat at Winchester he appears to have been vigilant to correct and improve every department under his care whether ecclesiastical, monastic, or academical. He was skilful in the arrangement of public pageants, and often employed in court ceremonials. He designed and partly executed noble works at Durham castle and cathedral, and made splendid additions to the cathedral of Winchester, in the sanctuary whereof he has exhibited the most elaborate and exquisite triumphs of human art, piety, and magnificence. He and bishop Oldham rebuilt the roof of the south transept of the abbey-church of Netley, and he and lord Sandys founded the gild and chapel of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke. He was a benefactor to S. Mary's church Oxford, gave £100. to Glastonbury abbey, and was a benefactor to Pembroke hall both before

and after his election to the mastership. He also founded freeschools at Taunton and Grantham. His statue and portrait are at the college founded by him at Oxford, and his portrait is in the picture-gallery of that university. There are several engraved portraits of bishop Fox, that by Vertue being particularly fine. Arms: Az. a pelican in her piety O. Motto: Est Deo gracia.

Wood's Coll. & Halls, 382. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 730. Hutchinson's Durham. Milner's Winchester. Granger. Smith's Autogr. Ingram's Memorials of Oxford. Skelton's Pietas Oxon. Ellis's Letters, (1) i. 177, (2) ii. 1, (3) i. 309. Fuller's Worthies. Fiddes's Wolsey. Richardson's Godwin. Knight's Erasmus. Knight's Colet. Notes & Queries, x. 299. Rymer. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 222. Tyndale's Works, ed. Walter, ii. 305. Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre, iv. 1304. Ward's Statutes of C. C. C. Oxf. Biog. Brit.

WILLIAM DE MELTON, a native of the county of York, graduated here. He was M.A. 1479, B.D. 1490, and D.D. 1496. He was also master of Michael-house in 1495. On 13 Jan. 1495-6 he became chancellor of the church of York. He was famed for his knowledge of philosophy and divinity and for his admirable way of preaching. He is claimed on no sufficient authority by the university of Oxford, and has been said, but it seems erroneously, to have been chancellor of the university of Paris and a Dominican. He died at the end of 1528. His will, dated 28 Aug. in that year, bears date at Acklam, Yorkshire, and he is supposed to have been buried there or in York minster. He was author of Commentaries on the Pentateuch, Daniel, the twelve Prophets, Maccabees, and the Epistle to the Hebrews, as also of Sermons and other works.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 49. Le Neve's Fasti.

RICHARD SMITH, fellow of Trinity hall, commenced doctor of canon law 1528. He was one of those early adherents of the reformation in this university who were accustomed to assemble at the White-horse. It would seem that he was for some time imprisoned on the charge of heresy. By his will, dated the last day of Feb. 1528-9, he desired to be buried in S. Edward's church, and gave to his executor William May, fellow of Trinity hall and subsequently archbishop elect of York, the hangings of his chamber, a gold ring &c., to Dr. Thirlby his scarlet cope, £3. to the college, and the decrees &c. to Mr. Buckenham a fellow of Trinity hall.

Strype. MS. Baker, vi. 207.

WILLIAM FELL, D.D., who was probably a native of Furness Fells, Lancashire, was made archdeacon of Nottingham 3 Sept. 1516. He died 1528, and founded a fellowship, two scholarships, and two sublectureships in S. John's college.

Education Report, 467. Le Neve's Fasti. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 173.

THOMAS FORMAN was elected fellow of Queens' college 1507, took the degree of D.D. 1524, and 7 Feb. 1524-5 was instituted to the rectory of Allhallows Honey lane, London. He was elected president of Queens' college in 1525, but held that office only a short time. He was one of the favourers of the reformed religion who used to meet at the White-horse, and is said to have concealed and preserved Luther's works when search was made for them to be burnt. He died in 1528. Arms: per bend A. & Az. on a cheveron S. 3 martlets O.

Fuller's Hist. Camb. Strype. MS. Searle. Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 78. MS. Cole, vii 128.

THOMAS HANNIBAL, doctor of the civil law in this university, incepted in the canon law here 1504, although not admitted till 1514. On 11 May 1504 he was installed prebendary of Gevendale in the church of York, which preferment he vacated 1509. In Oct. 1513 he was incorporated doctor of the civil law at Oxford, and in 1514 became chancellor of the diocese of Worcester. In 1522 he was residing at Rome as orator of the king of England. On 9 Oct. 1523 he was constituted master of the rolls. On 1 Sept. 1524 he made a public entry into London, accompanied with earls, bishops, and other noblemen and gentlemen, as ambassador from the pope, who by him had sent the king a rose of gold, which he presented with an oration to his majesty at Windsor on the feast of the nativity of the Virgin. Dr. Hannibal, who appears to have died in 1528, wrote the preface to an edition of

the Pie of York printed in that city 1509.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 39. Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. 83, 88, 96. Herbert's Ames, 1437. Hall's Chronicle, 684. Rymer, xiv. 10. Ellis's Letters, (3) i. 269. Knight's Erasmus, 187.

ROBERT KIRTON, a Benedictine monk of Peterborough, is believed to have studied in this university. He was ordained priest about 1473, and elected abbat of Peterborough 1496. He died 1528. He was an eminent benefactor to his monastery, being the builder of the fine lady-chapel and of what is now called the deanery-gate, also of a chamber in his house called the heavengate chamber.

Lel. Collect. vi. 154. Gunton & Patrick's Peterburgh, 55, 329.

THOMAS LARKE was installed into the prebend of Welton Ryvall in the church of Lincoln 30 Sept. 1514, collated to the archdeaconry of Sudbury 5 Feb. 1515-16, became master of Trinity hall 1517, and was collated to the archdeaconry of Norwich 9 April 1522. He resigned this archdeaconry in or before June 1528. Arms: G. a saltire A. between 4 pair of larks' legs erased a la quise in saltire O.

Le Neve's Fasti. Blomf. Collect. Cantab. MS. Cole, vi. 101.

WILLIAM HARVEY, B.D., fellow of Queens' college, was admitted lady Margaret preacher 1525, and appears to have held the office till 1528.

Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 94.

JOHN SKELTON, who was probably of an ancient Cumberland family, is said to have been born in Norfolk. He had his education in this university as he himself expressly declares. In 1473 he was employed as an occasional clerk in the office of the receipt of the exchequer. He took the degree of M.A. here 1484, being then distinguished as a poet. He acquired great reputation for scholarship, and in or before 1490 was laureated at Oxford. This was a degree in grammar, including rhetoric and versification. He was also laureated beyond seas apparently at Louvaine, and in 1493 he was laureated by this university, having subsequently a special privilege to use here the habit granted him by the king. He took orders 1498, and soon afterward became rector of Diss in Norfolk. He is styled the king's orator, and was tutor to Henry duke of York, afterwards king Henry VIII. He was originally patronised by cardinal Wolsey, but from some unexplained cause became the bitterest enemy of that prelate, attacking him with remarkable boldness and with a fierceness of invective which has never been surpassed. To screen himself from the cardinal he was obliged to take sanctuary at Westminster, being kindly received and protected by abbat Islip. In this asylum he appears to have remained till his death, which occurred 21 June 1529. He was buried in the church of S. Margaret Westminster, where was formerly an alabaster tomb with this inscription:

Johannes Skeltonus, vates Pierius hic situs est. Animam egit 21 die Junii Anno Domini 1529 relictis liberis.

He was secretly married and had children. Bishop Nix his diocesan had suspended him for concubinage. On his deathbed he reproached himself for his cowardice in confessing concubinage rather than marriage, then esteemed a greater crime in an ecclesiastic. Erasmus and others greatly praise his learning. His principal poems are 1. The Bouge of Courte. 2. Phyllip Sparroe. 3. Elynour Rummynge. 4. Against Christopher Garnesche. 5. The Maner of the World now a dayes. 6. Ware the Hauke. 7. Against the Scots. 8. Magnyfycence a goodly interlude and a mery. 9. Colyn Cloute. 10. Upon a goodly Garlande or Chaplet of Laurell. 11. Speke Parrot. 12. Why come ye not to Courte? 13. Howe the douty duke of Albany ran away shamefully, &c. Several works have been attributed to him on doubtful authority, and others of which he was certainly the author have perished. An excellent edition of his poetical works by the Rev. Alexander Dyce was published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1843. Skelton occupies a remarkable position amongst our early poets. The decided bent of his genius was towards satire. He unsparingly attacked the corruptions of the church. His talent for low burlesque was extraordinary, and although gross expressions which in his day were so common occur in his works, they

are comparatively few. Some of his pieces contain passages of no mean beauty, which shew that he possessed powers for the higher kinds of poetry had he chosen to exercise them. The peculiar and inimitable comic metre which he so frequently employed, no doubt contributed greatly to the popularity of his poems. It may be added that he is the earliest of our dramatic authors who displays any kind of genius.

Life by Dyce. Warton's Hist. English Poetry. Wood's Ath. Oxon. MS. Richardson, 408. Hallam's Lit. of Europe, i. 307. Collier's Ann. of the Stage, ii. 141, 189, 324.

GEORGE STAFFORD, of the county or diocese of Durham, was B.A. 1515, in which year he became fellow of Pembroke hall. He was ordained sub-deacon 7 Mar. 1516-17, and deacon 1517, proceeded M.A. and was proctor 1523. For about four years he read in the university a lecture on the scriptures, whereas former lecturers in divinity had always read on the sentences. He was B.D., a favourer of the reformation, and a pious and able man. It happened that there was one of Clement hostel called sir Henry the conjurer, on account of his skill in the black art. Falling sick of the plague, Mr. Stafford visited him, argued on his wicked life and practices, brought him to repentance, and caused all his conjuring books to be burnt before his face: but Mr. Stafford caught the infection and died thereof between 19 June and 17 Nov. 1529. He bequeathed his books, including all the works of S. Augustine, the Old Testament in hebrew and the New Testament in greek, to Pembroke hall, and giving his soul to Almighty God, the blessed virgin Mary, and All Saints, desired his body to be buried in the cemetery of the parish church of the blessed virgin Mary in Trumpington-street.

Fox's Acts and Mon. Strype. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 223. Fuller's Cambr. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie. MS. Baker, vi. 208. MS. Cole, xxvi. 149.

GEOFFREY WHARTON, LL.D. 1520, was admitted an advocate 8 Oct. in that year. He was chancellor and vicar-general to Tunstal bishop of London, and 25 Nov. 1523 became prebendary of Isledon in the church of S. Paul. On 23 Mar. 1523-4 he had the rectory of Fulham, Middlesex, and 21 May 1525 the vicarage of Tottenham in the same county. He was collated to the archdeaconry of London 29 Mar. 1526, and 17 April following had the vicarage of Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire. He was highly skilled in the civil and ecclesiastical law, and died about Oct. 1529.

Le Neve's Fasti. Coote's Civilians, 16. Newcourt's Repert. i. 62.

PETER CHEKE, son of Robert Cheke of Motston in the Isle of Wight, was for many years one of the esquire bedels of the university, and is enumerated amongst its special benefactors in the Missa de Benefactoribus. He made his will 7 Jan. 1529-30, and is supposed to have died soon afterwards. By Margaret [Dufford] his wife, who survived till 1548 or afterwards, and is described as a grave, wise, and good woman, he had sir John Cheke secretary of state, Anne married to George Allington, Elizabeth married to — Speryngе, Mary married to William Cecil afterwards lord Burghley, Alice married to John Blythe regius professor of physic, and Magdalen married first to — Griesbe and secondly to John Purefoy of Leicestershire.

Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 135, 136. Strype's Life of Sir John Cheke.

ROBERT LORD, a canon of the Premonstratensian order, was admitted B.D. here 1517. He became abbat of the house of his order at Newhouse or Newsome, Lincolnshire, in or before 1526, in which year he commenced D.D. here. He appeared by proxy in the convocation touching the king's divorce 1529. It is not known when he died, but in 1534 Thomas Harpham occurs as abbat of Newsome.

Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. 201. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 865.

JOHN WATSON was admitted fellow of Peterhouse 23 May 1501, and served the office of proctor of the university 1504. In the following year he was constituted one of the university preachers. He travelled to Venice and other parts of Italy, and 30 Nov. 1516 was admitted to the rectory of Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, and resigned his fellowship at Peterhouse 6 Dec. the same year. In 1517 he became master of Christ's college, proceeded D.D., and served the office of vicechancellor in

1519-20. On 17 Sept. 1523 he became prebendary of Norwell-tertia-pars in the church of Southwell. He died before 12 May 1530. He was a friend and correspondent of Erasmus, who set a high value on his judgment. Arms: A. a cheveron between 3 martlets S.

Knight's Erasmus, 145. Le Neve's Fasti. MS. Cole, xx 48.

THOMAS LUPSET, son of William Lupset, goldsmith of London, and Alice his wife, was born in the parish of S. Mildred Bread-street about 1498. Whilst a boy he attracted the notice of dean Colet, who sent him to S. Paul's school and afterwards supported him at Pembroke hall. At the early age of 17 he accompanied Richard Pace on his embassy to Venice 1515, and whilst in Italy visited Reginald Pole. He took the degree of B.A. at Paris, returned to England about 1519, and settled in Corpus Christi college Oxford, where in 1520 he read the rhetoric and humanity lecture founded by cardinal Wolsey. In 1521 he was created M.A. at Oxford, and soon afterwards read cardinal Wolsey's greek lecture there. He was at first deeply engaged in school divinity, but abandoned it for the more polite learning then coming into vogue. On 28 March 1523 he was admitted to the free chapel of S. Nicholas in the parish of Stanford-le-hope, Essex. The same year he was at Padua, with Pole, whence returning to England he again at the earnest request of Wolsey journeyed to Paris as tutor to Thomas Winter the cardinal's natural son. On 21 April 1526 he was instituted to the rectory of Great Mongeham, Kent, and on 4 July following to that of S. Martin Ludgate. He was also collated to the rectory of Cheriton Hants 1 Aug. 1530, in which year he became prebendary of Ruscombe in the church of Sarum. His death took place about December in the same year, and he was buried in the church of S. Alphage within Cripplegate, London. He was very serviceable to his learned contemporaries in preparing and correcting their works for the press. He was the supervisor of Linacre's edition of Galen de sanitate tuenda, and of the second edition of sir Thomas More's Utopia. He was author of 1. Epistolæ variæ ad Edw. Leuim, Nisenum, et Paynellum, in Epistolæ aliquot Eruditorum, printed at Basle 1520. 2. A Treatise of Charite, Lond. 16mo. 1529, 8vo. 1546. 3. An Exhortacion to yonge Men perswayding them to walke in the Patheway that leadeth to Honestie and Goodness, Lond. 12mo. 1530, 1534, 1535, 8vo. 1540, 16mo. 1544. 4. A Compendiovs and A very Fruteful Treatise teachynge the way of Dyenge well, Lond. 1534, 1541, 1546, 1560. He translated into english a sermon of S. Chrysostom and the Gathered Councils of Isidore. Other translations are attributed to him on questionable authority. His collected works were printed Lond. 12mo. 1545 and 8vo. 1560. He was a general scholar, highly esteemed for his polite way of writing, and for his modest and candid behaviour. His piety was no less remarkable than his learning. He was patronised by Colet, Pace, and Wolsey, and was the friend of More, Erasmus, Linacre, Budæus, Pole, and Leland.

Gent. Mag. N. S. xlv. 119. Wood's Ath. Ox. ed. Bliss, i. 69. Knight's Colet. Knight's Erasmus. Fiddes' Wolsey, 216, Collect. 210. Newcourt's Repert, i. 414.

JOHN VENETUS, a foreigner, and it may be presumed a native of Venice, commenced D.D. here 1518. He was in high repute for his learning, and defended the tenets of the Roman catholic church against Hugh Latimer. He was deputy-vicechancellor of the university 1529, and one of the delegates appointed by the senate to make a determination respecting the validity of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine of Arragon 1529-30.

Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 331, 334, 339.

GEOFFREY BLYTHE, son of William Blythe of Norton Derbyshire, by a sister of archbishop Rotheram, was born at Norton and was brother to John Blythe bishop of Salisbury and master of King's hall in this university. Geoffrey Blythe was educated at Eton and elected to King's college 1483. He proceeded LL.D. On 4 April 1493 he became prebendary of Strensall in the church of York, and on 9 May following was collated to the archdeaconry of Cleveland. On 1 Nov. 1494 he became treasurer of the church of Sarum, was rector of Corfe Dorsetshire 5 March 1494-5, and about 1496 had the prebend of Sneating in the church of S. Paul. On 4 April 1496 he was ordained priest, in May following

admitted dean of York, and 9 Feb. 1497-8 collated to the archdeaconry of Gloucester. He was appointed master of King's hall 11 Feb. 1498-9, and was collated to the archdeaconry of Sarum 21 Aug. 1499, in which year he had the prebend of Stratton in the church of Sarum. In 1502 he was sent on a special embassy to the king of Hungary, and on his return was appointed bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the temporalities being restored to him 26 Sept. 1503. In 1508 he had a general pardon, and in 1512 was appointed lord-president of Wales, continuing in that office till 1524. In 1523 he was accused of treason, but was satisfactorily acquitted. He resigned the mastership of King's hall in 1528. He is said to have died at London, and was buried at Lichfield before the image of S. Chad: a noble monument to his memory has been long destroyed. Accounts differ as to the date of his death, but his will dated 28 April 1530 was proved 1 March 1530-1. He thereby gave legacies to his cathedrals of Lichfield and Coventry, the churches of S. Chad in Shrewsbury and Norton, Eton college, King's college, and King's hall. Amongst his bequests to King's college is a great standing cup gilt with a cover, which had been given to him by Ladislaus king of Hungary. He also gave a like cup to Eton college. Bishop Blythe in his lifetime built fair houses for the choristers of Lichfield cathedral; also a chapel at Norton, in which he erected an alabaster tomb for his parents and established a chantry. He gave to King's college a gilt mitre for the barnebishop, 1510, a pair of great organs value £40., 1512, a rochet of the best cloth for the barnebishop 1518, and a fair banner of the assumption of the blessed virgin Mary, 1519. He with his dean and chapter collected all the statutes of the cathedral of Lichfield, and got same confirmed by cardinal Wolsey as legate, 1526. Arms: Erm. 3 bucks statant G. attired O. on a chief indented per pale O. and Az. a cross patonce counterchanged between 2 roses G. & O.

Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Rymer. Alumn. Eton. 119. Clive's Ludlow, 155, 283, 292. Hall's Chron. 655. MS. Cole, i. 143, xiii. 104, xxvi. 81, xxx. 20. Hutchins' Dorset, i. 297. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 702. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 181.

JOHN GILPIN, sometime fellow of Jesus college and afterwards principal of Borden hostel, was 19 Feb. 1526-7 admitted to the vicarage of Swavesey, Cambridgeshire, in the priory of Barnwell, being then sworn not to hold Lutheran opinions. By his will, dated 27 Dec. 1530 and proved 18 March 1530-1, he bequeathed to Jesus college a book entitled Destructorium Vitiorum, also Physonomia Michaelis Scoti.

MS. Baker, vi. 209. MS. Cole, xxvi. 122.

WILLIAM BURBANK, LL.B. of this university, had the prebend of Fenton in the church of York 1 June 1512. He was secretary to cardinal Baynbrigg who appointed him one of his executors, and after the cardinal's murder pope Leo X. strongly recommended Burbank to the favour of Henry VIII. He was subsequently secretary to cardinal Wolsey, on whose visit to Cambridge 1520 he was created doctor of the canon law. He was also prebendary of South Grantham in the church of Sarum, which he resigned 5 March 1527. Dr. Burbank was a friend and correspondent of Erasmus. He seems to have died 1530. Some of his letters are extant.

Knight's Erasmus, 46. Le Neve's Fasti. Fiddes' Wolsey, 186. Ellis's Letters, (1) i. 99, 106, (3) i. 172 seq.

BRYAN ROWE, a native of Macclesfield, Cheshire, was educated at Eton and elected thence to King's college, whereof he was admitted scholar 26 May 1499; he ultimately became B.D. He was appointed to dispute before Henry VII. on one of his visits to this university, and made an oration to cardinal Wolsey when he came to Cambridge 1520. It does not appear when he died, but he was buried in King's college chapel. He wrote a preface to John Barker's Scutum Inexpugnabile, and an epistle prefixed to Dr. John Sampson's edition of the Psalter. Also 1. In laudem Divæ Mariæ Epigramma. 2. In adventu Henrici VII. ad Cantabrigiam carmina. 3. Oratio cum Cardinalis Wolsæus Cantabrigiam venerat A.D. 1520.

Alumni Eton. 126. MS. Parker, 106, art. 46. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 9. MS. Cole, xiii. 130, xli. 124.

WILLIAM CATTON, a Franciscan friar and D.D. of this university, wrote 1. Super Magistrum Sententiarum. 2. Quæstiones theologicæ. He flourished 1530.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 230. Wadding's Scriptores Ord. Min. 151. Pits, 708.

THOMAS LUCAS, after being educated in this university, became secretary to Jasper duke of Bedford. He was appointed solicitor-general about 1504, shortly after which period he purchased an estate at Little Saxham in Suffolk, where he erected a stately mansion which stood till 1773. In 1530 he was constituted one of the Cambridgeshire commissioners to inquire as to the possessions of cardinal Wolsey. He died 7 July 1531, and by his will, dated 1 July in the same year, amongst other pious and charitable bequests made provision for the exhibition of poor scholars in this university. He married Elizabeth daughter of John Kemys, by whom he had issue three sons, Jasper, Henry, and John, and two daughters, Anne wife of Thomas Barnadiston of Ketton, Suffolk, and Lettice wife of John Greenfold of Exeter. Arms: A. on a fess between 6 annulets G. a crescent O. Motto: Change truth for maisterie.

Gage's Thingoe, 131 seq. Rymer, xiv. 403.

THOMAS BILNEY, said to have been born at East Bilney in Norfolk, of parents who survived him, was admitted in the university at an early age. He took the degree of LL.B., was elected fellow of Trinity hall and ordained a priest by the bishop of Ely on the title of the priory of S. Bartholomew, London, 24 Sept. 1519. He had a licence to preach to the people throughout the whole diocese of Ely, 23 July 1525. His extreme solicitude for his eternal salvation was manifested in fastings, pilgrimages, and the purchase of indulgences. A perusal of Erasmus's New Testament and the works of Luther taught him however other views of religion, and he embraced the tenets of the reformers except the denial of transubstantiation. He laboured earnestly to promulgate his views, and amongst those whom he converted were John Nichols alias Lambert, Thomas Arthur, Robert Barnes prior of the Augustinians, and Hugh Latimer cross-bearer of the university. Bilney and Latimer visited and consoled the sick and needy and the unhappy inmates in the town and county prisons. Bilney preached occasionally at S. Edward's, though he seems not to have had the cure. He also preached at Christ's church and S. George's in Ipswich, and he there disputed on image-worship with John Brusierd a friar. He was twice pulled out of the pulpit as a heretic in the diocese of Norwich. He inveighed against the superstitious pilgrimages to Ipswich, Walsingham, and Canterbury, and the pomp and negligence of the prelates. In 1526 he was cited before cardinal Wolsey on a charge of heresy, and was compelled to take an oath not to preach any of Luther's opinions but to impugn them everywhere. Notwithstanding this oath we find him in Whitsun-week 1527 preaching against the prevailing superstitions at S. Magnus London, where a new rood had been erected, at Willesden Middlesex, a place noted for the extraordinary veneration paid to an image of the virgin, and at Stoke Newington. On 27 Nov. following he appeared before cardinal Wolsey, the archbishop of Canterbury, and seven other bishops in the chapter-house at Westminster, on a charge of having relapsed into heresy. The case was referred to Tunstal bishop of London and others, who pronounced him guilty but deferred sentence. Bilney thrice refused to recant, but at length was persuaded by his friends to sign an abjuration. After bearing a faggot at S. Paul's he was imprisoned. He was reexamined by and reabjured before Wolsey, and was kept in prison till November 1528, if not longer. At length he was discharged and returned to Cambridge in 1529. His remorse for his apostacy took the form of profound melancholy, and after about a year and a-half he took leave of Cambridge and went to Norwich, preaching in the fields in the neighbourhood and striving strenuously to propagate his doctrines. Amongst those whom he converted was an anchoress of Norwich, to whom he gave Tyndal's Obedience of a Christian Man and his translation of the New Testament. We also find him preaching at Cambridge and Greenwich. At length he was apprehended as a heretic at London 3 March 1530-1. He was sent to Norwich and cited before Dr.

Pellys chancellor to Nikke bishop of Norwich, who degraded him from his orders and condemned him to death. Being delivered over to the secular authorities he was burnt at the Lollards' pit without Bishopsgate, under S. Leonard's hill Norwich, 19 Aug. 1531, exhibiting in his last hour extraordinary constancy, courage, and christian charity. He was a man of exemplary life and conversation and not unlearned. It appears he was of very diminutive stature, and had a somewhat insane antipathy to music. Certain of his letters are extant, and some have been printed by Fox, who has also printed his Dialogue with Friar Brusierd. Bilney's bible having his notes in the margin is preserved in the library of Corpus Christi college Cambridge.

Fox's Acts & Monuments. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 199, ix. 461. Strype. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Middleton's Biog. Evang. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie. Nasmith's Cat. MS. C. C. C. C. MS. Baker, xxx. 118, 126. MS. Cole, xxvi. 151. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 54. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 99—101, 121, 161, 299—301.

RICHARD BAYFIELD, alias SOMERSHAM, became a monk professed in the abbey of Bury S. Edmund's 1514, and was ordained priest in 1518. Subsequently Dr. Robert Barnes and others prevailed on him to adopt protestant opinions. Avowing these he was imprisoned in his monastery for about three-quarters of a year, being occasionally whipped, gagged, and put in the stocks. Dr. Barnes however contrived to obtain his liberation, and brought him to Cambridge where he continued some time, and tasted so much of good literature that he was reluctant to return to his abbey. In 1528 he was residing in London and was convened before Tunstal then bishop of that diocese, compelled to abjure his opinions and enjoined penance. He fled beyond the seas, but soon returned and was ordered by the bishop to depart London and provide himself with a convenient habit. He seems however to have employed himself in passing to and fro between England and the continent, importing and selling secretly the books of Tyndal, Frith, and others both englishmen and foreigners, whose works were prohibited. He was at last captured by Stokesly bishop of London, who confined him first in Lollards' tower and then in the Coal-hole. He boldly vindicated his opinions and actions, and was therefore in November 1531 degraded from his orders and delivered over to the secular power. He suffered death at a slow fire in Smithfield, and continued in prayer to the end.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Strype. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 302—305.

THOMAS DUSGATE, a native of Cambridge, scholar of Christ's college and afterwards fellow of Corpus Christi college, was B.A. 1520-1 and M.A. 1524. Finding celibacy irksome he went to Germany to consult Luther, and on his return to England forsook his college, assumed the name of BENNET, took a wife, and settled as a schoolmaster at Torrington in Devonshire, whence he removed to Butcher-row in Exeter. Frequenting the sermons at the cathedral and being dissatisfied with the doctrine there promulgated, he set up on the doors Sunday after Sunday certain bills in confutation thereof, and especially against the intercession of saints. He was watched, detected, captured, and convened as a heretic before Dr. Voysey bishop of the diocese, who condemned him to the flames. The sentence was carried into effect 15 Jan. 1531-2, at a place called Livery Dole in the parish of Heavitree near Exeter, the chamber of Exeter having peremptorily forbidden his execution within the precincts of the city. Dusgate maintained to the last the truth of his opinions.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 24. Prince's Worthies of Devon, 290. Izacke's Memorials of Exeter, 116. Gent. Mag. N. S. xxxiii. 301.

ROBERT BRUDENELL, second son of Edmund Brudenell, esq., by his second wife Philippa daughter of Philip Englefield, esq., had some part of his education here. He was called to the bar, and in Michaelmas term 1505 was made serjeant-at-law, being on 25 Oct. in the same year constituted one of the king's serjeants. He became a justice of the king's bench 28 April 1507, was transferred to the common pleas 25 April 1509, and was raised to the chief-justiceship of the latter court 13 April 1521, at or before which time he was knighted. He soon afterwards visited Cambridge, when a present was made him by the university, who on another occasion presented gloves to him

and his wife. He died 30 Jan. 1531-2, and was buried at Dean in Northamptonshire, where is a marble altar-tomb with his figure in his judge's robes between his two wives, having this legend on the verge:

Of yowre charite pray for the soules of Sir Robert Brudenell, Knyght, late chief Justice of the kyngys common benche at Westminster, and Margaret and Dame Phylup hys wyves, which Sir Robert dyed the XXX *daye of Januarie anno Domini* MCCCCCXXXI. *and the sayd dame Phyllyppe dyed the* XXIIII *daye of Marche anno domini* MCCCCCXXXII. *and lyes here, on whose soulles Jhu have mercy. Amen.*

He married 1. Margaret daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Entwissel, esq., and relict of William Wivill, esq. She died about 1501, leaving two sons. 2. Philippa Powre of Bechampton, who survived him but had no issue. Sir Robert Brudenell in 2 Hen. 8 founded a chantry at Billisden Leicestershire. Arms: A. a cheveron G. between 3 morions Az.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 67, 69. Collins's Peerage. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. Brydges' Northamptonsh. ii. 301, 303.

WILLIAM ROY, after being educated at this university, became a friar observant of Greenwich. He however forsook his convent and joined Tyndal at Hamburgh in 1524, acting as his amanuensis. Leaving Tyndal he went to Strasburgh and ultimately to Portugal, where he is said to have been burnt for heresy in 1531. His works are 1. Rede me, and be nott wrothe; For I say nothynge but trothe. [A satire upon cardinal Wolsey and the clergy.] n. d. 2nd edit. 1546. This has sometimes been attributed to Skelton, although Wolsey knew Roy to be the author and took no small pains to get him apprehended. 2. A Christian dialogue between a father and a disobedient son [Strasburgh 1526]. 3. A book against the seven Sacraments. Tyndal gives him an unfavourable character: he says, "One William Roye, a man somewhat craftye, when he cometh into new acquayntance, and before he be thorou knowne, and namely when all is spent, came unto me and offered his helpe. As long as he had no money, somewhat I could rule hym; but as soone as he had gotten hym money, he became lyke hymselfe agayne. He went and got him new frendes, whiche thynge to doe, he passeth all that ever I yet knewe. His tunge is able not only to make fooles sterke mad, but also to deceyve the wisest that is, at the firste acquayntance."

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Gent. Mag. N. S. xx. 269, 380, 492, 597. Fox's Acts & Mon. Tyndale's Doctrinal Treatises, ed. Walter. Ellis's Specimens, ii. 9. More's Engl. Works, 342. Brydges' Cens. Lit. i. 39—47. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 49, 136, 137, 194, 204, 205, 207.

NICHOLAS CARR, LL.B. 1502, LL.D. 1518, was dean of the college of S. Mary-in-the-fields, Norwich, 1519, and chancellor of the diocese of Norwich 1520. He was also rector of Rollesby, Norfolk, and of Stirston and Helmingham, Suffolk. His death appears to have occurred 1531.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 633, iv. 171, xi. 187.

WILLIAM WETHERHALL, an Augustinian friar, took the degree of B.D. in this university 1513. On 26 Oct. 1515 he was incorporated at Oxford, and about the same time became prior of the house of his order in that place. He was created D.D. at Oxford 23 Dec. in that year, and was incorporated in this university being then provincial of the order in England. He was living 1531. He is sometimes but it seems inaccurately called WODIALL.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 43, 44.

JOHN DADE, who took the degree of B.A. in this university 1501-2, is supposed to be the author of an english treatise on the art of heraldry, written at the request of queen Anne Boleyn. It is a MS. adorned with escocheons, and preserved in the Bodleian Library.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit.

SIMON SMITH, M.A. of Gonville hall, was one of the early converts to protestant opinions. He became curate to Thomas Patmore the parson of Much Hadham in Hertfordshire, and went with Joan Bennore the servant of Patmore abroad, where they were married. In 1531 Stokesly bishop of London compelled Smith and his wife to abjure and suffer penance, and instituted a prosecution against Patmore for conniving at or counselling the marriage.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Strype's Memorials. Strype's Parker.

HUAN HESKETH, called also Blackleach, son of Robert Hesketh of Rufford, Lancashire, was educated in this university. He became bishop of Sodor and Man 1487, and appears to have died about 1531. He was buried at S. German's in Peel.

Notes & Queries, vii. 209, 409.

JOHN ISLIP, as he was a benefactor to this university, probably had his education therein. He became a monk of Westminster about 1480, was elected prior in 1498, and abbat 27 Oct. 1500. He gave £10. to this university in 1515, became a privy-councillor, and died 12 May 1532. He was buried with extraordinary pomp in the chapel of S. Erasmus in Westminster abbey. This chapel, which he built, is adorned with curious carvings, singular rebuses on his name and his arms: Erm. a fess between 3 weasels G. His tomb has been defaced and the insription is gone. During the long period abbat Islip presided over the monastery of Westminster the buildings were greatly improved, especially by the erection of the sumptuous chapel of Henry VII. This abbat designed a stately tower and lanthern with a good chime of bells in the centre of the cross of the church: the pillars being however considered insufficient to support the weight, the bells were placed in one of the western towers.

Keepe's Westminster Abbey, 14, 21, 131, 270. Widmore's Westminster Abbey, 119—126, 206. Vetust. Monument. iv. pl. 16—19. MS. Baker, xxiv. 50. Nichols' Lit. Anecd. iii. 225, iv. 702, vi. 152. Lel. Collect. vi. 126. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, i. 277. Camden's Remains, 213.

WILLIAM WARHAM, master of the rolls and LL.D. of Oxford, was incorporated in that degree at Cambridge in 1500, in which year he became rector of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire. He was made lord-keeper of the great seal 11 Aug. 1502, and on 5 Oct. following was installed bishop of London. He became lord-chancellor of England 1 Jan. 1502-3, and was soon afterwards translated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury, being enthroned with great solemnity and magnificence. He was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford in 1506, and retained the great seal till the end of 1515. He died at S. Stephen's near Canterbury 22 Aug. 1532, and was buried in his cathedral. His piety, humility, and learning are much commended by his contemporaries, and he is especially known as the friend and patron of Erasmus. Arms: G. a fess O. in chief a goat's head couped A. armed of the second, in base 3 escallops of the third.

Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. i. 24, 340. Willement's Canterb. Cath. 55, 163. Wood's Ath. Oxon.

JAMES DENTON, after being educated at Eton was elected thence to King's college 1486, and was proctor of the university 1495. He took the degree of LL.D. at Valencia, and was incorporated in this university 1505. On 17 July 1509 he was admitted to the prebend of Stotfold in the church of Lichfield. He had also canonries in the churches of York and Sarum, and 24 Sept. 1509 had a grant of a canonry of Windsor. He is called rector of Heydbourne, by which we presume is meant Headbourne Worthy, Hampshire, and was dean or master of the college of S. John Baptist, Ludlow. In 1514 he became almoner to Mary queen of France whom he accompanied to that country. He is also styled her chancellor, and he was chancellor to the princess Mary. On 9 Dec. 1514 he was instituted to the prebend of Liddington in the church of Lincoln, and 7 Jan. 1521-2 became dean of Lichfield. He had the archdeaconry of Cleveland 1523, and in 18 Hen. 8 was sent to Ireland for the pacification of that country in company with sir Anthony Fitzherbert and sir Ralph Egerton. He was also appointed lord-president of Wales. His death occurred at Ludlow 23 Feb. 1532-3, and he was buried in the church of S. Lawrence there. Dr. Denton erected the cross at Lichfield and was a great benefactor to the college of Windsor. He built the long back-stairs there, commonly called the hundred steps, and erected the house known as the New Commons. He was also a benefactor to King's college. Arms: O. 2 bars and in chief 3 roses G. a crescent for difference.

Alumni Eton. 120. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 16. Le Neve's Fasti. Miss Wood's Letters, i. 181, 193, 194. P. P. Expences of Pr. Mary, xxix. Hall's Chron. 685. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 135. MS. Cole, xiii. 108. Leland's Itinerary. Pote's Windsor, 59. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 107, 1123.

JOHN RITWYSE, born at Salle in Norfolk, was educated at Eton and elected thence to King's college 1508. He married Dionysia daughter of William Lilly head-master of S. Paul's school, whom he succeeded in that situation 1522. He wrote the tragedy of Dido acted by the scholars of S. Paul's with great applause before cardinal Wolsey, and revised, corrected and improved the latin grammar of Lilly his father-in-law and predecessor. He died 1532. His edition of Lilly's grammar appeared at Antwerp 1533 and Lond. 1539, to which he prefixed some verses in praise of the author. He also wrote Tetrastichon in laudem G. Lillii, at the end of that author's treatise De moribus, Antwerp 1534. His widow remarried James Jacob one of the under-masters of S. Paul's.

Alumni Eton. 132. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 35. Knight's Colet, 172, 372. Ellis's Letters, (3) i. 190. Biog. Dramat. P. P. Exp. Hen. VIII. 106, 347. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 632.

THOMAS ASHLEY, elected from Eton to King's college 1501, B.A. 1504-5, M.A. 1508, had licence to travel yeyond the seas in 1517, and went to Louvaine. In 1519 he was admitted lady Margaret preacher, and was in 1521 lady Margaret professor of divinity. He seems to have died in 1532, and was buried in King's college chapel.

Alumn. Eton. 128. Baker's Cat. of Lady Margaret Preachers & Professors.

THOMAS ARTHUR, a native of Norfolk, was educated in this university, and as it seems in Trinity hall, and imbibed protestant opinions from his fellow-countryman Thomas Bilney. Being M.A. he was admitted fellow of S. John's on the nomination of the bishop of Ely 5 Feb. 1517-18. He occurs as principal of S. Mary's hostel 1518. In 1526 he and Bilney were charged with heresy, and compelled to take an oath abjuring Luther's opinions. In Nov. 1527 they were brought before cardinal Wolsey and other bishops in the chapter-house at Westminster as relapsed heretics. Arthur recanted and did penance. He died at Walsingham in 1532. He wrote 1. Microcosmus, trag. 2. Mundus plumbeus, trag. 3. In quosdam psalmos. 4. Homeliæ Christianæ. He also translated Erasmus de Milite Christiano.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. MS. Richardson, 332. MS. Baker, xxx. 114. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 325. Fox's Acts & Mon. MS. Cole, v. 81. xxvi. 149, xlvii. 13. Baker's Hist. of S. John's Coll. 332. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 121, 160, 161.

DAVID EDGUARD was educated first at Oxford and afterwards at this university. His works are 1. De indiciis et præcognitionibus, Lond. 8vo. 1532. 2. Introductio ad anatomicen, Lond. 8vo. 1532.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 251.

ROBERT JULLYS, prior of the house of friars Dominican in this university, was B.D. 1508 and D.D. 1510. On each occasion certain exercises were dispensed with. We find him afterwards living at Norwich, and he was one of the witnesses against Bilney 1531. Fox calls him Jeffrey Julles.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 205, iv. 340. Fox's Acts & Mon.

JOHN ASHDOWNE, a monk of the Cluniac order, studied canon law here for seven years. He was incorporated bachelor of canon law at Oxford in 1506, in which year he was elected prior of Lewes. It appears that he held this office till 1532.

Horsfield's Lewes, i. 238, 239 n. Wood's Ath. Oxon.

NICHOLAS WEST, son of John West of Putney in Surrey, baker, was born at that place and educated at Eton, whence he was elected to King's college 1483. He is said to have greatly misconducted himself at college in his early years, but the tale is entitled to no credit as he held his fellowship till towards the close of 1498, regularly took his degrees in arts, and became LL.D. before 1501, in which year he was constituted archdeacon of Derby. He was also rector of Egglescliffe in the county of Durham, and in 1502 became vicar of Kingston Surrey, and rector of Witney, Oxfordshire. He was sent ambassador to the archduke and to Spain 1506, and to the emperor 1508. In 1510 he was constituted dean of Windsor and registrar of the order of the garter. He was subsequently for many years employed in embassies to Scotland and France. In April 1515 he was elected bishop of Ely. He was then in France but was consecrated at Lambeth 7 Oct. in that year. In

the affair of the divorce he was a zealous advocate for the queen, to whom he had been chaplain. He died 28 April 1533, and was buried in a very elegant chapel he had erected at the east end of the south aisle of the presbytery in the cathedral of Ely, where upon a brass plate was formerly this inscription:

Of your Charitie pray for the Soule of Nicholas West, sometyme Bishop of this See, and for all Christen Soules: in the whych Prayer he hath graunted to every person so doing, 40 days of pardon, for every time they shall so pray.

He also erected a handsome chapel in the church of Putney, which was preserved when the rest of that church was pulled down a few years since. He was a benefactor to King's college, and daily relieved 200 poor at his gate. It was generally acknowledged that he lived in greater splendour than any prelate of his time, having above 100 domestics at wages and livery. He was author of De non dissolvendo Henrici Regis primo Matrimonio cum Catharina. Arms: A. a cheveron S. between 3 roses G. seeded O. slipped and leaved V. Motto: Gracia Dei sum quod sum.

Bentham's Ely, 187. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer. MS. Cole, i. 144. Britton & Brayley's Surrey, iii. 40, 477, 484. Alumni Eton. 119. Fiddes's Wolsey, 67, 96. Ellis's Letters (1) i. 65, (2) i. 239, (3) i. 180. Jackson & Andrews' Bishop West's Chapel, Putney. Fuller's Worthies. Miss Wood's Letters, i. 202. Knight's Colet, 219—221. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 188. State Papers, Hen. 8.

WALTER PRESTON, fellow of Christ's college, commenced D.D. 1522, and was elected lady Margaret preacher 20 April 1524. He was rector of Hornsey Middlesex 1525—1530. On 16 Aug. 1528 he became prebendary of Sneating in the church of S. Paul; he also held the rectory of Finchley Middlesex, and died about June 1533. He was a kinsman of bishop Tunstal.

Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 94. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. i. 211, 605, 653. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 102.

JOHN FRITH, son of Richard Frith innholder, was born in 1503 at Westerham in Kent. His father subsequently removed to Sevenoaks in the same county. He was of King's college in this university, and took the degree of B.A. 1525. He immediately afterwards went to Oxford and became one of the junior canons of Cardinal college. Tyndal converted him to protestantism, and he was for a long time imprisoned in Cardinal college on a charge of heresy. At the intercession of Wolsey the founder he was set at liberty, but was enjoined not to go more than ten miles from Oxford. About Sept. 1526 he went to the low countries and continued there about six years. He married in Holland. Leaving his wife and children in that country, he came over to England wandering to and fro. Going to Reading to obtain pecuniary assistance from the prior, or as it is surmised to induce him to accompany him beyond sea, he was seized as a vagabond and set in the stocks until released at the instance of Leonard Cox the famous schoolmaster of that town, who being struck by his extensive learning and great abilities relieved his necessities. We find him afterwards in London, whence it would seem that he purposed again to pass the sea. He could not however escape the vigilance of sir Thomas More, at whose command he was arrested and committed to the Tower, where he remained a considerable time. At length he was by the king's directions examined before archbishop Cranmer, lord chancellor Audley, the duke of Suffolk, the earl of Wiltshire, and bishops Stokesly and Gardiner. Frith remained firm, as he did on subsequent occasions when urged by Cranmer to recant. On one of these occasions he might have escaped by the way to Croydon, but resolutely refused so to do. The matter was ultimately left to the determination of Stokesly, as the ordinary before whom and bishops Gardiner and Longland Frith appeared at S. Paul's on 20 June 1533. Interrogatories were administered to him, but he continued boldly to deny the doctrines of transubstantiation and purgatory, and was at length condemned to be burnt as an obstinate heretic. He suffered with heroic fortitude at Smithfield 4 July, Andrew Hewit a tailor, also adjudged a heretic, being burnt with him. Frith was a very able disputant and engaged in controversy with sir Thomas More, bishop Fisher, John Rastall, and others. Archbishop Cranmer, by no means guiltless of this man's blood, at a subsequent period of his life largely availed himself of his theological learning and argumentative skill. Frith's works are 1. Mirrour

against the Relygouse. 2. Treatise of Purgatory. 3. Answer to John Rastall's Dialogue of Purgatory. 4. Answer to sir Thomas More's Dialogue concerning Heresies. 5. Answer to John Fisher Bishop of Rochester. 6. Subsidy or Bulwark to his first book against John Rastall. 7. Judgment upon Tracy's Testament. 8. Letter to the faithful followers of Christ's Gospel. 9. Mirror or Looking Glass to know thyself. 10. Mirror or Looking Glass wherein you may behold the Sacrament of Baptism. 11. Antithesis between Christ and the Pope. 12. Of the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ. 13. Articles wherefore he died [written in Newgate 23 June 1533]. His collected works, edited by John Fox, were printed with those of Tyndal and Barnes, Lond. folio, 1573. To Frith is attributed a translation from Luther which appeared under the name of Richard Brightewell, and he translated from the dutch, A Mirror for them that be sick and poor; also from the latin, The Common Places of Patrick Hamilton, the english title being Patrick's Places.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 74. Strype. Middleton's Biog. Evang. i. 123. Berkenhout, 129. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 200. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 246. Burnet's Hist. of Reformation. Archæologia, xviii. 81. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible.

NICHOLAS HAWKINS was born at Putney in Surrey, and was nephew and godson of Dr. West bishop of Ely. He was educated at Eton and elected thence to King's college 1514. On 19 Jan. 1518-9 he was collated to the rectory of Doddington, Isle of Ely. He proceeded LL.D. and in 1520 was rector of East Dereham in Norfolk. He was admitted rector of Snailwell, Cambridgeshire, 20 June 1526, but resigned same on being collated to the archdeaconry of Ely, to which he was admitted 9 Nov. 1527. He was admitted an advocate 30 Nov. 1528, and was in 1532 sent ambassador to the emperor. He also went to Rome as the king's orator. On the death of bishop West he was designed as his successor in the see of Ely, but died on his embassy and was buried at Barcelona. His will dated 29 Dec. 1533 was not proved till 20 Oct. 1535. He was a person of eminent charity and in a time of famine sold all his plate and goods for the relief of the poor, he being himself served in wooden dishes and earthen pots. He translated into latin a Dialogue on the subject of the pope's power of dispensation. This he sent to Henry VIII. in 1532.

Bentham's Ely, 189, 276. Alumni Eton. 134. Blomefield's Norfolk, x. 209. Richardson's Godwin. Fuller's Hist. Camb. State Papers, Hen. 8. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 244. Coote's Civilians, 26. MS. Baker, xxx. 116, 120. MS. Cole, i. 146, iv. 97, xiii. 160. MS. Harl. 7011, art. 35.

RICHARD HARMAN, elected from Eton to King's college 1510, removed to Jesus college where he became M.A. 1515, in which year he was appointed a junior canon of Cardinal college Oxford, where he was imprisoned on account of his religion. He seems to have been appointed fellow of Eton college 1532, to have died in 1533, and to have been buried at Eton. He was chaplain to archbishop Cranmer. Strype calls him canon of Windsor, and says he fell back to popery.

Strype's Cranmer. Alumni Eton. 57, 133.

THOMAS STACKHOUSE was principal of S. Austin's hostel. In 1502 he became Trotter's priest at Queens' college, commenced D.D. 1517, and was elected master of Michaelhouse 1520. He was vicechancellor 1521, was chaplain to Henry VIII., and seems to have died in 1533.

MS. Searle. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. 141.

JOHN KEYTON, D.D., canon of Salisbury, and who is also said, but it seems erroneously, to have been archdeacon of Leicester, by deed dated 30 Nov. 1533 gave £300. to S. John's college for the foundation of two fellowships and two scholarships, with preference to the choristers of Southwell.

Education Report, 464. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 172.

ROBERT SIMPSON, M.A., was rector of Layer Marney, Essex, 1488 to 1530, and of Stanwey Magna in the same county 1505 to 1514. In 1506 he with others founded a fellowship in Catharine hall. On 26 July 1529 he founded a fellowship at S. John's college. He was living 1533 in the receipt from that college of a pension of £5. per annum.

Education Report, 466. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 379, 554. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 173. MS. Baker, vii. 29, 43.

RICHARD MASTER, born at Maidstone, was educated at Eton and elected to King's college 1502. He was proctor 1513, in which year he supplicated to be incorporated M.A. at Oxford. He afterwards became B.D., and 18 Nov. 1514 was collated to the rectory of Aldington, Kent. He was much concerned in the matter of Elizabeth Barton the holy maid of Kent, for which he was attainted of treason by parliament. He was hung at Tyburn 21 April 1534. He was reputed an excellent natural philosopher.

Alumni Eton. 128. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 39. Hasted's Kent. Knight's Erasmus, 159. Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 12. Lewis's Life of Bp. Fisher, ii. 339 &c.

HENRY GOLD, M.A., fellow of S. John's college, was presented to the vicarage of Ospringe Kent 17 June 1525, became rector of S. Mary Aldermary London 10 Dec. 1526, and vicar of Hayes-cum-Norwood Middlesex 23 Dec. 1529. He was afterwards B.D. and chaplain to archbishop Warham. He also was implicated in the imposture of the holy maid of Kent, for which he was attainted of treason by act of parliament and executed at Tyburn 6 May 1534.

Newcourt's Repert. i. 436, 641. Greyfriars' Chronicle. Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 12. Lewis's Life of Bp. Fisher, ii. 348, &c. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 64. Miss Wood's Letters, i. 310. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bibl. 153—155, 402.

JOHN ALLEN was educated at Oxford and afterwards at this university, where he proceeded to the degree of M.A. Warham archbishop of Canterbury sent him on ecclesiastical business to Rome, where he remained nine years. During his stay there he took the degree of LL.D. at one of the Italian universities. On his return to England cardinal Wolsey appointed him one of his chaplains and judge of his legatine court. In 1507 he was collated to the church of Sundridge Kent, in 1510 to the rectory of Aldington in the same county, in 1511 to that of Risebergh, and in 1515 to that of South Ockenden Essex. The last preferment he resigned in 1526. He was also rector of Dalby-in-the-Would Leicestershire, vicar of Albourne Sussex, and rector of Llaniestyn in Llyn Carnarvonshire. He was incorporated LL.D. in this university, as he was also at Oxford in 1525, and the next year was admitted to the prebend of Reculverland in the church of S. Paul, of which cathedral he was also treasurer. In 1528 he became rector of Stonar Kent. He was promoted to the archbishopric of Dublin and chancellorship of Ireland, 13 March 1528-9. These preferments were owing to his zeal for the suppression of certain monasteries for the purpose of devoting their revenues to the endowment of Wolsey's colleges at Oxford and Ipswich. In 1532 however he was displaced from the chancery by the earl of Kildare. When the rebellion broke out he endeavoured to escape to England, but adverse winds obliged him to fly for refuge to the house of a friend at Artane near Clontarf, where he was barbarously murdered, his brains being beaten out with a club in the presence of the earl of Kildare on 28 July 1534. The place where the murder was committed, says Wood, was hedged in, overgrown, and unfrequented in detestation of the fact. The archbishop was a zealous antiquary and a hospitable man, but the part he took in the suppression of the monasteries for the erection of the cardinal's colleges rendered him odious to the people. He is said to have compiled two registers relating to the affairs of his diocese, one called Liber Niger, and the other Repertorium Viride. He also wrote 1. Epistola de pallii significatione activa et passiva, MS. 2. De consuetudinibus in tuitoriis causis observandis. These appear to have formed part of one of the above mentioned registers.

D'Alton's Archbishops of Dublin, 184. Kippis's Biog. Brit. Cole's Athen. Cantab. Cotton's Fasti, ii. 18. MS. Richardson, 7. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 76, ii. 742. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 15. Hasted's Kent, iv. 387. Nichols' Leicestersh. iii. 257. D'Alton's Hist. of the County of Dublin, 237. Dodd's Ch. Hist. Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris. Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 100, 141. Trevelyan Papers, 145. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 448.

JOHN TAYLOR was the eldest of three sons born at one birth at Barton in the parish of Tatinhills, Staffordshire. His father was a poor man and as it is surmised a tailor. The three children were presented to Henry VII. as a rarity. He ordered that they should be taken care of and sent to school. It is said that they all became doctors and obtained good preferment. He of whom we speak became doctor of decrees beyond the seas. In 1503 he was rector

of Bishop's-Hatfield Hertfordshire, and in the following year ambassador to Burgundy. He was also rector of Sutton Coldfield Warwickshire. He became clerk of the parliaments 29 Oct. 1509, and was installed archdeacon of Derby 1515, in which year he was prolocutor of the convocation. He became archdeacon of Buckingham 24 Dec. 1516. In 1520 he accompanied the king as one of his chaplains to France, in the same year he was incorporated in this university on the visit thereto of cardinal Wolsey, and in 1522 was also incorporated at Oxford. He was ambassador to France 1525, and became master of the rolls 26 June 1528. He was also vicar of Halifax. He was author of the following works, all of which remain in MS. 1. Sermon on Luke ii. 22, preached 2 Feb. 1508. 2. Diarium gestorum anno 5 Henrici VIII. in Gallia. 3. Latin Oration to the Spanish ambassadors in the presence of the king of England and his nobility, 1515. Some of his letters which are numerous have been printed. His death took place in 1534. He erected a chapel on the site of the very cottage in which he was born. In this chapel is the following inscription:

I. T. horum trium gemellorum natu maximus, Decretorum Doctor & sacrorum Canonum Professor, Archidiaconus Derbiæ & Bukkyngham. nec non Magister Rotulorum illustrissimi Regis H. VIII. An. reg. sui 20.

His arms were S. on a chev. A. 3 violets slipped, the flowers of the second, stalks & leaves O. between 3 children's heads couped at the shoulders of the second, crined & vested of the third; on a chief of the same the letter T. azure between 2 roses G. seeded of the chief.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 62. Plot's Staffordsh. 277, 296. Rymer. Le Neve's Fasti. Fiddes's Wolsey, 186, 385, 532. Ellis's Letters, (2) i. 329—341. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. State Papers. H. 8. Rutland Papers, 33. MS. Cott. Vesp. C i. 98, Tit. B. vi. 3, Cleop. C. v. 3. MS. Harl. 131. 419. fo. 68. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 706. MS. Lansd. 121. no. 2, 165. fo. 198, 979. fo. 122. Parl. Hist. iii. 25. P. P. Exp. Hen. 8, 33, 348. Hall's Chron. 706, 734. Trevelyan Papers, 142.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, son and heir of John lord Montjoy and Lora his wife, was born in the parish of Barton Staffordshire. By the death of his father in 1485 he succeeded to the barony, and in the following year was sworn of the privy-council. In 1497 he was one of the commanders sent to suppress the insurrection in Cornwall. In 1499 he had a special grant from the king of all the pre-eminences, dignities, honors, and manors which his father John lord Montjoy had enjoyed. He was constituted master of the mint 1509, and about that time became chamberlain to queen Catharine. He was governor of Hampnes castle in 1512, but seems to have held that post many years previously. In 1514 he was made lieutenant of Tournay, and in 1524 accompanied Charles duke of Suffolk in his expedition to France. He was elected K.G. 1526, and became high-steward of this university in or about 1529. He subscribed the articles against cardinal Wolsey, and the declaration of the parliament to pope Clement VII. on the subject of the king's divorce. In July 1533 he with others was sent to queen Catharine at Ampthill, to persuade her to renounce the title of queen. He died about the close of 1534, his will, dated 13 Oct. in that year being proved 11 Feb. following. He married 1. Elizabeth daughter of sir William Say, by whom he had Gertrude second wife of Henry marquis of Exeter and Mary wife of Henry Bourchier earl of Essex. 2. Alice daughter of sir Henry Keble, by whom he had Charles his successor in the barony, and Catharine married successively to John Champernon, esq., and sir Maurice Berkeley. 3. Dorothy daughter of Thomas Grey marquess of Dorset and widow of Robert lord Willoughby de Broke, by whom he had John, Dorothy wife of John Blewett, esq., and Mary wife of sir Robert Dennys. Lord Montjoy, who was called the most noble amongst the learned and the most learned amongst the noble, attended the lectures of Erasmus at Paris in 1496, although he must have been at that period of a mature age. Erasmus speaks of him in the highest terms. He was also a friend of sir Thomas More, and amongst the learned whom he patronised may be mentioned Richard Whytford the wretch of Sion, and Richard Sampson bishop of Lichfield. Arms: Barry nebulée of six O. & S.

Sir A. Croke's Geneal. Hist. of Croke Family, ii. 204. Dugdale's Baronage, i. 520. Anstis's Garter. Knight's Erasmus. Test. Vetust. 596, 632, 670. P. P. Exp. Eliz. of York, 35, 210. Excerpta Historica, 286. Rymer, xiii. 518.

JOHN BAYLY, D.D., of Gonville hall, who died in or about 1534, gave a house near the Pease market in Cambridge and £300. for the purchase of lands as the endowment of two fellowships and a scholarship in that college, and for the annual celebration of his exequies.

Ives' Select Papers, 53. Caius Coll. Commem. 7. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 229.

WILLIAM SEDGWICK, canon of Barnwell, was ordained acolyte 1488 and subdeacon 1490. He was elected prior of the house of S. Mary and S. Nicholas at Anglesey in Cambridgeshire, his election being confirmed 15 Feb. 1514-15. When he died has not been discovered. John Boner occurs as prior of Anglesey 1534.

MS. Cole, xxvi. 75, 126, 154.

THOMAS THIMBLEBY, doctor of decrees 1517, appears to have been a native of Cambridgeshire and a member of the college of Tatteshall Lincolnshire. He gave £7. to Catharine hall, and in 1534 founded a fellowship and a scholarship at S. John's College.

Education Report, 465. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 174. MS. Baker, vii. 39.

SYGAR NICHOLSON, of Gonville hall and also one of the stationers of the university, was about 1529 charged with holding protestant opinions and having in his house the works of Luther and other prohibited books. He was long imprisoned and is said to have been treated with extreme barbarity.

Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 329. Herbert's Ames, 1412. Latimer's Works, ed Corrie, ii. 321. Strype's Parker.

JOHN MORE was in or before 1522 abbat of the monastery of B. V. Mary for Austin canons at Thornton-upon-Humber Lincolnshire. He took the degree of bachelor of canon law in this university 1534, and 25 Aug. in that year, with the prior and twenty-three canons, acknowledged the royal supremacy.

Seventh Report D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 302. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 325.

WILLIAM MAJOR, B.A. 1524-5, was prior of the hospital of S. Mary-without-Bishopgate London, in or about 1529. He and eleven of the brethren acknowledged the royal supremacy 23 June 1534.

Seventh Report D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 292. Dugdale's Monast. ed Caley, vi. 623.

WILLIAM KYRKEBY, bachelor of canon law 1531, was prior of the house of Austin canons at Kirkby Bellers Leicestershire, and as such with nine of the brethren acknowledged the royal supremacy 16 Sept. 1534. In that year his house was dissolved.

Seventh Report D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 289. Wright's Mon. Letters, 136. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 512.

WILLIAM BETTS, B.A., went from Cambridge to Cardinal college Oxford, and was incorporated in that university 1525. Professing the principles of the reformation he was imprisoned there a considerable time. On his release he returned to Cambridge, and was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college in or about 1531. He was appointed chaplain to queen Anne Boleyn, and died in March 1535.

Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 514. Parker Correspondence, 1. Strype. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 45, 72.

WILLIAM HORMAN, a native of Salisbury, was according to Bale educated in King's college, and though certainly not on the foundation yet there is good reason to believe he was a member of this university, and that Wood is altogether mistaken in stating him to have been a fellow of New college Oxford. He was master of Eton school, and 25 Aug. 1494 was presented by the provost and fellows of Eton college to the rectory of East Wrotham, Norfolk, which benefice he resigned in 1503. He became a fellow of Eton college 4 April 1502, and was subsequently viceprovost. His death occurred 12 April 1535, and he was buried in Eton college chapel, where is a brass thus inscribed, below the effigy of a priest:

Hac Hormannus Humo requiescit, Amice Viator,
Pene Annos numerans Lustra vicena suos;
Et nisi quod superum Vita meliore potitur,
Perpetuo in Terris vivere dignus erat.
Artibus ingenuis Vita Pietate sagaci
Ingenio siquis maximus ille fuit.

Optimæ Doctrinæ varia Monumenta reliquit
Scriptaque vel doctis inspicienda Viris.
Contemptor Mundi, Precibus Studiisque vicissim
Partitus Vita est Tempora longa sua.
Ossa igitur gelido servantur clausa Sepulchro,
Cœlestes Animam remque adiisse Domos.
Anno Domini 1535. 12 *Aprilis.*

Amongst his numerous works the following may be mentioned. 1. Vulgaria Puerorum &c., Lond. 1519. 2. Antibossicon ad Gul. Lilæum, Lond. 4to. 1521. 3. Apologeticon contra Rob. Whittingtoni Protovatis Angliæ incivilem indoctamque Criminationem, Lond. 4to. 1521. 4. Compendium Hist. Gul. Malmsburiensis. 5. Epitome Historiæ Joh. Pici Com. Miranduli. 6. Elegiæ in mort. Gul. Lilii. 7. Anatomia membrorum hominis. 8. Anatomia corporis humani.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 78. Wood's Hist. & Antiq. Oxon. ii. 185. MS. Cole, xxx. 65. Fuller's Worthies. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Alumni Eton. 55. Bale. Lipscomb's Bucks, iv. 489, 495.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, fellow of Corpus Christi college 1510, B.D. 1512, and afterwards as it is said D.D., became a brother of the house of Sion. He was esteemed a man of extraordinary piety, but denying the king's supremacy was executed at Tyburn 4 May 1535.

Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 312, 484. Strype. Aungier's Syon, 85, 110*, 142, 534. Baga de Secretis.

JOHN HOUGHTON, a native of Essex, studied in Cambridge and took the degrees of B.A., LL.B., and B.D. He afterwards had the care of a parish for four years. At the age of 28 he entered the Carthusian order in London, was made sacrist, and after five years procurator. This office he held about three years and was then made prior of Belvoir. After six months however he returned to his old house on being elected the prior thereof, and about two years afterwards became supreme visitor of his order in England. He was hanged for denying the king's supremacy 4 May 1535, in the 48th year of his age. With him suffered Augustine Webster prior of Belvoir, Thomas Laurence prior of Exham, Richard Reynolds monk of Sion, and John Hall or Haile vicar of Isleworth. He wrote 1. Sermons. 2. Epistolæ maxime ad Theodoricum Loerum Carthusianum.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Baga de Secretis. Wright's Monast. Letters, 34. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 231. MS. Richardson, 227. Pits, 724.

CHARLES BOOTH was educated in Pembroke hall and took the degree of LL.D. He was admitted treasurer of the church of Lichfield 16 Nov. 1490, became rector of S. James Garlickhithe, London, 19 Sept. 1499, and was collated to the prebend of Clifton in the church of Lincoln 6 April 1501: this he exchanged for the prebend of Farrendon-cum-Balderton in the same church 21 Aug. 1504. He resigned the rectory of S. James Garlickhithe 1503, and was collated to the archdeaconry of Buckingham 8 May 1505. He also had the prebend of Reculverland in the church of S. Paul. By papal bull 21 July 1516 he was promoted to the see of Hereford, and was subsequently appointed chancellor of the marches of Wales. He died 5 May 1535 and was buried in Hereford cathedral, his will being proved on the 8th of the same month. He gave to Pembroke hall three good houses in London, and bestowed great cost in the repair of his episcopal residence in that city.

Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 178. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 709. Newcourt's Repert. i. 203, 367.

WILLIAM EXMEUSE was educated in Christ's college, and in the 28th year of his age being sufficiently versed in the greek and latin languages became a Carthusian in the house of that order in London, of which he was appointed vicar and ultimately procurator. Denying the king's supremacy he was hung drawn and quartered at Tyburn 19 June 1535. He wrote 1. The Clowde of knowyng. 2. The Clowde of Contemplation, MS.

Wood's Ath. Oxon, i. 160. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype. Baga de Secretis.

JOHN FISHER, eldest son of Robert Fisher, mercer, and Agnes his wife, was born at Beverley, but it is somewhat difficult to determine in what year. He was educated in grammar at his native place, probably in the school attached to the collegiate church, and removed to Michaelhouse, where he had for his tutor William de Melton, fellow and ultimately master of that college. He was B.A. 1487, was soon afterwards elected fellow of his house, proceeded M.A. 1491, and served the office of proctor of the university 1494. He became master of Michaelhouse 1497, and was about that

time appointed confessor to the king's mother the lady Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby. He was created D.D. 5 July 1501, and on the 15th of the same month elected vicechancellor. He became the first Margaret professor of divinity 3 Sept. 1503, and by bull 14 Oct. 1504 was advanced to the bishopric of Rochester. In the same year he was elected chancellor of the university, to which office he was reelected annually for ten years, and was then appointed for life. It is said that whilst he was chancellor Henry prince of Wales, afterwards Henry VIII., was his pupil here. On 12 April 1505 he was elected president of Queens' college, which situation he relinquished 1508. He preached the funeral sermon for Henry VII. 10 May 1509, and another for his kind patroness the countess of Richmond 29 July in the same year. In 1512 he was nominated to proceed to the Lateran council; his journey to Rome was however put off from time to time and finally abandoned. He is said to have preached before Henry VIII. on the victory of Floddenfield. In a general council of the clergy summoned by Wolsey 1517-18, bishop Fisher spoke boldly of the abuses in the church, rebuked the pride of the cardinal, and complained that the bishops were prevented from visiting their dioceses by frequent summonses to participate in the pageantries of the court. He preached at S. Paul's cross 12 May 1521, when Luther's books were publicly burnt. On the question of the divorce he espoused the cause of the queen. He opposed certain measures affecting the church introduced into parliament 1529, and his speech on the occasion gave great offence to the commons. They accordingly complained of it to the king, who called on the bishop for an explanation, which gave little satisfaction. It is said that in this parliament he successfully opposed a proposal for the suppression of the lesser monasteries. This has been doubted, and it certainly seems hardly consistent with his having previously procured the suppression of the nunneries of Higham and Bromhall, and the appropriation of their revenues to S. John's college. Bishop Fisher both in parliament and convocation, although almost alone, was a strenuous opponent of every measure which tended to impair the power of the church of Rome, and notwithstanding his advanced age and infirm health he maintained the contest eloquently and with vigour. He became however involved in the absurd business of Elizabeth Barton the holy maid of Kent, and for not having communicated to the king her pretended prophecies, he was in 1533 by act of parliament attainted of misprision of treason and subjected to the forfeiture of his personal estate and to imprisonment for life. It would appear that he was nevertheless permitted to have his liberty. For his refusal however to take the oath to the succession he was sent to the Tower 26 April 1534. Various ineffectual efforts were made to induce him to submit, but he remained firm, and by a second act by which he was again attainted for misprision of treason, his goods were forfeited as from the 1st March preceding, and his see of Rochester declared to be void on the 2nd January following. In those days all state prisoners were treated with rigour and severity; the sanctity of the bishop's life, his advanced age and many infirmities, and even the intercession of Cromwell, did not suffice to procure him any favour in this respect. He was created a cardinal by the title of S. Vitalis 21 May 1535, and it has been generally believed, though perhaps with little reason, that the pope's conferring this dignity upon this venerable champion of the church induced the king to adopt those unjustifiable measures which were soon afterwards taken for his destruction. On 17 June he was arraigned in Westminster-hall on a charge of treason in having denied the king to be supreme head of the church. Having been deprived of his bishopric by act of parliament, he was treated as a commoner and tried by a jury. The only witness against him was Richard Rich the king's solicitor, afterwards lord-chancellor, who had in the meanest and most reprehensible manner inveigled the prisoner into a conversation on the supremacy, by stating that the king secretly desired his confidential opinion on the subject. The just objections that the words were not spoken maliciously, and that there was but one witness, were overruled by lord-chancellor Audley who presided. A verdict of guilty being returned, sentence of death was pronounced, and on the 22nd this good

and learned man was beheaded on Tower-hill. His last moments were in every respect consistent with his honest and courageous character, and the unaffected piety by which his life had been so long distinguished. His head was set upon London-bridge and his body buried in Allhallows Barking, whence it was subsequently removed to S. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower, and deposited by the side of the remains of his illustrious friend and fellow-sufferer sir Thomas More. Bishop Fisher was a man of great ability and considerable learning, which he improved in his old age by acquiring some knowledge of the greek language. He collected a noble library, and was in various ways an eminent promoter of literature. To him this university is especially indebted, as beyond doubt it was owing to his influence with the lady Margaret, who justly valued his worth and integrity, that she was induced to institute those noble foundations Christ's and S. John's colleges, as also the professorships of divinity here and at Oxford. But for this bishop's faithful and conscientious discharge of his duty as her executor, it is doubtful, such was the disgusting rapacity of the age, whether S. John's college could have been established. Certain it is that but for him its revenues would have been greatly impaired. The bishop, although far from wealthy, had a most generous disposition. He gave the university a cope of cloth-of-gold to be used in the exequies of persons of distinction. To Christ's college he gave £43. At S. John's he founded four fellowships and two scholarships, and established examiners in humanity, logic, mathematics, and philosophy, and lecturers in hebrew and greek. He also gave the college his library, together with plate, vestments, and other ornaments; the total value of his benefactions thereto being £1128. 10*s*., although it would seem that the college suffered greatly from the confiscation of his property. He was also a benefactor to Rochester-bridge. He was author of numerous controversial works against Luther, Œcolampadius, Velenus, Clichtovaeus, and Faber, and of various sermons and devotional treatises. He also wrote a history of the king's divorce. This is supposed to have been printed but rigidly suppressed. It exists however in MS. in the university library Cambridge. A collected but not complete edition of his works appeared in one volume folio, Wurtzburg 1595. Bishop Fisher is generally said to have been 77 years old when he suffered death, but this is not altogether consistent with the ascertained dates of his life and his own statement that he was made a bishop when very young. There are portraits of him at Queens' and S. John's colleges, and various engraved portraits of him have been published. Arms: A. a dolphin embowed between 3 wheat-ears O. within a bordure ingrailed of the last. Motto: Faciam vos piscatores hominum.

Lives by Bayley & Lewis. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Smith's Autogr. Granger. Seward's Anecdotes, i. 102. Archæologia, xxv. 61. Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 346, 352. Baga de Secretis. Strype. Howell's State Trials, i. 395. Hall's Chron. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4 ed. ii. 86, 144. Stat. 25 Hen. 8. c. 12; 26 Hen. 8. c. 22. Notes & Queries, iv. 417. Zouch's Works, ii. 338.

SIR THOMAS MORE, appointed high-steward of this university about the close of 1525, held the office for several years. As however his academical education was exclusively in Oxford, a brief notice only will here be given of the leading events in the life of this excellent man. He was son of sir John More justice of the king's bench, and was born in Milk-street, London, 1480. He learnt grammar in S. Anthony's school in his native city, was taken into the household of cardinal Morton and then went to Oxford, residing in New inn, but studying at Canterbury college. He removed from Oxford to London becoming a law student in New inn, whence he was transferred to Lincoln's-inn by which society he was called to the bar. In 1502 he was appointed undersheriff of London, at that period esteemed an office of no inconsiderable importance. In 1504 he was returned to the house of commons, where he successfully opposed the measures of the court. He early acquired distinguished reputation as a lawyer, and in 1514 was appointed master of the requests, knighted, and sworn of the privy council. He was subsequently employed on various embassies to the low countries, to settle disputes respecting trade and to negotiate commercial treaties. In 1521 he was appointed treasurer of the exchequer, and in 1523 elected speaker of the commons, in which

capacity he made a noble and memorable stand for the privileges of the house. In 1525 he was appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and in Oct. 1529 lord high-chancellor, which office he resigned 10 May 1532. He was in 1534 attainted and imprisoned for refusing the oath for the succession, and on 1 July 1535 was arraigned under a special commission, issued 26 June, on the charge of treason in denying the king to be supreme head of the church. The accusation was supported by the evidence of the perfidious Rich, and a verdict of guilty being obtained he was condemned to die, and was accordingly beheaded at the Tower on the 6th of the same month. Sir Thomas More is justly renowned for his wit and humour, eloquence, scholarship, piety, meekness and candour, his unsullied integrity as a judge, and manly and independent political conduct; nevertheless it is to be regretted, that under the influence of panic at the spread of the reformation he did not fully carry out in practice those just and enlightened opinions respecting toleration which he has inculcated in his Utopia.

Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4 ed ii. 1. Lives by Roper & More. Baga de Secretis.

HENRY STANDISH, of an ancient family, was born at Standish in Lancashire. He became a Franciscan friar and studied both here and at Oxford, but is said to have here taken the degree of D.D. He became warden of the house of Fransiscans, London, and provincial of the order. He greatly distinguished himself in 1515 by maintaining the liability of persons in holy orders to temporal punishment by lay tribunals. He was a suffragan-bishop under the title of Camarensis, and by papal bull 28 May 1518 was promoted to the see of S. Asaph, the king obtaining him this preferment in opposition to the wishes of cardinal Wolsey. In Feb. 1523 he was dispatched with sir John Baker on an important but unsuccessful embassy to Denmark. He was one of the advocates for queen Catharine in the matter of the divorce, and a great opponent of the reformation, assisting zealously in the suppression of heresy. He seems to have been a powerful preacher, and although he has been extolled for his learning it is very doubtful if his reputation in this respect be well founded. He was a bitter opponent of Colet and Erasmus. He died at an advanced age 9 July 1535, and was buried in the house of the Franciscans London, where a handsome monument was placed over him, for which purpose he bequeathed £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. By his will he gave £40. to pave the choir of his cathedral, and legacies to the Franciscans of Oxford, also £40. for exhibition of poor scholars there. Those who assert him to have been an author seem to be mistaken.

Richardson's Godwin. Burnet's Hist. Reform. Wood's Athen. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 92. Greyfriars' Chron. 31, 34. Tanner's Bib. Brit. Ellis's Letters, (3) i. 187. Fuller's Worthies. Fiddes's Wolsey, 155. Knight's Erasmus. Rymer, xiv. 12. Le Neve's Fasti. Hall's Chron. 705, 756. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 186. MS. Richardson, 8. Willis's S. Asaph.

JOHN COTWORTH, doctor of both the laws, was principal of S. Clement's hostel, and died in Sept. 1535. By his will dated 18th and proved 24th of that month he desired to be buried in the chapel of S. Nicholas in the church of S. Clement, bequeathing to the vicar 6*s*. 8*d*., to the church 20*s*., and to the poor in halfpenny-loaves 12*s*. He willed that his body once dead should be put into a coffin of boards and therewith buried, and that at the dirige the university should have no groats, because they said there was no purgatory; and he bequeathed 2*s*. to the bellman for the redemption of his habit.

MS. Baker, vi. 210.

ROBERT SHORTON, of Jesus college, proceeded M.A. 1503, and was elected fellow of Pembroke hall 24 Nov. 1505. He was one of the university preachers 1507, and B.D. 1509, in which year he read a divinity lecture established in his college for the benefit of the university at large by lord chief-justice Hussey. On 9 April 1511 he was constituted the first master of S. John's college, and in the next year proceeded D.D. He was eminently serviceable in the establishment of S. John's, but resigned the mastership in if not before 1516. On 1 Nov. 1517 he had the prebend of Dunnington in the church of York, which he 7 May 1523 exchanged for that of Fridaythorpe in the same church. In Oct. 1518 he was elected master of Pembroke hall, and in the same year became

rector of Sedgfield in the county of Durham. On 14 April 1523 he was collated to the prebend of Louth in the church of Lincoln. He was dean of the chapel to cardinal Wolsey, by whom he was employed in selecting for his college in Oxford promising scholars from Cambridge, and in Oct. 1525 he was incorporated D.D. at Oxford. On 8 April 1527 he was installed canon of Windsor. He was almoner to queen Catharine, who on 3 Aug. 1529 conferred on him the mastership of the college of Stoke-by-Clare, Suffolk. He also held the mastership of the hospital of Newport. Dr. Shorton was one of the few clergymen in the convocation who had the courage to dissent from the prevalent opinion in favour of the king's divorce. He resigned the mastership of Pembroke hall 1534, and about the same time became archdeacon of Bath. He died 17 Oct. 1535, and was buried at Stoke-by-Clare. He was a great benefactor to that college, and to S. John's college, Catharine hall, Pembroke hall, and Peterhouse, in this university. His will dated 8 Oct. 1535 was proved 8 Nov. following. His portrait is in the master's lodge at S. John's college. Arms: V. a fess wavy A. between 3 caltraps S.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 71. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 224. Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. App. 39. Baker's Pref. to Bp. Fisher's Sermon. Education Report, 486. Fiddes's Wolsey, 374, Collect. 203, 213, 215. Le Neve's Fasti. MS. Baker, xx. 256. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 112, 136, 143, 176. MS. Cole, xlix. 46.

RICHARD NYKKE was born in Somersetshire, being son of Richard Nykke and Joan [Stillington] his wife. He received his education at Trinity hall in Cambridge, and at Oxford and Bologna, and became LL.D. In 1473 he was rector of Ashbury Berks, and Sept. 1489, being then prebendary of Yotton in the church of Wells, had the rectory of Chedbury in his native county. He became archdeacon of Exeter 3 Feb. 1491-2, but resigned within a year to become vicar-general to Fox bishop of Bath and Wells. On 10 July 1494 he became archdeacon of Wells, and on the 30th of the same month prebendary of Fridaythorpe in the church of York. On the 15th February following he was constituted vicar-general in spirituals to the bishop of Durham, and 23 Dec. 1495 had the rectory of Bishops-Wearmouth, Durham. He was appointed canon of Windsor 29 Nov. 1497, and then or soon afterwards became registrar of the order of the garter and dean of the chapel-royal. He was promoted to the bishopric of Norwich March 1500-1. In 1505 he had a general pardon. Whilst bishop of Norwich he displayed great activity and some cruelty in suppressing heresy. Although he swore to the king's supremacy he was detected in holding illicit correspondence with Rome, and for this and for endeavouring to extend his spiritual jurisdiction over the mayor of Thetford he fell into a præmunire, was imprisoned in the Marhalsea and fined 10,000 marks, but at length had a pardon from parliament. He was blind for many years before his death, which occurred 14 Jan. 1535-6. He was buried under an altar-tomb on the south side of his cathedral. This bishop, who is represented to have been a man of vicious life, nevertheless rebuilt the roofs of the north and south transept aisles of his cathedral, and founded three fellowships in Trinity hall where his exequies were annually celebrated. Arms: O. on a cheveron between 3 leopards' heads G. a cinquefoil of the field.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 744. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Reform. Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. 52, iii. 543. Le Neve's Fasti. Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 86. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 159. Wright's Mon. Lett. 4. Stat. 25 Hen. VIII. c. 29.

ROBERT DRURY, eldest son and heir of Roger Drury of Hawsted, Suffolk, esquire, by Felicia his wife, daughter and heiress of William Denton, esq., of Besthorp, Norfolk, had his education in this university, and as it seems in Gonville hall. He was afterwards of Lincoln's inn, and Autumn reader there 3 Hen. 7. He was knighted, sworn of the privy-council to Henry VII., and elected speaker of the house of commons 1496. He died at an advanced age 2 March 1535-6, and was buried in S. Mary's church Bury S. Edmund's, where on a fine altar-tomb are the recumbent effigies of himself in armour and of his first wife. There was formerly this inscription:

Suche as we are suche schall ye be,
Suche as ye be some tyme were we.
Miserere nostri.

He married 1. Ann daughter of sir William Calthorpe of Burnham-thorp, Norfolk. 2. Ann widow of Edward lord

Grey. He left two sons, sir William and sir Robert Drury, and four daughters. Arms: A. on a chief V. 2 mullets O.

Cullum's Hawsted. Manning's Speakers, 136. Tymms' S. Mary's Bury, 78, 183.

THOMAS CAPPE, LL.B. 1502, LL.D. 1512, was official of the archdeaconry of Norwich 1524, and master of the hospital of S. Giles at Norwich, and prebendary of the chapel in the fields there. In these capacities he signed acknowledgments of the royal supremacy 30 July and 30 Aug. 1534. He probably died 1535.

Seventh Rep. D. K. Rec. App. ii. 295. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 659, iv. 173.

ANDREW BARSHAM, a friar Carmelite, ordained priest 6 June 1517, proceeded B.D. here 1535, being then prior of the house of his order in this university. This office he did not long retain, but whether he avoided it by his death or otherwise does not appear.

MS. Cole, xxvi. 150.

JOHN FEWTERER, B.A. 1502-3, was elected fellow of Pembroke hall 24 Nov. 1505, commenced M.A. 1506, proceeded B.D. 1515, and afterwards became confessor-general of Sion monastery. He was a benefactor to Pembroke hall, and flourished 1535.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 222. Aungier's Syon, 84, 110*, 430, 433, 532. MS. Cott. Cleop. E. vi. 179.

JOHN ERLICH, supposed to have been the son of a burgess of Cambridge of the same name, was elected from Eton to King's college 1497, and was B.A. 1500-1. He was afterwards the king's receiver for the county of Cambridge and was mayor of Cambridge 1511. He was living 1535. His anniversary was formerly celebrated at Great S. Mary's by the corporation on the feast of S. Giles.

Alumni Eton. 125. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 222, v. 258.

JOHN ASHWELL graduated at this university and became prior of Newnham Bedfordshire about 1527. In 1534 he with divers of his convent subscribed the acknowledgment of the royal supremacy. His name again occurs in 1535. He is author of letters sent to the bishop of Lincoln against George Joye, which that person printed at Strasburgh together with his answers in 1527.

Seventh Rep. D. K. Rec. App. ii. 294. Retrospective Review, n. s. ii. 96. Bodleian Cat. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 373.

ROBERT RIDLEY, fourth son of Nicholas Ridley, esq., of Willimoteswick in Northumberland, by Mary [Curwen] his wife, was a relation of bishop Tunstal, and studied for a long time at Paris and also at this university, where he commenced D.D. 1518. On 3 July 1523 he became rector of S. Botolph Bishopsgate, London, and on 21 March 1523-4 was admitted prebendary of Mora in the church of S. Paul. He was presented to the rectory of S. Edmund the King, London, 20 Feb. 1526, collated to the prebend of S. Pancras in the church of S. Paul 3 April 1527, and to the sinecure rectory of Fulham Middlesex, and the prebend of Isledon in the church of S. Paul, 30 Oct. 1529. He died about June 1536. He was much noted for his great learning, and was a strenuous opponent of the reformation. It was at his charge that his nephew Nicholas Ridley, ultimately bishop of London, was maintained and educated at Cambridge, Paris, and Louvaine. Arms: G. a cheveron between 3 falcons A.

Hodgson's Northumberland, ii. (2) 323. Bp. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, ii. 488, 492. Tyndale's Works, ed. Walter, i. xxvii. 485. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 737. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. i. 168, 180, 196, 313, 344, 608. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 152, 155, 181, 208.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS was the illegitimate son of one Gerard, by Margaret daughter of Peter, a physician of Sevenbergen. He was born at Rotterdam 28 Oct. 1465, and was named after his father, but subsequently assumed the name of Desiderius, the latin equivalent for the dutch word Gerard signifying amiable, and Erasmus, the greek for the same word. To these he added Roterodamus, from the place of his birth. In after life he expressed regret for not having called himself Erasmius, but his name was then so universally known that any endeavour to change it would have been futile. At an early age he was a chorister in the cathedral of Utrecht. The first school he was sent to was at Tergau. After remaining there a short time he was removed to Deventer in Guelderland. This school, which was

the most celebrated in Holland, was under the superintendence of secular priests, who took no vows although they lived in community. Here he had for his schoolfellow Adrian Florentius, afterwards pope Adrian VI. When he was about twelve years of age Deventer was visited by the plague, which proved fatal to his mother, whereupon Erasmus returned to Tergau, to his father, who being extremely affected at the death of Margaret, grew melancholy and soon afterwards died. He appointed three guardians of his children, who, in order to obtain possession of their wards' property, sent them to a convent of friars at Bois-le-Duc, whence they were driven by the plague. The guardians then proposed to send them to the monastery of Sion in Delft, but Erasmus would not consent. At last however he was persuaded by his schoolfellow Cornelius Verdenus to enter among the canons regular of a house at Stein near Tergau. He was ordained priest 25 Feb. 1492 by the bishop of Utrecht. At Stein he composed his first work entitled De Contemptu Mundi. In 1490 Herman à Bergis archbishop of Cambray, being in want of a latin secretary, took Erasmus from the convent and employed him in that capacity. The archbishop advised Erasmus to go to the university of Paris, promising him a pension for his support. He accordingly went there in 1496, but the bishop neglected to fulfil his promise, so that Erasmus was reduced to the greatest necessities, being at times almost destitute even of food and clothing. The plague broke out at Paris in 1497, and he returned to Cambray, and afterwards came to England on a visit to William Blount lord Mountjoy who had been his pupil at Paris. From London he went to Oxford and studied in S. Mary's college. He devoted his time chiefly to the acquirement of the greek language. In 1506 the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity were conferred upon him by this university. He stayed at Cambridge a short time only. During his abode in this country he became intimate with sir Thomas More, dean Colet, Tunstal, Warham, Grocyn, Lynacre, and other learned men, and was exceedingly gratified by his reception. On leaving England he proceeded to Italy, and again took the degree of D.D. at Turin. He then visited Bologna and afterwards Rome, where he was well received, especially by cardinal de Medici afterwards pope Leo X. In 1510 he paid another visit to England, in consequence of hopes held out to him by Henry VIII. At this period the prior of Stein desired to recall him to his convent, but he obtained from the pope a dispensation releasing him from his vows. He again came to Cambridge and resided at Queens' college. A walk near that college is still called by his name. In 1511 he was admitted lady Margaret professor of divinity, which office he seems to have held about four years. He also here read public lectures on the greek tongue. At first he read the grammar of Chrysoloras to a thin auditory, whose number increased when he began the grammar of Theodorus. During his stay here he wrote and caused to be printed his treatise De conscribendis Epistolis. In 1511 archbishop Warham presented him to the rectory of Aldington, Kent, but he desired the archbishop to institute another person, reserving for himself £20. a-year from the benefice. He rendered great assistance to dean Colet in the foundation of S. Paul's school. Towards the end of 1516 he quitted England, and from that time led a wandering life, sometimes at Antwerp, sometimes at Louvaine, sometimes at Brussels, and once in London, rarely remaining six months in one place. His circumstances were by no means good, and he was a bad economist. His income arose principally from the dedications of his books and the pensions he received from the patrons of literature. In 1521 he finally settled at Basle. Here he had abundance of leisure and devoted his time to literary pursuits. In 1529 he was obliged to quit Basle on account of the establishment of the protestant religion in that city. He resided at Fribourg for six years when he returned to his favourite residence at Basle, where he passed the remainder of his days. His death took place in the night between the 11th and 12th of July 1536. Erasmus has left a name that will never perish. To a vast stock of learning, both sacred and profane, he added the graces of eloquence and the charms of wit. His numerous works, which are all written in latin, embrace a great variety of topics. To him belongs the

glory of having been the first publisher of the New Testament in the original greek. The first edition was published in 1516, and four more impressions were called for in his lifetime. Among his other works the most celebrated are The Manual of a Christian Soldier, his Adages, his Encomium of Folly, his Colloquies, and his Ciceronianus. As a theologian Erasmus had no confidence. At the outset of the reformation he inclined towards the reformers on account of their attempts to abolish certain superfluous ceremonies, but on seeing the attacks made by Luther on the doctrines of the church, he withdrew from their cause and wrote his Treatise of Free Will. Our great historian Mr. Hallam remarks:—"Erasmus diffuses a lustre over his age, which no other name among the learned supplies. The qualities which gave him this superiority were his quickness of apprehension, united with much industry, his liveliness of fancy, his wit and good sense. He is not a very profound thinker, but an acute observer; and the age for original thinking was hardly come. What there was of it in More produced little fruit. In extent of learning, no one perhaps was altogether his equal. Budæus, with more accurate scholarship, knew little of theology, and might be less ready perhaps in general literature than Erasmus. Longolius, Sadolet, and several others, wrote latin far more elegantly, but they were of comparatively superficial erudition, and had neither his keen wit nor his vigour of intellect." In 1549 a wooden statue of Erasmus was erected in his native city, for which one of stone was afterwards substituted. This having been thrown down by the Spanish garrison quartered in the city, was replaced by another in 1562, which is still shewn with pride by the inhabitants. His portrait has been often engraved from paintings by Albert Durer, Holbein, &c. Many of his works have been frequently printed and translated into various languages. A collected edition of them in nine volumes folio appeared at Basle in 1540, and Le Clerc put forth a new edition of his works at Leyden in 10 vols. folio, 1703-1706.

Lives by Burigni, Le Clerc, Scriverius, Knight, Jortin, and Butler. Smith's Autographs. Wood's Annals, ii. 965, 975, 978. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 23, 24, 38, 100, 281, 517, and Hist. Index, xxxi. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 98. Nouvelle Biog. Générale. Bayle's Hist. Dict.

WILLIAM TYNDAL, alias HYTCHINS, is believed to have been descended from an ancient baronial family, and was son of Thomas Tyndal, alias Hytchins, and Alicia [Hunt] his wife. He was probably born at North Nibley Gloucestershire, 1484. He was educated at Magdalen hall Oxford, and taught divinity to some of the students and fellows of Magdalen college. He graduated at Oxford, but subsequently removed to Cambridge, where he attained much proficiency in greek and is supposed to have resided several years. About 1519 he became tutor to the children of sir John Walsh, of Little Sodbury Gloucestershire. During this period he translated into English Erasmus's Enchiridion Militis Christiani, and gave great offence to the clergy by the avowal of Lutheran opinions. It appears that he also preached openly on several occasions at S. Augustine's green Bristol. He was cited before Dr. Thomas Parker, chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, and although he escaped punishment he foresaw that he would not long be suffered to remain in that part of the country without further molestation. About 1523 therefore he came to London with an introduction to sir Henry Guildford, comptroller of the royal household, carrying with him an english translation of an oration of Isocrates. By sir Henry he was recommended to bishop Tunstal, to whom he made an unsuccessful application for a chaplaincy. About this time he lived with Humphrey Monmouth, citizen and afterwards alderman of London, who behaved to him in the most kind and liberal manner, and who, when subsequently exposed to trouble on this account, describes Tyndal to have studied hard and to have been content with simple diet. At this period he preached occasionally at S. Dunstan's in the west. In or about 1524 he left England for Hamburgh, and there acquired a considerable insight into some of the peculiarities of the hebrew language. We find him afterwards residing at Cologne, Worms, Marburgh, Antwerp, and other places. In 1525 he published his translation into english of the New Testament. Copies quickly found their way into England. The prelates denoun-

ced the work as heretical, and collected copies for the purpose of burning them. As might have been foreseen the money paid for these copies furnished Tyndal and his friends with the means of setting forth fresh editions. Tyndal also translated the Pentateuch, and the Prophecy of Jonah into English, and amongst other works he published abroad were The Parable of the Wicked Mammon, The Obedience of a Christian Man. The Practice of Prelates, and an Answer to sir Thomas More's Dialogue. All these were introduced into England and read with avidity, though of course to a great extent in secret. Wolsey made an ineffectual endeavour to prevail on the emperor to deliver Tyndal into the hands of the king of England. Subsequently the king's agents tried to induce Tyndal voluntarily to return. He was however too wary to take a step which would inevitably have resulted in his destruction. Ultimately the efforts to obtain possession of Tyndal's person were renewed, and sir Thomas Elyot the king's ambassador at the imperial court did not disdain to take a part in these proceedings. At length, in 1535, Dr. Buckenham sometime prior of the Blackfriars in Cambridge, Gabriel Donne a monk of Stratford in Essex, and one Henry Phillips caused Tyndal to be treacherously seized at Antwerp. He was confined for twelve months in the castle of Vilvorde on the charge of heresy, and notwithstanding some efforts on his behalf by the English merchants at Antwerp, was burnt to death at Vilvorde 6 Oct. 1536. His last words were, "Lord, open the king of England's eyes." Tyndal was married, but the name of his wife does not appear. Besides the works before mentioned he was author of A Pathway into the Holy Scripture, The Testament of master William Tracy expounded, of various expositions of the scripture, and other works. There are collected editions of his works by John Fox, Lond. folio, 1575; by the Rev. Thomas Russell, Lond. 8vo. 1831; and by the Rev. Henry Walter, B.D. Camb. 1848, 1849, 1850. A beautiful reprint of the first edition of his translation of the New Testament was published, Lond. 4to. 1836, with a memoir by George Offor, esq., and his New Testament of 1534 was reprinted by Bagster in his English Hexapla, Lond. 4to. 1841. Tyndal's writings in his native tongue are distinguished by perspicuity, noble simplicity, propriety of idiom, and purity of style. He was well acquainted with hebrew, greek, latin, italian, spanish, and dutch, all which languages he spoke fluently. He possessed great energy of character and undaunted courage, had an open warm and unsuspecting disposition and a winning and eloquent tongue. The circumstance that he alone of all the early reformers wrote against the king's divorce from Catharine of Arragon speaks strongly for his honesty. His abilities as a controversialist are unquestionable, and although some of his writings seem too acrimonious and severe, no inconsiderable allowance must be made for the irritation naturally produced by the contumelious and reviling terms in which his great antagonist sir Thomas More alludes to him. There is a portrait of Tyndal at Magdalen hall Oxford.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 94. Life by Walter, prefixed to Doctrinal Treatises. Gent. Mag. N. S. vii. 177. Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 86, 189, 200, 206. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 404. Middleton's Biog. Evang. i. 128. Strype. Wood's Coll. & Halls, 423, 692. Holland's Heroologia, 147. Notes & Queries, (2) iii. 204. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible.

JOHN RAYNE commenced doctor of the canon law in this university 1511, and was admitted a member of the college of advocates 24 Nov. 1513. He was incorporated at Oxford Nov. 1521, and on the 9th of the same month was collated to the prebend of Brampton in the church of Lincoln which he exchanged for that of Thame in the same church, being collated thereto 18 March 1530-1. He was one of the canonists who attended the convocation 1529 touching the divorce. He died before 19 Nov. 1536.

Coote's Civilians, 11. Le Neve's Fasti. Fiddes's Wolsey Collect. 203.

JOHN THETFORD, an Augustinian canon, studied in Cambridge for nearly twelve years and became bachelor of canon law. On 22 Dec. 1519 he was installed prior of the house of the Holy Sepulchre and the Holy Cross for Augustinian canons, situate in that part of Thetford which is in Suffolk. He subscribed the acknowledgment of the king's

supremacy 26 Aug. 1534, and soon afterwards became prior of the Holy Trinity Ipswich. He was a benefactor to the priory of Butley Suffolk, to which he gave two chalices and certain relics, amongst which was the comb of S. Thomas of Canterbury.

Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. 101. Wodderspoon's Ipswich, 302. Martin's Thetford, 190. Rymer, xiv. 515.

JOHN MALLORY, scholar of Christ's college, was B.A. 1524 and M.A. 1527. Adopting protestant principles he made himself obnoxious to the bishops who sent him to Oxford to recant. He bore his faggot at S. Mary's, and Dr. Richard Smyth the reader in divinity proceeded to preach on the occasion, the church being crowded in every part. Suddenly an alarm of fire being given, a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Some were crushed to death and others much injured. Mallory finished his penance at S. Frideswide's on the following day. This was in December 1536.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Wood's Annals, ii. 65.

ROBERT BUCKENHAM, B.D. 1524, D.D. 1531, was prior of the house of Dominicans in Cambridge. He was one of the leading opponents of Hugh Latimer in this university, and subsequently resided for a short time at Edinburgh, went thence to Louvaine, was one of the parties concerned in the treacherous seizure of William Tyndal at Antwerp, and was living 1536. He is author of De reconciliatione locorum S. Scripturæ, MS. in the English college at Rome.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 102, 424, 432, 535; ii. 486.

EDWARD GREGSON, rector of Fladbury Worcestershire on 25 April 1527, founded two fellowships and a scholarship in S. John's college. He was living 1536, and had an annual pension of £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. from the college.

Education Report, 465.

JOHN RICKES, M.A., was elected a fellow of Corpus Christi college in 1509. He was probably the person mentioned by Wood as having been a Franciscan friar at Oxford, but who afterwards joined the party of the reformers and wrote 1. The Image of divine love, Lond. 4to. 1525. 2. Against the blasphemies of the Papists. 3. A translation from latin into english of the Pronosticacion of Otto Brunsfelsing for 1536, Lond. 8vo. He died at London 1536.

Masters' C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 312, 485. Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. 39. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 648. Maunsell's Cat. with Baker's Notes. Herbert's Ames, 486, 487.

JOHN PALMER, bachelor of civil law 1511 and doctor in that faculty 1529, was abbat of the Cistercian house of S. Mary at Tiltey Essex, which he and five of the monks surrendered to the crown 28 Feb. 1535-6.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 45.

MATTHEW MAKKARELL, after some education here proceeded to the university of Paris, where he acquired distinction and was created D.D., in which degree he was incorporated here 1516. He entered the Præmonstratensian order and became, but at what precise time does not appear, abbat of the house of his order situate near Alnwick, and which as it seems was commonly called Whittle. He was famed as a preacher, and made the funeral sermon for Thomas Howard the great duke of Norfolk 1524. He subsequently became abbat of Barlings in Lincolnshire. In 1535 he was appointed suffragan, with the title of bishop of Chalcedon, to Longland bishop of Lincoln, his jurisdiction being restricted to the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Stow. In October 1536 a formidable insurrection took place in Lincolnshire, occasioned by the suppression of the lesser monasteries and other measures especially those connected with the reformation of religion. The insurgents were headed by one Melton, who assumed the title of captain Cobbler. Dr. Makkarell took a prominent part in this movement. Indeed some have erroneously supposed that he himself enacted the part of captain Cobbler. The insurrection was promptly suppressed by the duke of Suffolk and the earls of Shrewsbury and Rutland. Dr. Makkarell was apprehended with other insurgents, tried and convicted of high treason, and executed at Tyburn 29 March 1537, his head and quarters being buried in Pardon churchyard near Charterhouse.

He published 1. Sermones in evangelia Dominicalia per Odonem cancellarium Parisiensem. Paris, 4to. 1520. 2. Sermones Dominicales R. P. Nic. de Aquae Villa. Preface dedicatory to abbat Walbeck. He has been occasionally confounded with his contemporary Thomas Mackarel, M.A., of University college Oxford, who was probably a relative.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Bulaeus, Hist. Univ. Paris, i. 117. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 178. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 645. Archæologia, vii. 365. Account of Suffragan Bishops, 26, 33. State Papers, Hen. 8. i. 462, 471, 491. Baga de Secretis. Greyfriars' Chronicle, 40. Martin's Thetford, Appen. 50.

JOHN PICKERING, a Dominican, proceeded B.D. here 1525, at which time he was prior of the house of his order in Cambridge. He was subsequently prior of the Dominicans at York, was implicated in the rebellion termed the Pilgrimage of Grace 1536, and was drawn from the Tower of London to Tyburn and there executed, 25 May 1537.

Greyfriars' Chronicle, 40.

NICHOLAS METCALFE, son of Richard Metcalfe, esq., of Beare park in the parish of Aysgarth in Richmondshire, was educated in this university, probably in Michaelhouse, and apparently also at Paris. He graduated here B.A. 1494, B.D. 1504, D.D. 1507. He was chaplain to John Fisher bishop of Rochester, and was constituted archdeacon of Rochester in or before 1515. He is also said to have held a canonry in the church of Lincoln. On 30 July 1517 he was instituted to the rectory of Woodham Ferrers in Essex, and about 1518 was appointed master of S. John's college. In 1529 he dissented in the convocation from the opinion expressed respecting the king's divorce, and he was one of the divines who preached in this university against Hugh Latimer. He was a benevolent and pious man, and though not very learned warmly patronised the rising race of scholars in his college, from some of whom he appears to have received no grateful return, as he was compelled to resign the mastership 4 July 1537. This good man, by his economy and activity in business, seconded by the aid of munificent benefactors, raised the revenues of the college from 200 marks to 1000 marks or more per annum. After giving up his mastership he retired to his benefice of Woodham Ferrers, where he soon afterwards ended his days. He is commemorated by a brass plate in S. John's college chapel thus inscribed:

Nicolaus Metcalfus, hujus Collegii Magister viginti annos, quarto die Julii Magistratu excessit et vestras ad Deum preces vehementer expetit. Anno Domini Mº.CCCCCº.XXXVIIº.

He is said to have been buried at Woodham Ferrers. By his will, which was not proved till 16 Oct. 1539, he gave legacies to the churches of Southfleet and Woodham Ferrers, as also to Michaelhouse and S. John's college. The residue of his goods he gave to poor scholars of his name, coming to Cambridge, for help to maintain them. Arms: A. 3 calves S.

Whitaker's Richmond, i. 399. Hasted's Kent, ii. 47. Fuller's Holy and Profane State. Ascham's Schoolmaster. MS. Baker, xii. 59. Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. 203. MS. Cole, xxvi. 79, 80, 81; xlix. 64, 69. Aschami Epistolæ [8]. Bennet's Ascham, 314. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 88.

JOHN KITE, a native of London, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college 1480. Having entered the priesthood he became rector of Harlington Middlesex, which benefice he resigned 1510, in which year he had the prebend of Stratton in the church of Sarum. He was also prebendary of Exeter, and was advanced by the pope to the archbishopric of Armagh in 1513. In 1518 he was sent on an embassy to Spain, and in 1520 was one of the deputy commissioners of the jewel office. He resigned the see of Armagh in 1521, and became titular archbishop of Thebes and bishop commendatory of Carlisle, the temporalities of which see were restored to him 11 Nov. 1521. He was in commissions to treat for peace with Scotland 1524 and 1526. He died at Stepney 19 June 1537, and was interred in the church there under a monument with this inscription:

Undyr this ston closyde and marmorate,
Lyeth John Kitte, Londoner natyffe.
Encreasyng in vertues rose to high estate,
In the fourth Edward's Chappell, by his young lyffe,
Sith whych the sevinth Henryes service primatyffe.
Proceding stil in vertuous efficace
To be in favour with this our kings Grase.
With witt endewyd chosen to be Legate,
Sent into Spayne, where he ryght ioyfully
Combyned both Prynces, in pease most Amate:
In Greece Archbyshop elected worthely;

And last of Carlyel rulyng pastorally,
Kepyng nobyl Houshold wyth grete Hospitality:
On thowsand fyve hundryd thirty and sevyn,
Invyterate wyth pastoral Carys, consumyd wyth age,
The nintenth of Jun, reckonyd ful evyn,
Passyd to hevyn from Worldly Pylgramage:
Of whos soul good pepul of cherite
Prey, as ye wold be preyd for: for thus must ye lie.
Jesu mercy, Lady help.

His will, dated the day before his death, was proved on 21st of the same month in the prerogative court of Canterbury. He built extensively at Rose castle the episcopal seat of the bishops of Carlisle, and was famous for his hospitality. Bale charges him with incontinency. Arms: Az. a cheveron between 3 kites' heads erased O.

Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris. Strype's Stow. Cotton's Fasti. State Papers, Hen. 8. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. i. 632. P. P. Exp. Hen. 8, 104, 296. Northumberland Household Book, 430. MS. Cole, xiii. 193. Rymer, xiv. 21, 29, 119. Burn's Westmorland & Cumberland, ii. 277, 278. Richardson's Godwin.

RICHARD WOLMAN was probably son of a person of the same name who was cator to John duke of Norfolk, a nobleman who was at the charge of the education of divers young men in this university. He occurs as principal of S. Paul's inn 1510, and commenced Doctor of decrees in this university 1512, was admitted an advocate 31 Oct. 1514, and collated to the archdeaconry of Sudbury 9 April 1522, became vicar of Walden Essex 1524, king's chaplain 1526, and prebendary of Holywell in the church of S. Paul 25 June 1527. He was also vicar-general of the diocese of Bath and Wells. On 11 June 1529 he was put in commission to hear causes in the court of chancery, and in the course of that year, having recommended himself to the king by the part he took to obtain bishop Fox's deposition in the divorce suit, was appointed dean of Wells. He was one of the learned canonists summoned to parliament about the king's divorce, and signed the letter to the pope on that subject. In Oct. 1531 he was incorporated at Oxford in the degree of doctor of the civil law which he had taken abroad. He became rector of High Ongar Essex 1532, and was installed canon of Windsor 19 March 1532-3. He was also a member of the privy-council and one of the masters of requests. He died in the summer of 1537, and was buried in the chapel of S. Stephen Westminster. He had a share in writing The Institution of a Christian Man. By his will he bequeathed legacies to the church of Wells and to Clavering in Essex, and £43. 6*s*. 8*d*. to this university for the exhibition of a scholar for seven years. The market-cross at Wells was in part erected from his benefaction.

Collier's Howard Household Books, xxi, xxvi. MS. Baker, xxiv. 95. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. Wood's Ath. Oxon. Strype. Fox's Acts & Mon. Rymer, xiv. 299, 407. State Papers, Hen. 8. Coote's Civilians. Parl. Hist. iii. 73. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 426, 440. Ord. R. Household, 159. MS. Cole, v. 55, xlvii. 9, 17. Fiddes's Wolsey, 482, 532.

WILLIAM FRAMYNGHAM, a native of Norwich, received his school education there, and removing to this university was at first a member of Pembroke hall and then of Queens' college. He was B.A. 1530, M.A. 1533. His death took place 29 Sept. 1537, in the 25th year of his age. He was a man of great learning and untiring industry, and possessed of a most tenacious memory. His reading was extensive, but the arts in which he chiefly excelled were music and rhetoric. He has written 1. De continentia [in prose]. 2. De consolatione ad Aemilianum caecum [in hexameters and pentameters]. 3. D. Laurentii martyrium [in heroic verse]. 4. Εκπύρωσις, sive incendium Sodomorum [in heroic verse]. 5. Idololatram [in choriambic verse]. 6. Ἀρετὴν, sive in laudem virtutis [in verse]. 7. Epigrammatum libri II. At his death he left these works to his friend Dr. John Caius, but they appear to have since perished.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Caius De Libris propriis.

ROBERT WAKEFIELD, a native of the north of England, studied in Cambridge and graduated in arts, being B.A. 1513-4. He then travelled to perfect his knowledge in the oriental languages, and acquired great skill in greek, hebrew, arabic, chaldaic, and syriac. He read lectures at Tubin, Paris, and Louvaine. He was at the last-mentioned place in 1519, but remained only four months. He there took the degree of M.A. and was incorporated here. In 1524 he read lectures at Cambridge. He was, by his particular friend Richard Pace dean of

S. Paul's, introduced to the king, who made him one of his chaplains, and he about the same time took the degree of B.D. in this university. He was also patronised by Thomas Boleyn earl of Wiltshire. When the question of the divorce was first agitated he espoused the queen's cause, but afterwards changed his opinion and wrote against the validity of her marriage. This was about 1527 when he was residing in the monastery of Sion. About 1530 the king sent him to Oxford, where he made a public oration in the hall of the college now Christchurch. He afterwards read a hebrew lecture in that university. In 1532 he was made a canon of King's college Oxford, and in July that year was incorporated B.D. in that university. He died at London 8 Oct. 1537. He was author amongst other things of 1. Oratio de laudibus et utilitate trium Linguarum Arabicæ, Chaldaicæ, et Hebraicæ quæ idiomatibus Hebraicis quæ in utroque Testamento inveniuntur, 1524, 4to. [This was printed by Wynkin de Worde, and the author complains that he was obliged to omit his whole third part because the printer had no hebrew types. Some few hebrew and arabic characters, however, are introduced, but extremely rude, and evidently cut in wood; they are the first of the sort used in England.] 2. Paraphrasis in librum Koheleth (quem vulgo Ecclesiasticen vocant) succincta, clara atque fidelis, 4to. 3. Kotser Codicis, quo, præter ecclesiæ sacrosanctæ decretum, probatur conjugium cum fratria carnaliter cognita, illicitum omnino, inhibitum, interdictumque esse tum naturæ jure, tum jure divino, legeque evangelica atque consuetudine catholica ecclesiæ orthodoxæ, Lond. 4to. 1528. 4. Syntagma de Hebræorum codicum incorruptione; with which is printed, Oratio Oxoniæ habita in Coll. Regio. 5. De laudibus Agriculturæ. 6. De optimo statu reipublicæ. 7. De pace. 8. De parsimonia. 9. De fide et operibus. 10. De philosophia. 11. Lexicon Caldaicum.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss. Wood's Coll. & Halls, 429. Wood's Annals, 848, 943. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Knight's Erasmus, App. 25, 28, 64. Hallam's Lit. of Europe, i. 333. Trevelyan Papers, 149. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 119. Pits. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 220. MS. Richardson, 9, 95.

THOMAS PELLYS, a monk of Norwich, proceeded LL.B. 1508, and was prior of the cell at Hoxne Suffolk 1509 to 1513. He commenced LL.D. here 1514, and was 10 Oct. 1515 constituted chancellor official principal and commissary of the diocese of Ely. He was collated to the rectory of Glemsford Suffolk 1518, and also held the vicarage of Histon S. Andrew, Cambridgeshire, which he resigned 10 July 1522. He gave up the chancellorship of Ely in 1525, and was admitted an advocate 20 March 1525-6. In 1530 he became chancellor of the diocese of Norwich. He had the rectory of Hitcham Suffolk, and the second prebend or chancellorship of the collegiate church of S. Mary-in-the-fields, Norwich. In Michaelmas term 1531 he was convicted of offending against the statutes of Provisors, and put in a praemunire, but had the king's special letters of protection for his person during pleasure 20 Nov. in the same year. He is said to have been chancellor of the diocese of London, and appears to have died in 1537. He was a bitter persecutor of the protestants.

Coote's Civilians, 20. Bentham & Stevenson's Ely. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 610, 633; iv. 172. Rymer, xiv. 427. Fox's Acts & Mon.

HUGH FITZHERBET, B.A. 1522-3, M.A. 1527, was admitted fellow of S. John's college 1528, and died 1537. A man of singular learning, virtue, and modesty, who deserves remembrance as tutor of the famous Roger Ascham.

Aschami Epistolæ [6]. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 334.

THOMAS GREENWOOD, M.A. 1511, was elected fellow of S. John's college 1515, and was a strenuous opponent of Hugh Latimer's preaching in this university. He was B.D. 1528, and D.D. 1532. It is said he was either executed for denying the king's supremacy or died in prison.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 331. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 356.

ROBERT BARRINGTON, B.D., was elected abbat of Walden 5 Feb. 1532. In 1534 he paid the university 20*s.* for a grace regendi et non ad placitum. It is supposed he died in 1537.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 86. Lord Braybrooke's Audley End, 70.

JOHN BYRCHYNSWA, supposed to be a native of Wales, was appointed abbat of S. Werburgh Chester, 4 Oct. 1493. In 1496 the university passed a grace (wherein he is called Robert) that he might incept in divinity ad placitum. In 1511 there were violent dissensions between him and the city of Chester, and two others successively were appointed and acted as abbats. He was restored in 1530 and remained abbat till his death, which occurred about 1537. He erected the beautiful western entrance to the abbey, and contemplated further improvements, built the hall at Ince, and imparked 1000 acres adjoining to Saighton manor-house.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 12. Ormerod's Chesh. i. 215. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, ii. 371.

JOHN THIXTILL, of the diocese of Norwich, was elected fellow of Pembroke hall 1515, appointed one of the university preachers 1522, and proceeded B.D. 1526. In 1529 he was one of the delegates appointed by the senate to determine the question as to the king's divorce, and in 1530 one of twelve learned divines appointed by this university to examine books and reject those which were erroneous or seditious. He commenced D.D. 1537. He had high reputation as a disputant in the schools, and was it seems a warm friend to the reformation.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 224. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. 224. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 339, 343. Strype.

RODOLPH BRADFORD is said to have been born at Twyford in Oxfordshire, but that county contains no such place. He was educated at Eton, whence he came to King's college in 1519. The vicechancellor having issued an order for his apprehension as a hawker of Frith's English Testaments, he retired to Ireland in company with an Augustinian friar, and was subsequently imprisoned for heresy. On his liberation he returned to the university and commenced D.D. 1535. He afterwards became chaplain to bishop Latimer at Worcester, where it is said he died, though the year is unknown. He was one of the compilers of The Institution of a Christian Man.

Masters' Hist. of C.C.C.C. 244. Alumni Eton. 138. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 376. Strype. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 115.

THOMAS PATMORE, of this university, presented to the rectory of Much Hadham in Hertfordshire 17 April 1515, afterwards adopted the protestant doctrines, and preached here against the papal power and in deprecation of the burning of heretics. In 1531 Stokesly bishop of London instituted a prosecution against him in respect of the avowal of these opinions, also on account of his having read the works of Luther, Œcomlapadius, Pomeranus, and Melancthon, and counselled or connived at the marriage of his servant Joan Bennore with Simon Smith his curate. Patmore was deprived of his benefice and goods and confined in the Lollards' tower for three years. At length he submitted, was abjured, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. He seems however to have got his liberty, and to have obtained a commission for inquiry and restitution, but it does not appear what was done thereunder.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Newcourt's Repert. i. 832. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 297, 404.

JOHN CARVANELL, fellow of King's college, was ordained acolyte 22 Feb. 1493-4, subdeacon 29 March 1494, and deacon 24 May following. He became chaplain to James V. king of Scots, and ultimately dean of the collegiate church of S. Mary Warwick, in which capacity we find him, with the treasurer, canons, and vicars-choral, acknowledging the royal supremacy 21 Aug. 1534. He again occurs as dean of that church 10 Sept. 1537.

MS. Cole, xiii. 111; xxvi. 79, 80, 158. Rymer, xiv. 509. Seventh Rep. D. K. Records, Append. ii. 303.

JOHN STOKYS, an Augustinian friar, proceeded D.D. in this university 1502, and was incorporated at Oxford May 1512. He was provincial of his order throughout England and prior of the house at Cambridge in 1521; he subsequently became prior of the house of Augustinians at Norwich. We find him ineffectually exhorting Bilney to recant, 1531. Subsequently, but at what precise date is uncertain, he came from Norwich to reside at Clare, and preached against the reformation. Dr. Matthew Parker, the dean of the adjoining college of Stoke, sent him a friendly letter of caution, but disregarding this he took a course which

ended in his incarceration. From his prison he wrote an apologetical letter to lord Cromwell, concluding with a declaration that he had been too much addicted to the old ceremonies, that he intended by God's grace to reform himself and to give more diligence in setting forth sincerely God's word. He also requested that he might be permitted to change his habit.

Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 35. Strype's Parker, 12, Append. 5—8. Parker Correspondence, 10—14. MS. Baker, vi. 207, xvi. 166. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 697.

EDWARD FOX, born at Dursley, Gloucestershire, is said to have been a relative of Richard Fox bishop of Winchester. He was educated at Eton, and admitted of King's college 27 March 1512. About May 1527 he became master of Sherburn hospital in the county of Durham, and on 8 Nov. following was admitted prebendary of Osbaldwicke in the church of York. He seems also to have held the prebend of Compton Bishop in the church of Wells. He was patronised by Wolsey, and appointed king's almoner, secretary of state, and master of the wards. He was the king's orator at Rome in 1528, he and Dr. Stephen Gardiner being dispatched to obtain the pope's bull invalidating the king's marriage with queen Catharine. On 27 Sept. 1528 being D.D. he was elected provost of King's college, and about the following year introduced Dr. Cranmer to the king as a useful coadjutor in the business of the divorce. In Feb. 1529-30 he and Gardiner came to Cambridge to procure a determination from the university against the legality of the king's marriage, and in April following he was employed on a similar mission to Oxford with Longland bishop of Lincoln, and Bell afterwards bishop of Worcester. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Leicester 1531, and became archdeacon of Dorset 25 Nov. 1533. He was elected bishop of Hereford in 1535, the royal assent being given 2 Sept. In December following he was sent with Drs. Heath and Barnes to the princes assembled at Smalcald, where he remained after his colleagues had returned home, the king having left further negociations to him alone. In 1536 he was dispatched to France, to defend the king's proceedings in the matter of the divorce. He died at London 8 May 1538, and was buried in the church of S. Mary Mounthaw there. His will, dated on the day of his death, was proved 20 March 1538-9. He has been called the wonder of the university, and the darling of the court. He was an admirable preacher, although he had read but little, yet by memory and method he seemed to command all learning. He had a vast capacity for business, and was a subtle and able negotiator. Some of his sayings have been handed down. Discoursing of terms of peace he observed: Honourable ones last long, but the dishonourable no longer than till kings have the power to break them; the surest way therefore to peace is a constant preparedness for war. On another occasion he remarked: Two things must support a government—gold to reward its friends, and iron to keep under its enemies. He often used the saying, afterwards repeated by Philip II. of Spain: Time and I will challenge any two in the world. This bishop greatly aided Wolsey in his foundations at Oxford and Ipswich, and King's college has reason to revere his memory, for he induced Henry VIII. to finish its magnificent chapel. To him is attributed 1. De vera differentia regia potestatis et ecclesiasticæ, Lond. 4to. 1534, 8vo. and 12mo. 1538. 2. Annotationes in B. Mantuanum, besides letters and orations. Bucer dedicated to him his commentaries on the Evangelists. Arms: A. a cheveron between 3 foxes' heads erased G.

Alumni Eton. 37. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Smith's Autogr. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 184. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 710. Fuller's Worthies. Richardson's Godwin. Lloyd's State Worthies. Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. 138, 198. Burnet's Hist. Ref. State Papers, Hen. 8. Wood's Ann. 243. Cranmer's Works, edit. Cox. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 334, 343, 357. Le Neve's Fasti. Hutchinson's Durham, iii. 756. MS. Cole, i. 93, 119, xiii. 156. Lelandi Encomia. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 502.

ROBERT CLYFFE, after studying eight years at Cambridge and Oxford, was here admitted bachelor of civil law 1496. He was a member of Clement hostel and commenced LL.D. He was warden of the collegiate church of Manchester 1509 to 1518. On 25 June 1525 he became vicar of Wisbech Cambridgeshire, and was constituted chancellor official principal and commissary of the diocese of Ely. On 29 Oct. 1529 he was excommunicated by Dr. Edmunds vicechancellor of the

university for infringing the privileges of that body. The matter being referred to cardinal Wolsey, he confirmed what the vicechancellor had done and ordered Dr. Clyffe to submit, which he accordingly did and obtained absolution. He was one of the learned canonists summoned to the convocation on the business of the king's divorce. In 1531 he was convicted in the king's bench of having infringed the statutes prohibiting intercourse with the court of Rome, but obtained the king's special letters of protection. Dr. Clyffe, who was rector of Cottenham Cambridgeshire, and of Northwold and Outwell S. Clement Norfolk, died before 2 June 1538.

Hist. Manchester College, i. 55, iii. 75. Stevenson's Suppl. to Bentham's Ely. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 327. Fiddes's Wolsey. Rymer, xiv. 428. MS. Baker, xxx. 118, 130.

JOHN LAMBERT, as he is generally called though his paternal name was NICHOLS, was born at Norwich and educated in Cambridge, where he attained considerable knowledge of latin and greek. He was ordained priest at Norwich by a suffragan-bishop of that diocese, and on that occasion assumed the name of Lambert. In 1521 queen Catharine of Arragon wrote to Queens' college to elect John Lambert, B.A., into a fellowship in that college. The society replied that they had inquired of his friends in the university, and especially of his master and tutors, whether they would depose to his virtue and learning, but they declined to do so; the college had however asked him to come up for examination and were willing to take him for a year on probation, both which offers he had refused. He occurs however amongst the fellows of Queens' in 1521 and 1522. Bilney and Arthur converted him to protestantism, and he was for some time with Tyndal and Frith beyond the seas. He was for a year or more preacher and chaplain to the English factory at Antwerp, where however, upon the accusation of one Barlow and by means of sir Thomas More, he was seized and brought to London about 1532. He was examined by archbishop Warham at Otford and Lambeth upon forty-five articles charging him with heretical opinions. He gave in a written answer which displays remarkable ability, though composed in confinement and whilst he was denied access to books. After the death of the archbishop he was discharged, and occupied himself near the Stocks market in London in teaching latin and greek to children. About March 1536 the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Essex, and the countess of Oxford made a complaint against him to archbishop Cranmer and bishops Shaxton and Latimer, before whom he appeared at Lambeth on a charge of asserting that it was sinful to pray to saints. These prelates admitted they could not say that such prayers were necessary, though they held they were not sinful. He was imprisoned in the porter's lodge at Lambeth for five days and was then discharged. On the following day he voluntarily came again before the bishops to know if he were entirely free. They remanded him to prison and remitted the case and the articles against him to the lord-chancellor, by whom he was probably discharged. In Nov. 1538 he was convened before the king himself in Westminster-hall for denying the real presence in the sacrament. The king, archbishop Cranmer, bishops Sampson, Gardiner, Tunstal, Stokesly, and four other prelates disputed with him on this point from twelve to five o'clock, when overcome with weakness and grief he held his peace, and Cromwell, by the king's command, read the sentence by which he was condemned to be burnt to death as a heretic. This sentence was soon afterwards carried out at Smithfield with some circumstances of unusual atrocity. Besides the answer to archbishop Warham's forty-five articles, he wrote 1. De veritate Eucharistæ. 2. Argumenta pro eadem. 3. Loci communes Scripturarum. He also translated from latin into english various works of Erasmus and others.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Wright's Mon. Let. 37. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 305. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Strype's Cranmer. Middleton's Biog. Evang. i. 139. MS. Searle. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, ii. 19.

JOHN JENYN was elected fellow of Queens' college 1495, served the office of proctor of the university 1503, was vicepresident of his college 1505, and having taken the degree of B.D. was 19 Nov. 1509 presented to the vicarage of Pinner in Middlesex. In or about 1518 he was elected president of Queens' college. He

commenced D.D. 1520, and was removed from the presidentship of Queens' in 1525, in consequence of complaints made by the fellows to cardinal Wolsey and other councillors of the queen, that he had misapplied the college money. He died about Dec. 1538. Arms: A. 2 bendlets and a bordure engrailed S.

Newcourt's Repert. i. 638. MS. Cole, vii. 128, xlviii. 256, 257, 258. MS. Searle.

JOHN ADDISON, of the diocese of York, was admitted fellow of Pembroke hall 1505, became B.D. 1519, and D.D. 1523. He was chaplain to John Fisher bishop of Rochester, and was 25 Hen. 8 attainted by parliament of misprision of treason for concealment of the pretended revelations of Elizabeth Barton the holy maid of Kent, and it was enacted that he should lose his spiritual promotions from 20 March 1533-4. He superintended the publication of bishop Fisher's Assertionis Lutheranæ Confutatio 1523, and had a grant from the king of the sole printing of it for three years. In or about 1538 he wrote a book in support of the pope's supremacy over all bishops, to which a reply was made by bishops Stokesly and Tunstal.

Lewis's Life of Bp. Fisher, i. 204; ii. 113, 348, 351, 405. Strype's Eccl. Mem. i. 41. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 222. Stat. 25 Hen. 8, c. 12. State Papers, Hen. 8, viii. 24.

RICHARD CHESHAM, a friar Dominican, was B.D. here 1525, and subsequently commenced D.D., but whether here or elsewhere appears not. He was prior of the house of his order at Winchester at its surrender 1538.

Wright's Mon. Letters, 201.

JOHN MATTHEWS, bachelor of canon law 1530, was prior of the house of Austin canons at Cokesford, Norfolk, and with nine of the brethren acknowledged the royal supremacy 17 Sept. 1534. His house being surrendered or suppressed, we find him soliciting lord Cromwell for a pension, and it seems he obtained £15. per annum.

Seventh Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 283, 284. Wright's Mon. Letters, 126. Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 155, 156.

THOMAS MYLES, a Benedictine monk, D.D. 1512, was prior of Boxgrave Sussex at the dissolution of that house 1538.

Wright's Mon. Letters, 119, 120.

JOHN RAMSEY, B.D. 1505, was elected prior of the house of S. Mary at Merton Surrey for Austin canons 31 Jan. 1530. He, the subprior, and thirteen canons surrendered the house to the king 16 April 1538. Those who state John Bowle to have been prior of Merton after Ramsey must be in error.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 31. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 245, 246.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, alias GIDDING, M.A. 1522, was sometime prior of the house of Austin canons at Huntingdon, but resigned 13 April 1532, on an allowance of £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* and a grant of meat, drink, and fuel to his chamber during life. His name does not occur in the acknowledgment of the royal supremacy by the members of that house 14 July 1534, but he joined as a canon in the surrender to the king 11 July 1538.

Rep. D. K. Rec. vii. Append. ii. 289; viii. Append. ii. 24. Carruthers' Huntingdon, 103, 104, 105. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 78.

JOHN DAY, B.A. 1510, was abbat of the Cistercian house of Bordesley Worcestershire, and with nineteen of his monks surrendered the same to the crown 17 July 1538. It is supposed that he is the same person who in the Valor 26 Hen. 8 is called JOHN DE BELAY.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 11. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, v. 407.

GEORGE LEGATE occurs as prior of the friars Carmelite Cambridge 1536, and again 8 Aug. 1538, but vacated the office in that month, whether by death or resignation does not appear.

MS. Cole, xlviii. 239, 249. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. v. 255, 256.

CLEMENT HUBBARD, alias THORP, is supposed to have proceeded B.A. 1523-4, and M.A. 1534. In Aug. 1538 he was constituted prior of the house of Carmelites Cambridge, and a few days afterwards surrendered that house to the king.

MS. Cole, xlviii. 239, 240. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. v. 256.

THOMAS GRENE, B.D. 1520, was abbat of the Premonstratensian house of Croxton Leicestershire in or about 1534. He, the prior, subprior, and sixteen canons, with the prior and two canons of the subordinate cell of Horneby Lancashire, surrendered their houses to the crown 8 Sept. 1538. Abbat Grene had a pension of £80. per annum.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 18. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 876.

RICHARD GRENE, abbat of the Cistercian monastery of Bittlesden Bucks 1518, proceeded B.D. here 1534. He had in 1536 a special grant that his abbey should not be dissolved. However he, with the subprior and nine monks, surrendered the same to the crown 25 Sept. 1538. He obtained a pension of £40. a-year.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 10. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, v. 365. Lipscombe's Bucks, ii. 540, 541.

RICHARD BRYTAN, doctor of the canon law, was incorporated here 1519. He was prior of the house of the order of Sempringham at Bolington Lincolnshire, and as such with nine of the canons surrendered that house to the crown 26 Sept. 1538.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 10.

RICHARD HOBSON, B.D. 1528, D.D, 1530, was a Gilbertine and prior of the house of that order at Newstead near Glanford-bridge Lincolnshire, which house he with five of the canons surrendered to the king 2 Oct. 1538.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 33.

THOMAS NORMAN, B.A. 1521, was prior of the house of the order of Sempringham at Mattersey Northamptonshire. He, the subprior, and three canons surrendered their house to the king 3 Oct. 1538.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 31.

WILLIAM WHITE occurs as warden of the house of Franciscans in Cambridge 1538, when he, the vicewarden, and twenty-two of the friars surrendered the same to the crown.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 14..

WILLIAM STAFFORD, B.D. 1537, was prior of the Dominicans at Stamford, and with eight friars surrendered that house to the king 7 Oct. 1538.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 42.

RALPH BURRELL, a Dominican friar, was B.D. here 1526, and subsequently commenced D.D. here or elsewhere. He was prior of the house of his order at the Asshes in or near Leicester, and with the subprior and eight friars surrendered the house to the crown 10 Nov. 1538.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 27.

WILLIAM GYLYS, B.D. 1523, D.D. 1528, was warden of the house of Franciscans at Leicester, which he and six friars surrendered to the crown 10 Nov. 1538.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 27.

EDWARD STUBBS, B.A. 1528, was prior of the Carmelites at Doncaster, and with seven friars surrendered that house to the king 13 Nov. 1538.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 19.

RICHARD ROBINSON, bachelor of canon law 1530, was prior of the house of Augustinian friars at Tickhill Yorkshire, and he and seven of the brethren surrendered the same to the crown 19 Nov. 1538.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 45. Wright's Mon. Letters, 168.

JOHN LEDES, alias ALANBRIDGE, alias MANEBRIGG, was made abbat of the Cistercian monastery of S. Mary Byland, Yorkshire, 19 March 1525. He took the degree of bachelor of canon law here 1531. He and seven of the monks surrendered that abbey to the crown 30 Nov. 1538, he having a pension of £50. per annum.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 13. Wright's Mon. Letters, 168. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, v. 345, 354.

LAURENCE SPOONER, bachelor of canon law 1535, was prior of the Dominicans at Derby, and with five friars surrendered that house to the king 3 Jan. 1538-9.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 19.

JOHN CRAYFORD, a Franciscan friar, studied for several years at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1537 he supplicated the latter university for the degree of B.D. He was warden of the house of his order at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and with the subwarden, seven other friars priests, and two novices, surrendered the same to the king 9 Jan. 1538-9.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 690. Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 32. Brand's Newcastle, i. 336.

THOMAS MARSHALL, a Benedictine monk, proceeded M.A. here 1521. He was the twenty-sixth abbat of S. Werburgh's Chester, and in 1528 supplicated, but it would appear without success, for the degree of D.D. at Oxford. He was elected abbat of Colchester 10 June 1534, being then styled B.D. He, with the prior and fifteen monks, acknowledged the royal supremacy 7 July 1534, but afterwards, for not coming into the king's measures, was imprisoned in the Tower of London and attainted of treason 22 Jan. 1538-9.

Lel. Collect. vi. 158. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 678. Ormerod's Cheshire, i. 215. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, ii. 376, iv. 605. Morant's Colchester, lib. ii. 38. Seventh Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 284.

ROGER CAPPE, doctor of the canon law 1511, was prior of the Carmelites at Nottingham, and 5 Feb. 1538-9, with six of the friars, surrendered that house to the crown.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 35.

JOHN NORMAN, B.A. 1514, was abbat of the Cistercian house at Bindon Dorsetshire. He surrendered that house to the king 1536, but the next year it was refounded. However he, with the prior and six monks, again surrendered it to the crown 14 March 1538-9.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 10. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, v. 656. Hutchins's Dorset, i. 215, 217.

JOHN MYCHEL, bachelor of canon law 1532, was in 1536 elected prior of the Carthusian house of B. V. Mary at Witham Somersetshire, which he and twelve of the brethren surrendered to the king 15 March 1538-9.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 50. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 1.

JOHN HILSEY, a native of Berks, entered the order of Dominican or preaching friars, and probably studied both at Oxford and Cambridge. In May 1527 he supplicated the university of Oxford to be admitted to the reading of the sentences, and in Nov. 1532 was admitted by that university to the degree of D.D. Bishop Godwin is therefore probably mistaken in saying that he took that degree here, although he was no doubt a member of this university, as we find archbishop Cranmer recommending him as prior of the house of Dominicans in Cambridge, but it is uncertain whether he were admitted to that office. In 1533 he was prior of the Dominicans of Bristol and preached in that city against Hugh Latimer. In April 1534 he was provincial of his order, and in commission to take the acknowledgments of the king's supremacy by certain houses of religion. Shewing himself compliant to the royal wishes he was in 1535 advanced to the bishopric of Rochester, receiving consecration on the 18th September. On 20 Nov. 1538 he as perpetual commendatory and prior of the house of Black Friars London, with the convent, surrendered that house into the king's hands. On the 26th of the same month he preached at S. Paul's cross, and there exhibited the pretended blood of Hales, affirming the same to be but clarified honey coloured with saffron. In 1539 he opposed the bill of the six articles, and probably died soon afterwards; his death is however by several writers said to have taken place in 1538. He wrote 1. A Manual of Prayers with the Epistles and Gospels. Lond. 8vo. 1539. 2. De veri corporis esu in Sacramento. 3. Resolutions concerning the Sacraments. 4. Resolutions of some questions relating to bishops, priests, and deacons. He was also concerned in compiling The Institution of a Christian Man.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 112. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wright's Monast. Letters, 8, 12, 37, 237. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 295. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 225, 369. Rymer. Richardson's Godwin. Burnet's Hist. Reform. Strype's Cranmer. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 135. Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 352, iii. 98. Herbert's Ames, 487, 558, 568—570, 1789. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 120.

WILLIAM CALL, a Franciscan friar, after twelve years' study in this university had his grace for B.D. 1507, and commenced D.D. 1510. He was warden of

the house at Norwich 1524, and provincial of the order in 1531. He was instituted to the rectory of Heydon Norfolk 1538, and died the following year.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 202, iv. 114, vi. 249.

JOHN COLCHESTER, alias WHEDERYKKE, B.D. 1521, was prior of the monastery of Austin canons at Chich or S. Osith's in Essex, and was elected abbat 25 Sept. 1533. He, with the prior and nineteen canons, acknowledged the royal supremacy 9 July 1534. The house was surrendered to the king by this abbat, the prior and fourteen canons, 28 July 1539.

Rep. D. K. Rec. vii. Append. ii. 283, viii. Append. ii. 16. Wright's Mon. Letters, 239, 245. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 456.

JOHN BAILEY, who here went out bachelor of the canon law 1526, afterwards went to Oxford and was preferred in Cardinal's college but imprisoned on suspicion of heresy. He subsequently became master of the college at Cobham Kent, and 27 Oct. 1535, with the fellows, acknowledged the royal supremacy. He was master at the dissolution of the college 1539.

Seventh Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 283. Strype's Cranmer, 4. Hasted's Kent, i. 504.

RICHARD WHYTYNG was M.A. here 1483, and commenced D.D. 1505. He became chamberlain of Glastonbury abbey, and 3 March 1524-5 was nominated abbat by cardinal Wolsey, to whom the monks had for that turn delegated the power of appointment. He concurred, though probably not without reluctance, in the proceedings connected with the divorce of Catharine of Arragon, and acknowledged the king's supremacy. He refused however to surrender his abbey, whereupon he, John Thorne the treasurer, and Roger James the undertreasurer of his monastery were tried at Wells 14 Nov. 1539. As far as the trial is now intelligible, it would appear that the charge against them was the having traitorously sent the plate and money of the abbey to the northern rebels. A subservient jury having returned a verdict of guilty, all three were executed on the following day at Tor hill near Glastonbury, being drawn through the streets on a hurdle. The abbat, who was aged and sickly, was denied permission to take leave of his monks. He suffered with exemplary patience. His head was set over the principal gates of the monastery, and his quarters were sent to Wells, Bath, Ilchester, and Bridgewater. He was a friend of Leland the antiquary, who has recorded the fact in an interesting passage which it is to be regretted he was subsequently induced to alter. He was a pious, mild, and benevolent man, and after the lapse of centuries we find the common people of Somersetshire designating his execution as a murder. He brought up in his house nearly 300 of the sons of the nobility and gentry besides others of a meaner rank whom he fitted for the universities. At home his table, his attendance, and his offices were an honour to the nation. He even entertained 500 persons of quality at a time, and every Wednesday and Friday the poor of the neighbourhood were relieved by his particular charity. When he went abroad, which was seldom except to national synods, general chapters, and to parliament, he was attended by upwards of 100 persons. Arms ... a cross bottonée between 2 leopards' heads in chief and as many cinquefoils in base......

Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, i. 7. Warner's Hist. Glaston. 218. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 98, (3) ii. 348, 349, 378, 379, iii. 6, 241, 247. Wright's Monast. Letters, 254, 260. Burnet's Hist. Reform. State Papers, Hen. 8. Lel. Collect. vi. 87, 104. Parl. Hist. iii. 75.

ROGER LUPTON, who appears to have been a native of Sedbergh in Yorkshire, was bachelor of canon law 1483, and was presented by Richard III. to the rectory of Harlton Cambridgeshire September 1484. He subsequently commenced LL.D., and by patent 24 Nov. 1500 was constituted canon of Windsor. He was elected fellow of Eton college 16 Feb. 1502-3, and provost on the 27th of the same month. In 1512 he occurs as vicar of Cropredy Oxfordshire. On 18 Sept. 1525 he was collated to the prebend of Centum Solidorum in the church of Lincoln, which he exchanged for the prebend of Castor in that church, whereto he was collated 17 July 1528. He was 11 July 1529 appointed one of the commissioners to hear causes in chancery during the absence of cardinal Wolsey the lord-chancellor, and he was one of the canonists who attended the convocation of November that year to

give advice respecting the legality of the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon. Dr. Lupton died 25 Feb. 1539-40, and was buried in a small chantry which he had erected in Eton college chapel. Besides this chantry he erected the fine tower and gateway leading to the cloisters in that college, to which he gave the manor of Pirton Odingsells, Herts. He also founded the freeschool of Sedbergh, and two fellowships and eight scholarships in S. John's college in this university, and gave £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. for keeping the clock at Cropredy, and ringing daily both winter and summer the curfew and day-bell there. Arms: A. on a cheveron S. 3 lilies proper between as many wolves' heads erased of second langued G. on a chief of the last a tau cross between 2 escallops O.

Alumni Eton. 3, 56. Le Neve's Fasti. Education Report, 468. Fiddes's Wolsey, 532, Collect. 203. Charity Reports, xii. 187, xvii. 773, xxv. 8. Aungier's Syon, 465. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 173. Woodhouse's S. John's Chapel, 20. Clutterbuck's Herts. iii. 123. Aschami Epistolæ, 72.

THOMAS LAWNEY, after having received his education at this university, removed to Cardinal college Oxford, where he was imprisoned on suspicion of heresy. He was afterwards chaplain to the duke of Norfolk, and in the time of the six articles was beneficed in Kent, being described as a very witty parson.

Strype's Cranmer. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 367.

ROBERT CRONKAR, of Huntingdonshire, fellow of Pembroke hall 1501, M.A. 1503, and B.D. 1509, had in 1531, on account of infirmity, a grace to preach and declaim with his head covered, and was allowed the same indulgence in 1532 when he commenced D.D. We find him in trouble on account of his sermons in 1539, and Bale sarcastically alludes to his secret revelations.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 221. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, i. p. x. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 389.

JOHN REEVE, born at Long Melford in Suffolk, entered the Benedictine order and thereupon assumed the name of MELFORD. He was sometime of this university, and probably studied in the house of his order called Buckingham college. He was elected abbat of Bury S. Edmund's 1514, and surrendered his abbey to the king 4 Nov. 1539, receiving an annual pension of 500 marks; he survived the surrender however only a few months, dying at Bury 31 March 1540. He was interred in the chancel of S. Mary's church there, and a marble slab was placed over his remains with this inscription:

Buria quem dominum ac Abbatem noverit olim,
Illius hic recubant ossa sepulta viri
Suffolce Melforda nomen nato Johannem
Dixerunt Reves progenie, atque pater;
Magnanimus, prudens, doctus fuit atque benignus,
Integer, et voti religionis amans—
Regni qui cum Henrici octavi viderit annum
Ter decimum ac primum, Martius atque dies
Unum terque decem......flamine terras
Occidit. O animæ parce benigne Deus!—1540.

The slab had his full effigy in brass with a mitre on his head and a crosier in his hand, also armorial escocheons at the four corners.

Yates's Bury, 220. Wright's Mon. Letters, 85.

ROBERT SWINBOURNE, a native of Newerton in Northumberland, was one of the proctors of the university 1529, being about that time fellow of Catharine hall. In 1534 he was elected master of Pembroke hall, by which college he was presented to the vicarage of Tilney Norfolk 1537, and then or about that time resigned the mastership. He died in or about 1540, his will dated 20 Jan. 1539-40 being proved 17 May following. He thereby gave legacies to the church and parish of Tilney, and to the library of Pembroke hall.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 224. MS. Baker, vi. 210, xvi. 172. MS. Cole, l. 152.

WILLIAM BUCKENHAM, of Gonville hall, was B.D. 1502, and occurs as an arbitrator between the university and the priory of Barnwell 1506. He commenced D.D. 1507, was vicechancellor 1509, and again 1510. He was instituted to the vicarage of the Holy Sepulchre Cambridge 16 Oct. 1512, elected master of Gonville hall 1514; and in the same year was presented to the rectory of S. Michael Coslany Norwich. He resigned his mastership 1536, and died at Norwich 18 June 1540, being in his 81st year. When vicechancellor he compiled a collection of documents relative to the university known as the old Black book. He adorned the church of S. Michael Coslany, and rebuilt the parsonage-house. Part of the buildings at Gonville hall

were erected by his brother Nicholas, who gave the college lands in Haddenham. Arms: A. a lion rampant G. debruised with a bendlet Az.

Cole's Ath. Cantab. B 26. MS. Parker, cvi. art. 5. Blomefield's Norfolk, iv. 493. Parker's Scel. Cantab. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 283.

THOMAS CROMWELL, son of Walter Cromwell, a fuller, was born in or about 1498 at Putney in Surrey. His education was in a private school, where he acquired reading and writing and some knowledge of latin. Early in life he went to Antwerp, and became clerk or secretary to the factory of english merchants at that place. Thence he travelled to Rome to obtain a renewal of papal indulgences in favour of the church of Boston. On his way to and from Rome he learnt by heart Erasmus's translation of the New Testament. Subsequently he served in the army of the constable Bourbon, and was at the sack of Rome. At Bologna he was instrumental in the preservation and escape of John Russell, afterwards earl of Bedford, who being there on the king's affairs was nearly betrayed into the hands of the French. At Venice he was employed in the counting-house of a merchant. He seems also to have visited Spain. On his return to England he studied the law, was admitted of Gray's-inn 1524, and taken into the service of cardinal Wolsey, who made him his solicitor, employing him in matters of importance, especially in the foundation of his colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, and the suppression of the monasteries, with the revenues of which they were endowed. He obtained a seat in the house of commons, and when the articles against Wolsey were sent down nobly defended him with spirit, ability, and success. On the dissolution of the cardinal's household he was taken into the service of the king, whose confidence he soon acquired. He was constituted master of the jewel-house 14 April 1532, and clerk of the hanaper 16 July in the same year. In the autumn we find him in attendance on the king at Calais. He had a grant for life of the office of chancellor of the exchequer 12 April 1533, and 8 October following was appointed master of the rolls. In 1534 he was elected high-steward of this university and made secretary of state. In 1535 he was elected chancellor of this university, and constituted the king's vicar-general in matters ecclesiastical, and visitor-general of the monasteries, also visitor of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. On 11 May 1536 he had a grant of the prebend of Blewberry in the church of Sarum, and on the 2nd of July in that year was constituted lord privy-seal, when he resigned the mastership of the rolls. On the 9th of the same month, having been previously knighted, he was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Cromwell of Oakham. On the 18th he was constituted the king's vicegerent for good and due administration of justice in all causes and cases touching the ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the godly reformation and redress of heresies and abuses in the church. By virtue of this office he sat in convocation above the archbishops, and had precedence in parliament of all the peers save only those of the blood. On 26 Aug. 1537 he was elected a knight of the garter, and about the same time was appointed dean of Wells and chief-justice of the forests north of Trent. He obtained various grants from the king of noble manors and large estates which had belonged to dissolved monasteries. He was in 1539 constituted lord great-chamberlain of England, having previously been vicechamberlain, and was raised to the dignity of earl of Essex 17 April 1540. He had been the chief instrument of the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves. The king soon became disgusted with this match, and on that account conceived the most intense hatred of his former favourite, so that he readily credited every accusation made by the many enemies of Cromwell, who was arrested at the council-board on a charge of treason 10 June 1540, and immediately sent to the Tower. A bill of attainder against him for treason and heresy was introduced into parliament and passed with great celerity, without his being allowed the opportunity of making a defence. He solemnly denied the charges against him, though he abjectly implored the royal mercy. It was sternly withheld, and he was beheaded at the Tower on the 28th of July. He declared that he died in the catholic faith, not doubting any of the sacraments of the church. Certainly he

was a man of consummate talent, but it is to be lamented that too frequently, to please his despotic master, he concurred in measures of which he could not have approved. During his administration of public affairs the papal power in England was abolished, the monasteries were suppressed, many useful church reforms introduced, and the free use of the holy scriptures by the laity permitted and encouraged. Many of his proceedings with reference to the dissolution of the monasteries were unjustifiably arbitrary and severe, and he sanctioned the perversion of highly important constitutional powers by means of bills of attainder without proof or opportunity of defence. He appears however to have had many good and amiable qualities, and notwithstanding one instance of an oppressive character mentioned by Stow, was generally speaking benevolent, especially to those who had befriended him before the extraordinary rise of his fortunes. By his wife Elizabeth or Jane daughter and coheiress of sir John Pryore, knt., and widow of Thomas Williams, esq., he had two children, Gregory, called by writ to the house of peers 1539, and to whom and the heirs male of his body a barony was granted soon after his father's death, and Jane wife of William Hough, esq. The earl of Essex was it seems a widower, as amongst the charges against him it was alleged that he intended to marry the lady Mary the king's daughter. His picture painted by Holbein has been frequently engraved. Arms: Az. on a fess between 3 lions rampant O. a rose G. between two Cornish choughs proper.

Biog. Brit. Lloyd's State Worthies. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th ed. i. 423, ii. 89, 100. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 29, 70, 77, 82. State Pap. Hen. 8. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 371—379, 384—390, 396. Wiffen's House of Russell. Rymer, xiv. 456, 569, 571, 579, 649. Smith's Autog. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Baker's Northamptonsh. i. 493. Nichols's Leicestersh. iii. 312. Howell's State Trials, i. 134. Granger, i. 107. Ellis's Letters. Wright's Monast. Letters. Noble's Protectoral House of Cromwell. Fox's Acts & Mon. P. P. Exp. Hen. 8. Lords' Journals, i. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 299.

ROBERT BARNES was born in Norfolk, in the neighbourhood of King's Lynn. At an early age and as it seems about 1514 he entered the house of Augustinian friars at Cambridge. Being apt for learning he was sent to Louvaine, where he remained some years. On his return to Cambridge he was elected prior of the house of his order here. He read Terence, Cicero, and Plautus, and with the assistance of Thomas Paynell, whom he brought with him from Louvaine, his monastery became very famous. He proceeded D.D. here 1523, read lectures on S. Paul's epistles, and was esteemed an able disputant in the schools. He early adopted the opinions of the reformers. On Christmas-eve 1525 he preached at S. Edward's, and declaimed against the superstitious observance of holidays, the pomp pride and avarice of the prelates and clergy, the rigour and abuses of the ecclesiastical courts, the corruptions and errors of the church, and the persecution of the advocates of religious truth. For this sermon he was accused of heresy before Dr. Natares the vicechancellor, and afterwards convened before cardinal Wolsey and other bishops at London. He was obliged to recant at S. Paul's, but was remanded to the Fleet, and then sent a prisoner first to the house of Augustinian friars in London and then to the house of that order at Northampton. He says he was in prison altogether two years and three-quarters. He made his escape from Northampton and went into Germany, where he became acquainted with Luther, Melancthon, Pomeranus, Justus Jonas, Hegendorphinus, and Æpinus, and was patronised by the duke of Saxony and the king of Denmark, by the latter of whom he was sent to England on an embassy. Sir Thomas More wished him to be detained, but the king forbad any obstacle being opposed to his safe return. He subsequently resided at Wittembergh, but about this time Anne Boleyn being in favour he returned to England and became a popular preacher in London. In 1535 he was sent to Germany on the king's affairs, and was subsequently joined by Fox bishop of Hereford and archdeacon Heath, who with him were deputed to attend the protestant princes assembled at Smalcald. In 1538 we find him taking a somewhat discreditable part against John Lambert, who was burnt to death for denying the real presence; Barnes having it seems at that period a dislike to those who were termed Sacramentarians. In August of the same year Cranmer wrote to Cromwell recommending Barnes to be appointed master

of the college of Tamworth. He was subsequently sent by the king on an embassy to Germany touching his marriage with Anne of Cleves. In one of his sermons at S. Paul's Cross he gave great offence to bishop Gardiner, who complained to the king, by whom Barnes was summoned to Hampton Court. He appeared, and was enjoined to ask the bishop's forgiveness in another sermon at S. Mary Spittle. At this sermon, Gardiner being present, Barnes desired the bishop if he forgave him to hold up his hand; Gardiner held up his finger. The sermon was not however considered satisfactory. Barnes was again sent for to Hampton Court, attainted of heresy by parliament, committed to the Tower, and conveyed to Smithfield, where he was burnt on 30 July 1540. He suffered patiently, and made a full profession of his faith. With him were burnt William Jerome and Thomas Gerard, protestants, and at the same time and place Edward Powell, Richard Fetherston, and Thomas Abel, who denied the king's supremacy over the church, suffered death on the gallows. His works are 1. Vitæ Romanorum Pontificum sc. a Petro ad Alex. III., Basle, 12mo. 1535, Leyden, 8vo. 1615. 2. Sententiæ sive praecipui Christiani religionis articuli, partim ex sacris literis, partim diversis doctorum patrum scriptis asserti. 3. A Supplication unto Henry VIII.—The cause of his condemnation—The whole disputation between him and the bishops. 4. Onely fayth justifieth before God. 5. What the Church is: and who bee thereof: and whereby men may know her.—Another declaration of the Church, wherein hee annswereth to Maister More. 6. What the keyes of the Church bee, and to whom they were geven. 7. Free will of man, after the fall of Adam of hys naturall strength, can doo nothyng but sinne before God. 8. That it is lawfull for all maner of men to read the holy Scripture. 9. That men's constitutions, which are not grounded in Scripture, bynde not the conscience of man under the payne of deadly sinne. 10. That all men are bounde to receive the holy Communion under both kyndes under the payne of deadly sinne. 11. That by God's worde it is lawfull for Priestes that hath not the gift of chastitie, to marry Wives. 12. That it is against the holy Scripture to honour Images, and to pray to Saints. A collection of Dr. Barnes's english works, together with a treatise Of the original of the Mass translated from his book De Doctorum sententiis, was set forth under the care of John Fox, Lond. folio, 1573. Barnes is also the supposed author of the A B C for children, otherwise called the A B C against the clergy. In Germany he was called Anthonius Amerius or Anthonius Anglicus; Luther calls him Anthony Barnes.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Reform. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 311—323. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 380. Hall's Chron. 708, 837, 838, 840. Stat. 32 Hen. 8, c. 49, s. 10, & c. 60. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible.

THOMAS GERARD had his education both at Oxford and Cambridge. He was B.A. at Oxford 1517, but subsequently proceeded here to the degrees of M.A. and B.D. He embraced the doctrine of the Lutherans, and about Christmas 1527 went to Oxford to circulate protestant books, especially Tyndal's translation of the New Testament. He was detected and imprisoned, made his escape, but was recaptured, and in 1527-8 appeared at London before bishops Tunstall, Longland, and Clerk. In the articles against him he was charged with having distributed heretical books both at Oxford and Cambridge, and with having propagated erroneous opinions in both those universities and elsewhere. He was forced to recant. In one of his letters to Wolsey written at this period he describes himself as a member of Cardinal college. On 11 July 1535 we find him preaching in the monastery of Jervaulx Yorkshire. He maintained that every bishop and priest had authority to remit sin. Hereupon he was interrupted by Dom. George Lasingbye, one of the monks who asserted the superiority of the pope to all other bishops. Gerard bore the interruption patiently, and Lasingbye was committed to prison by sir Francis Bigode, knt. On 8 Oct. 1535 Cranmer wrote to Cromwell recommending that Gerard should have the parsonage of S. Peter near Calais. On 14 June 1537 he was presented to the rectory of Allhallows Honey-lane London, and about August 1538 was sent by Cranmer, to whom he was then chaplain, to preach at Calais. He was ultimately attainted of

heresy, and burnt with Barnes and Jerome at Smithfield 30 July 1540.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Strype. Newcourt's Repert. i. 252. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 310, 376. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 45. Stat. 32 Hen. 8, c. 49, s. 10, & c. 60.

WILLIAM JEROME, educated in both universities, was presented to the vicarage of Stepney 29 May 1537. He was celebrated as a preacher and was known to hold the doctrines of the reformers. A sermon he preached at S. Paul's cross 7 March 1539-40 gave great offence. The subject was Hagar and Sarah. So far as the proceedings have come down to us, it is difficult to discover cause for exception. He was however compelled to recant the opinions imputed to him by his accusers. Soon afterwards he was by parliament attainted of heresy, and burnt with Barnes and Gerard at Smithfield 30 July 1540.

Strype. Newcourt's Repert. i. 740. Stat. 32 Hen. 8, c. 49, s. 10, & c. 60.

THOMAS THOMPSON, of the county or diocese of Durham, is said to have been of Pembroke hall, but was not a fellow. He was presented to the vicarage of Enfield, Middlesex, 7 Jan. 1504-5, being at that time B.D.; he commenced D.D. 1507, was elected master of Christ's college 1510, and was vicechancellor of the university 1511 and also 1512. He resigned his mastership 1517, and was vicar of Gateley, Norfolk, 1520 to 1530. He died about Sept. 1540. He gave to Christ's college the Brazengeorge inn Cambridge, with the appurtenances and lands in Malton and Orwell Cambridgeshire, for two perpetual obiits to be kept for him in the college chapel. He also gave to S. John's college 8 marks yearly to be paid to two chaplains, but subsequently assigned to two of the fellows being preachers. Arms: per fess A. and S. a fess embattled counterembattled between 3 falcons all counterchanged.

Newcourt's Repert. i. 601. Education Report, 478. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 174. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. 151. MS. Cole, xx. 47, xlix. 74.

GEORGE FOLBURY, B.A. 1514, university preacher 1519, B.D. 1524, is said to have taken his degree of D.D. at Montpelier, and to have been for some time tutor to Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond and Somerset, natural son of Henry VIII. He was instituted to the rectory of Maidwell, Northamptonshire, 20 Feb. 1533-4, was elected master of Pembroke hall 1537, and died about Oct. 1540, being buried at S. Mary-the-less, Cambridge. His will dated 10 July 1540 was proved 10 Nov. in that year. He was celebrated as a preacher, a poet, and a rhetorician, and was author of epigrams, poems of various kinds, and sermons. These works are probably lost. Arms: V. a horse salient A.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Parker's Scel. Cantab. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 226. MS. Baker, vi. 212. Bridges' Northamptonsh. ii. 48.

WILLIAM CONINGSBY, son of sir Humphrey Coningsby, justice of the king's bench by the daughter and heiress of — Feriby, was educated at Eton and elected thence to King's college 1497. He subsequently studied the law in the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar. He was elected Lent reader of that inn 10 Hen. 8, but excused his reading. In 16 Hen. 8 he purchased the manors of Wallington and Thorpland, Norfolk. In 17 Hen. 8 he was again Lent reader of the Inner Temple, and treasurer thereof, and one of the governors of that inn 25, 27, 28, and 30 Hen. 8. He was prothonotary of the king's bench, attorney of the duchy of Lancaster, and recorder of Lynn. In 1529 he was in the commission for hearing causes in chancery, in the absence of cardinal Wolsey. In Feb. 1539-40 he was charged with others in the Starchamber for having counselled sir John Shelton to make a fraudulent will of his lands, and thereupon sent to the Tower, and deprived of the office of attorney of the duchy. He remained in confinement only ten days, and speedily regained the royal favour, for after being called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, he was 5 July 1540 constituted one of the justices of the common pleas, being knighted at or about the same time. He died in or about November in that year. He married — Thursby of Lynn, and had a son Christopher, slain at the battle of Mussleburgh 1 Edw. 6. Arms: G. 3 conics sejant within a border engrailed A.

Information from Edward Foss, Esq. Alumni Eton. 126. Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 413. Fiddes' Wolsey, 532. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 137, 172, 328. Chron. Ser. 185. Hall's Chron. 837. Clutterbuck's Herts. i. 444. MS. Cole, xiii. 128. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 33.

WILLIAM MORE, educated partly in this university and partly at Oxford, was bachelor of decrees and a master in chancery. He was presented to the rectory of Bradwell-juxta-mare, Essex, 25 April 1534, and to the rectory of West Tilbury in the same county 5 Oct. in the same year. He was appointed by the king suffragan to the bishop of Ely, by the title of bishop of Colchester, 26 Sept. 1536, and consecrated 20 Oct. following. In 1537 he became abbat of Walden. On 11 March 1537-8 he was appointed prebendary of Gevendale in the church of York, and about the same time he as abbat presented himself to the vicarage of Saffron Walden. He resigned his abbey into the king's hands 22 March 1537-8, and was installed archdeacon of Leicester 14 Sept. 1539. He died towards the close of 1540, and 11 Feb. 1540-1 administration of his effects was granted to his brother John More of Whaddon Cambridgeshire, esq.

Newcourt's Repert. ii. 85, 598, 627. Lord Braybrooke's Audley End, 14, 19, 70, 184. Rymer, xiv. 577, 594. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 750. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 179.

JOHN CLERK had his education here and was B.A. 1499, M.A. 1502. He subsequently commenced LL.D. at Bologna. He was instituted to the rectory of Hothfield, Kent, 21 April 1508, and occurs as master of God's-house Dover 16 March 1509-10. He was presented to the rectory of Portishead Somersetshire 12 Sept 1513, and also had the rectory of Ditchiat in the same county, which he resigned 1517. He was instituted to the rectory of Ivy-church in Kent 31 March 1514, and to the rectory of West Tarring Sussex 2 July following. He was chaplain to Wolsey and also the king's orator at Rome, was collated to the archdeaconry of Colchester 22 Oct. 1519, and on 9 Nov. in the same year was constituted dean of Windsor. He was also dean of the king's chapel. He delivered the king's book against Luther to pope Leo X. in full consistory Sept. 1521, making a famous oration on the occasion. He became master of the rolls 20 Oct. 1522, and by papal bull dated 26 March 1523 was constituted bishop of Bath and Wells. Being much employed in embassies abroad his episcopal functions were for the most part discharged by suffragans. He was in 1540 sent ambassador to the duke of Cleves, to explain the grounds of the king's divorce from the princess Anne the duke's sister, but was taken ill at Dunkirk and died 3 Jan. 1540-1. It was suspected he was poisoned. In his will he desired to be buried at Calais, but it is said that he was interred at London in the church of S. Botolph Aldgate, where near the altar is a fair stone and thereon a brass with the following inscription:

Hic jacet Johannes Episc. Bathon, et Wellensis, qui cum obiisset plures insignes legationes..................tandem obiit summum in legatione Cleveneis.....Januar. M.CCCCCXL. cujus animæ propitietur Altissimus.

His will dated Sept. 23 1540 was proved 17 January following. He was author of Oratio pro Hen. VIII. apud Leonem X. pont. max. in exhibitione operis regii contra Lutherum in consistorio habitam, Lond. 4to. 1521, translated into english by T. W., Lond. 4to. 1687. He also, in conjunction with archbishop Cranmer, wrote certain books in defence of the king's title of supreme head of the church and of the divorce from queen Catharine.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 754, 755. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Smith's Autographs. State Papers, Hen. 8. Ellis's Letters, (2) i. 305, 317, (3) i. 254, 256, 262, 278, 282, 304. Fiddes's Wolsey, 205, 247. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. i. 90, 341. Chron. of Calais, 40, 41, 48, 113. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xiii. 758. 792, xiv. 301. Strype's Stow, lib. 2, p. 17. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 181. Cole's Ath. Cantab.

RICHARD VOWEL was elected prior of the house of Austin canons at Lees, Essex, 15 Nov. 1510, and became rector of Belchamp Oten in the same county 9 July 1513; he resigned the priory of Lees about Feb. 1514-5, and was elected prior of the house of Austin canons at Walsingham Norfolk about 1519, in which year he became rector of Egmere in that county. He, the subprior, and twenty canons acknowledged the king's supremacy 18 Sept. 1534, and he with the convent surrendered that house to the king 4 Aug. 1538, he having an annual pension of £100. assigned him. He commenced D.D. here 1540. It is supposed that he was previously B.D. at Oxford. Arms: G. 3 escocheons A. each charged with a cinquefoil pierced of the field.

Seventh Report D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 303. Blomefield's Norfolk, ix. 225, 277, 278. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 43, 386. Archæological Journal, xiii. 127, 128, 129. Harrod's Castles and Convents of Norfolk, 155.

JASPER SHADWELL, elected from Eton to King's college 1524, was expelled the college whilst fellow. He was a good engraver. None of his works however appear to be now known, although it is surmised that he executed the engravings in the Birth of Mankind, otherwise called the Woman's Book, printed 1540.

Alumni Eton. 143. MS. Cole, xiii. 196. Walpole's Anecd. of Painting, ed. Wornum, 845.

THOMAS PAYNELL, or PARNELL, was educated at Louvaine, under Robert Barnes, an Augustinian friar and ultimately prior of the house of that order here. Barnes on removing to Cambridge brought Paynell with him, and they together made the house of the Augustinians very famous for good and godly literature. We presume that Paynell was a friar, but if he took any degree here it does not appear to have been registered. He embraced the principles of the reformation, and was in Dec. 1538 dispatched with Christopher Mount on an embassy to the protestant princes of Germany, whence they returned in or about April 1539. In 1540 he was living near the Stocks market in London, and his old tutor Dr. Barnes was then for a time confined there. We take him to be a different person from Thomas Paynell, sometime canon of Merton in Surrey and chaplain to Henry VIII., who was the author of numerous translations and compilations, although the two persons have been sometimes confounded with each other and with one of the same name who was rector of Cottingham Yorkshire. Another Thomas Paynell was an officer in the king's service at Boston about 1538. One William Paynell also graduated here B.A. 1524, M.A. 1527, B.D. 1537, and there was a Nicholas Paynell fellow of Pembroke hall, B.A. 1515, and mathematical lecturer of the university 1530.

Fox's Acts & Mon. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 604—606, 609, 614. Strype's Memorials, i. 339. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 337. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 170.

GAMALIEL CLIFTON had the prebend of Wistow in the church of York 3 Aug. 1500. He proceeded bachelor of civil law here 1504, and was subsequently doctor in that faculty. He supplicated for incorporation at Oxford 1521, and by patent 8 Aug. 1522 was constituted a canon of Windsor. He was collated to the prebend of Pratum Minors in the church of Hereford 14 April 1528, and exchanged same for the prebend of Colwall in that church 16 May 1529. On 5 July following he was elected dean of Hereford, being installed in that dignity 14 Aug. 1530. He was in high repute as a canonist, and was one of the learned lawyers summoned to advise the convocation respecting the validity of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine of Arragon. He died 29 April 1541, on which day his will is dated.

Le Neve's Fasti. Coote's Civilians, 11. Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. 203. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 665.

SIMON MATTHEW, alias COUR, a native of Biggleswade in Bedfordshire, went to Eton school, whence he was elected to King's college in 1513. He was ordained subdeacon 26 Feb. 1517, and deacon 3 April 1518. He proceeded B.D. in 1529, and was incorporated in that degree at Oxford. In the same year he was one of the delegates of the senate to determine the legality of the king's marriage, and was instituted to the vicarage of Prescot Lancashire. He was admitted vicar of Tollesbury Essex 22 Feb. 1531-2, which he resigned in Feb. 1532-3 on being made rector of S. Mary Wolchurch London. He was collated to the prebend of Sneating in the church of S. Paul 26 June 1533, and the next year to the church of S. Botolph Bishopsgate. He died in 1541. His works are 1. Several sermons against the pope. 2. Concio apud crucem Paulinam, 27 Jun. 1535, in 1 Pet. v. 6, 7, Lond. 8vo. 1535. He was a benefactor to King's college.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Le Neve's Fasti. Strype. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 339. Wood's Ath. Oxon. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 136. MS. Cole, xxvi. 150, 151. Alumni Eton. 134. Newcourt's Repert. i. 211, 313, 460, ii. 501.

JOHN UNDERWOOD, son of William Underwood of Norwich, goldsmith, and Alice his first wife, was a friar of the house of Franciscans at Norwich. He was suffragan to Nykke bishop of Norwich by the title of bishop of Chalcedon. He was sometime prior of Bromholm and master of Hildebronds hospital in Norwich. In 1501 he commenced D.D. in this university, and was

collated to the consolidated rectories of S. Simon and S. Jude and of S. Swithun in Norwich and Crostweyt near that city. These benefices he resigned 1507. In 1505 he was presented to the rectories of North Creke and Eccles-by-the-sea, Norfolk. The former he resigned for a pension 1525. He is described as a great persecutor of the protestants. He died 17 May 1541, and was interred in the church of S. Andrew the Apostle Norwich, under a stone whereon were the emblems of the five wounds of Christ, a cross, and the effigy of the deceased, as also the following inscription:

> *Pray for the Soul of John Underwood, Doctor of Devynyte and Byschope of Calsedony, and Suffragan to the Byschope of Norwyche, the whiche decessid this World the* XVIJ *daye of Maye, in the yere of our Lorde God, a thousent* CCCCC *forty-on, on whose Soule Jesu have Marcy. Amen.*

Arms: G. on a fesse Erm. between 3 annulets O. a lion passant Az.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 546, iv. 71, 115, 303, 306, 334, vii. 74, ix. 297, xi. 26. Gillingwater's Lowestoft, 291. Harrod's Castles & Convents of Norfolk, 141.

GEOFFREY BLYTHE is supposed to have been a nephew of Geoffrey Blythe bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He was educated at Eton and elected thence to King's college 1515. He became prebendary of Pipa minor, alias Prees, in the church of Lichfield 21 July 1520. This he exchanged for the prebend of Tervin in the same church 13 April 1521. He was B.A. 1520-1, and M.A. 1523. On the 8th of July in the latter year he became prebendary of Weeford in the church of Lichfield. He was appointed master of King's hall 1528, in which year he occurs as vicar of Chesterton Cambridgeshire. In 1529 he commenced LL.D., and his grace for that degree states that he had studied at Louvaine. He held the archdeaconry of Stafford for a few days in 1530, and on the 7th of June in that year was admitted treasurer of the church of Lichfield, with which he held the precentorship. He was buried at All Saints Cambridge 8 March 1541-2. Dr. Blythe was one of those who preached at Cambridge against Latimer.

Le Neve's Fasti. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. p. xii. Register of All Saints Camb. Alumni Eton. 135.

EDWARD ALYNSON, a native of Northumberland, was B.A. 1520-1, and elected fellow of Pembroke hall. He commenced M.A. 1524, proceeded B.D. 1531, and was elected lady Margaret preacher 1538. He was presented to the rectory of Tilney Norfolk 10 Feb. 1539-40, and soon afterwards to the rectory of Great Shelford Cambridgeshire. He died 1541.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham. 224, 225.

RICHARD WHYTFORD was nephew of Richard Whytford the representative of an ancient family in Flintshire, who, having retired from the world, ended his days at the monastery of Sion in 1511. It is stated that the nephew studied at Oxford, but it is certain that he was elected a fellow of Queens' college in this university about 1495, and on 23 March 1497 his college gave him leave of absence for five years, in order that he might attend William Blount lord Montjoy, in foreign parts. He was lord Montjoy's confessor. Towards the end of the reign of Hen. 7, Richard Fox bishop of Winchester selected him as his chaplain. Erasmus and sir Thomas More were amongst his friends. The former dedicated to him his edition of Lucian's Tyrannicida. He ultimately entered the monastery of Sion, at the dissolution of which house he had a pension of £8. per annum. The date of his death is unknown, but he was living in 1541. He was a very learned and devout man and a zealous opponent of the reformation. In many of his writings he styles himself the wretch of Sion. His works are 1. A Werke for householders, or for them that have the gydynge or governaunce of any Company, Lond. 4to. n. d.; 12mo. 1531; 4to. 1533. 2. The Pipe or Tonne of the Life of Perfection, in defence of the three Vows of Religion against Luther, Lond. 4to. 1532. 3. A Treatise of Patience, Lond. 4to. 1541. 4. The Martiloge in englysshe after the vse of the chirche of Salisbury, and as it is redde in Syon, wyth addicyons, Lond. 4to. 1526. 5. Solitary Meditations. 6. The Psaltery of Jesus. Still a favourite book of devotion among catholics, frequently reprinted and translated into most languages. 7. Saynt Augustyns Rule in englysshe alone, Lond. 4to. 1525, W. de Worde. Another edition published

the same year in latin and english. 8. S. Bonauenture his lessons, entituled Alphabetum religiosorum. Englysshed by a brother of Syon, Richard Whitfield, (sic) Lond. 4to. 1532. W. de Worde. 9. A Dayly exercise and Experience of Death, 1531. 10. An Instruction to avoid and eschew Vices, [a translation of the Lessons of S. Isidore, with some few additions] 4to. 1541. 11. A goodly treatyse, otherwyse called the golden pystle, Lond. 12mo. 1531. Also printed with the english edit. of the Imitation of Christ, Lond. 12mo. 1556. 12. A Dialogue or Communication betwene the Curate or Ghostly Father and the Parochiane or Ghostly Child, for a due preparacion unto the Howselynge, Lond. 8vo. 1537.

Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 245. Knight's Erasmus, 64—66. Aungier's Hist. of Syon. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 134. Pits. State Papers, Hen. 8. i. 423. Wright's Mon. Let. 49. Roper's Life of More, 30. Hearne's John de Trokelowe, 290. MS. Searle.

THOMAS WYAT, only son of Henry Wyat, esq., afterwards a knight, and Anne his wife daughter of John Skinner, esq., of Riegate Surrey, was born in 1503 at his father's residence Allington castle, Kent. At about twelve years of age he was admitted of S. John's college, and became B.A. 1518, M.A. 1522. A statement that he subsequently went to Oxford is without sufficient authority and against probability. In Jan. 1526-7 he accompanied into Italy sir John Russell the ambassador to the papal court. Wyat visited Venice, Ferrara, Bologna, Florence, and Rome. On a journey from Venice to Rome he was taken captive by the imperial forces under the constable Bourbon. Negociations for his ransom were entered into, 3000 ducats being demanded by his captors. Before any arrangement was effected Wyat made his escape and got to Bologna. On his return to England he attached himself to the court and was taken into favour. About 1533 he was sworn of the privy-council. He was about the end of 1535 sent to the Tower for a short time. His particular offence is unknown, but it seems to have arisen out of some quarrel with the duke of Suffolk. On his liberation he was restored to the royal favour, and in Oct. 1536 had a command against the rebels of Lincolnshire. He was knighted 18 March 1536-7. In 1537 he was sheriff of Kent, and in April of that year was sent as resident ambassador to the emperor, which situation he retained till June 1539, returning once however in the interval to England for a short period. The negociations in which he was engaged were important and intricate, and in their conduct he displayed much judgment, sagacity, and foresight. It happened however that in May 1538 doctors Bonner and Heynes were sent over on special missions. Impressed with the conviction that Wyat treated him and his companion with contempt, Bonner in a letter to Cromwell, written from Blois 2 Sept. 1538, charged Wyat with traitorous correspondence with Reginald Pole, and using disrespectful language of the king. Cromwell, who was a staunch friend of Wyat and could not fail to have perceived Bonner's intense malignity, treated the accusation with contempt. Wyat was, towards the end of 1539, dispatched to Flanders on another embassy to the emperor. After Cromwell's downfall Bonner and Heynes renewed their accusation against Wyat, who was imprisoned in the Tower, treated with rigour, and arraigned on a charge of treason. He defended himself in a speech which is justly regarded as a noble specimen of manly argument and oratory, and was acquitted. The exact date of this trial has not been ascertained. It would seem that he was soon afterwards again charged with treason at the same time that a similar accusation was brought against sir John Wallop, as the following occurs in a letter from the lords of the council to lord William Howard, 26 March 1541: "Nowe to Wyat; he confessed uppon his examination, all the thinges objected unto him, in a like lamentable and pitifull sorte as Wallop did: whiche surely were grevous; delyvering his submission in writing, declaring thole history of his offences, but with a like protestation, that the same proceded from him in his rage and folishe vaynglorios fantazie, without spott of malice; yelding himself only to his majesties marcy, without the whiche he sawe he might and must needes be justely condempned. At the contemplation of which submission, and at the greate and contynual

sute of the Quenes Majestie, His Highnes, being of his oune most godly nature enclyned to pitie and mercy, hathe given him his pardon in as large and ample sorte as His Grace gave thother to sir John Wallop: whiche pardons be delyvered, and they sent for to come hither to Highnes at Dover." The king continued to regard him with favour, and he had various grants of lands and offices and the command of a ship-of-war. In the summer of 1542 he was dispatched to Falmouth to conduct the imperial ambassador to London. The heat of the weather and the fatigue of the journey brought on a violent fever, which compelled him to halt at Sherborne in Dorsetshire. A friend residing in the neighbourhood attended him during his illness with the greatest solicitude, but his care was of no avail. Wyat died, and 11 Oct. 1542 was interred in the great church of Sherborne. Sir Thomas Wyat was attached to the protestant interest. He is highly extolled for his learning, talents, and virtues by his friend Henry Howard earl of Surrey, sir Thomas Chaloner, bishop Parkhurst, Leland and other contemporaries, and by Camden. His poems original and translated, written in a great diversity of measures, consist of sonnets, rondeaus, amatory odes both grave and gay, epigrams, verses of a moral and religious caste, and satires. Though not distinguished for originality, and but occasionally exhibiting ease and elegance, they shew that his genius was refined and elevated. His works, consisting of poems, oration at his trial, and letters, were collected by Geo. Frederick Nott, D.D., F.S.A., and published Lond. 4to. 1816. His poems are also in Anderson's collection, and an edition was published by sir N. Harris Nicholas, 12mo. 1831, Pickering. Without doubt sir Thomas Wyat was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his age. He was acquainted with the learned languages, and also french, spanish, and italian, which he spoke with fluency and elegance. His reading was extensive, and he was an able and pleasing performer on the lute. His conversation was delightful and his wit inexhaustible. His person was majestic, and his countenance singularly handsome. He had considerable military reputation, though no particulars of his exploits in arms have been preserved. He was on terms of intimate friendship with the earl of Surrey, Thomas Cromwell, sir John Mason, Thomas lord Poynings, John Poyntz, and sir Francis Bryan. Sir Thomas Wyat's portrait on board is in the picture-gallery at Oxford. There are also several engraved portraits of him. One prefixed to Dr. Nott's edition of his works represents him as nearly bald and with a flowing beard. He married about 1520 Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Brook lord Cobham, and had by this lady, who remarried sir Edward Warner, an only son sir Thomas Wyat, executed for treason in the reign of queen Mary. Arms: G. on a fess O. between 3 boars' heads couped Erm. a lion passant between 2 pheons Az.

Life by Dr. Nott. Gent. Mag. N.S. xxxiii. 563, xxxiv. 235. Cibber's Lives of the Poets, i. 53. Campbell's Poets, 27. State Papers Hen. 8. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 124. Wood's Annals, 973. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 191. Hutchins's Dorset. Hasted's Kent. Becon's Works, ed. Ayre, i. 232. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. Fuller's Worthies. MS. Richardson, 15. Smith's Autographs. Cavendish's Wolsey, ed. Singer, ii. 177.

ROWLAND LEE, son of William Lee, esq., of Morpeth, treasurer of Berwick, by his wife Isabel daughter and heiress of sir Andrew Trollope, knt., had his education in S. Nicholas' hostel. He became bachelor of civil law 1510, and was appointed prebendary of Norton college in 1512, on 18th Dec. in which year he was ordained priest. He commenced doctor of civil law 1520, and on 8th Oct. in that year was admitted an advocate. He was instituted to the rectory of Ashdon Essex 24 July 1522, and supplicated for incorporation at Oxford 1524. He was chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, and was admitted to the prebend of Curborough in the church of Lichfield 7 April 1527. He was installed archdeacon of Cornwall 8 Sept. 1528, and in the following year was appointed commissary-general to cardinal Wolsey for a general visitation of the whole realm. He was one of the canonists in attendance on the convocation of 1529 respecting the king's divorce from Catharine of Arragon. He was instituted to the vicarage of S. Sepulchre London 19 Aug. 1532, and on 14 Nov. in that year privately married Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn at the nunnery of Sopewell by S. Alban's. On 10 Jan. 1533-4 he was elected bishop of Lichfield and Coven-

try, which see was then commonly called Chester. Stephen Vaughan, writing to Cromwell respecting Lee's elevation to the mitre, says, "You have lately holpen an erthely beste, a molle, and an enemy to all godly lernyng into th' offyce of his dampnacion, a papiste, an Idolater, and a flesshely preste, unto a Busshop of Chester." In or about 1535 he was constituted lord-president of Wales, which office he retained till his death which occurred 24 Jan. 1542-3 at Shrewsbury. He was buried in the church of S. Chad there, under a large handsome tomb which appears to be now removed. During the time he held the lord-presidentship of Wales that country was reduced to order, divided into counties, and incorporated with England. He it was who first abridged the names of the welsh gentry. Wearied with their numberless Ap's he ordered the last name only to be retained. He was concerned in the compilation of the Institution of a Christian Man, and his injunctions given throughout his diocese were printed Lond. 4to. 1538. Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4 A. 2 bars Az. surmounted with a bend counter-compony O. & G. 2 & 3 V. 3 bucks courant A. attired O.

Richardson's Godwin. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 68. Smith's Autogr. Newcourt's Repert. i. 533, ii. 16. Strype. Rymer, xiv. 485, 528, 549, 585. Le Neve's Fasti. Clive's Ludlow, 158, 285, 292. Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 281, 285, 363, 369, iii. 13, 47, 74, 274. Churton's Lives of Smith & Sutton, 87, 201, 245. Coote's Civilians, 16. Owen & Blakeway's Shrewsbury, i. 312, 337, 340, ii. 201, 231. Wright's Monast. Letters, 24, 41, 238, 282. Nicolas's Proc. of Privy Council, vii. 306. Fiddes' Wolsey, Collect. 203. Pennant's Welsh Tour, 8vo. ed. i. 17. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 190. Herbert's Ames, 433.

JAMES MALLET took the degree of M.A. 1501, and after having studied nine years in this university proceeded B.D. in 1509. He afterwards became D.D. In 1504 he was appointed to the vicarage of Burnham Buckinghamshire, and 10 Jan. 1513-4 to the rectory of Lees Magna, Essex. In March following he became canon of Windsor, and was afterwards promoted to the precentorship of the church of Lincoln. At some period of his life he was master of the hospital of S. Giles at Great Wycombe Buckinghamshire. He was executed at Chelmsford in 1542-3. The alleged crime was that on hearing of the disturbances caused by the dissolution of monasteries, he said, "Then hath the king brought his hogs to a fair market." Stow erroneously styles him LL.D., and states that he was executed in 1536.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss. Le Neve's Fasti. Collect. Topog. et Geneal. iv. 295. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 223. Stow's Chron. ed. 1615, p. 572.

THOMAS WATSON, LL.B. 1538, was principal of S. Nicholas hostel, and died intestate about 1542, as 12 Jan. 1542-3 administration of his goods was granted by the vicechancellor to Robert Whytehead, LL.B., of the same hostel.

MS. Baker, vi. 213.

ROBERT DUSSING, who took his degree of D.D. elsewhere, was incorporated in this university 1513. He was vicechancellor of the university 1517, and died in or about 1542, having given 5 marks to Great S. Mary's church.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 45. MS. Cole, xxv. 17.

RICHARD HENRISON, M.A. 1504 and subsequently doctor of decrees, was official of the diocese of Ely 1507 and 1512. He was also rector of Milton Cambridgeshire, and was living 1542.

Stevenson's Supp. to Bentham's Ely.

ROBERT BUD, B.A. 1518-19, was master of the college at Wingfield Suffolk, and as such acknowledged the royal supremacy 17 Oct. 1534, and surrendered his college to the crown 2 June 1542.

Reports of D. K. Rec. vii. Append. ii. 305, viii. Append. ii. 49.

THOMAS RAWLYN, alias CAMBRIDGE, canon regular of Barnwell, was ordained subdeacon 13 March 1489-90. He subsequently became prior of that monastery, in which capacity he occurs 20 Jan. 1523-4 and 11 May 1527. It is presumed that he resigned that office, and that he is the same person as sir Thomas Rawlyn, chaplain of Chesterton Cambridgeshire, whose will dated 22 May 1543 was proved in December following.

MS. Cole, viii. 84, 85, xxvi. 88, 156. Hist. Barnwell Abbey, 60.

RICHARD RAWSON, descended from an ancient family seated at Water Fryston, Yorkshire, was fourth son of Richard Rawson merchant of London, and alderman and sometime sheriff of that city, and Isabella [Craford] his

wife. He took the degree of bachelor of canon law in this university 1490, and afterwards studied at Bologna, where it would seem he proceeded doctor in his faculty. In 1502 he became archdeacon of Essex, and 24 March 1504-5 prebendary of Langford Ecclesia in the church of Lincoln. In 1509 he was constituted prebendary of Coringham in the same church. He was also prebendary of Durnford in the church of Sarum. In 1510 he was rector of S. Olave Hart-street, London, which church he resigned 1518. He was chaplain to Henry VIII. and attended him in that capacity at the field of cloth-of-gold June 1520. By patent 28 Jan. 1522-3 he was constituted one of the canons of Windsor. In the parliament of 1523 he was, by the title of sir Richard Rawson, appointed a receiver of petitions for Gascony and other parts beyond the seas. He was one of the learned canonists and jurists who in the convocation of 1529 gave their opinions as to the king's divorce. In 1531 he held the office of clerk of the chancery. He was sometime in Ireland with his brother sir John Rawson, prior of Kilmainham and lord-treasurer of that kingdom, by whom in 1534 he was dispatched to convey to the king intelligence of the murder of Allen archbishop of Dublin. We find him in the convocation of 1540 concurring in the judgment against the validity of the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves. He had a controversy with Bonner bishop of London about an annual pension payable for his archdeaconry. This dispute was settled by an award made 25 April 1541. Dr. Rawson died before 29 Oct. 1543.

Information from Geo. R. Corner, Esq. Newcourt's Repert. i. 69, 72, 512. Le Neve's Fasti. Rutland Papers. Rot. Parl. vi. p. lxxvi. Rymer, xiv. 427. State Papers Hen. 8. Strype. Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. 203.

GERMAN GARDINER, a cousin of Stephen Gardiner bishop of Winchester, after being educated in this university, probably in Trinity hall, was taken into that bishop's household and appointed his secretary. He was a romanist, and zealously maintained the tenets of his church in a disputation with John Frith. He was some years afterwards convicted of denying the king's supremacy, and suffered death at Tyburn 7 March 1543-4. He is author of A letter of a young gentylman named mayster German Gardiner, wherein men may see the demeanor and heresy of John Frith late burned; and also the disputations and reasoning upon the same, between the same Mr. German and him. Lond. 8vo. 1534.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Reform. Fox's Acts & Mon. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 224. Herbert's Ames, 481.

FRANCIS LEYCESTER, alias ALREE, alias ABREE, a Cluniac monk, took the degree of B.D. here 1521. He was then or afterwards prior of S. Andrew's Northampton, and 2 March 1537-8, with the subprior and eleven monks, surrendered the same to the king. On the monastery of Peterborough being converted into a cathedral church 4 Sept. 1541, he became the first dean. He died about 1543.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 34. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 538. Wright's Mon. Letters, 92, 168.

ROBERT HOBYS, born at Peterborough, elected from Eton to King's college 1495, B.A. 1499—1500, M.A. 1503, was one of the esquire bedels, and by grace in 1506 was constituted registrary of the university. He appears to have been the first who held that office. He was sometime superintendent of the works at Great S. Mary's, and died in or about 1543.

MS. Cole, xiii. 122.

MICHAEL DRUMM took his degree of B.A. in this university 1524-5, and then went to Oxford where he was preferred in Cardinal college, but adopting Lutheran opinions he was on that account imprisoned there for some time. He seems subsequently to have been a member of Magdalen college in that university. He took the degree of M.A. at Oxford 1531, as he did that of B.D. in 1539. He was constituted one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral 1541, and was living in 1543, when he seems to have been a zealous reformer. He was a correspondent of Bullinger. It is said that he afterwards conformed to the roman catholic religion.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 72, 84, 112. Strype. Todd's Deans of Canterbury, p. xiv.

THOMAS AUDLEY, born at the Hay-house in Earl's Colne, Essex, 1488.

is believed to have had some education in Buckingham college. He afterwards became a member of the Inner Temple, and was elected town-clerk of Colchester about 1516. He was steward or chancellor to the duke of Suffolk, and was in 1523 returned for Essex to the house of commons, where he strongly advocated the measures of the court. He was Autumn reader of the Inner Temple 1526, and delivered eleven readings on the statute 4 Hen. 7, On aids. In November 1529 he was elected speaker of the house of commons, being as it is said at the same time chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law in Michaelmas term 1531, and by patent dated 14 November in the same year was constituted king's serjeant. On 20 May 1532 he was knighted and made lord-keeper of the great seal, being advanced to the dignity of lord-chancellor 26 January following. He was created lord Audley of Walden 29 Nov. 1538, and elected a knight of the garter 23 April 1540. He received extensive grants of monastery lands, including the sites and precincts of the abbey of Walden and the priory of Christchurch London. On 21 April 1544 he resigned the great seal on account of ill-health. It was committed to the temporary custody of sir Thomas Wriothesley, lord Audley retaining the title of lord-chancellor till his death, which occurred at his house in London on the 30th of the same month. He was buried in the church of Saffron Walden, where is an altar-tomb of black marble with the following inscription:

The stroke of Deathe's inevitable dart
Hath now, Alas! of lyfe beraft the hart
Of Syr Thomas Audeley, of the Garter knight,
Late Chancellour of Englond under owr Prince of might
Henry Theight wyrthy high renowne,
And made by him Lord Audeley of this Town.
Obiit ultimo die Aprilis Anno Domini 1544
Regni Regis Henrici 8. 36 *Cancellariatus sui* 13 *et suæ ætatis* 56.

He is represented to have had much learning, and undoubtedly displayed great capacity for business, but he proved himself a submissive tool of his tyrannical master, and must be regarded as a mean, crafty, sordid, and unprincipled politician. He was instrumental in the judicial murders of sir Thomas More, bishop Fisher, the marquess of Exeter, and lord Montagu; he sanctioned the divorce of three queens and the execution of two of them on the scaffold; the dissolution of the monasteries and the dispersion of their possessions; the act of the six articles, and the law giving royal proclamations the force of parliamentary enactments. It does not however appear that any censure of his conduct as an equity judge has been recorded. Lord Audley married the lady Mary Grey, daughter of Thomas second marquess of Dorset. She survived him many years and bore him two daughters, Mary, who died young, and Margaret, who married 1. lord Henry Dudley; 2. Thomas Howard fourth duke of Norfolk. Lord Audley is entitled to special remembrance as the founder of Magdalen college. His portrait by Holbein is at Audley-end, and there is a copy in the hall of Magdalen college. It has been engraved. Arms: Quarterly O. & Az. in 2 & 3 quarters, 2 eagles displayed O. over all on a bend Az. a fret between 2 martlets O. Crest: a wyvern quarterly O. & Az. on a chapeau V. lined Erm. Motto: Garde ta foy.

Biog. Brit. Lord Campbell's Chancellors. Morant's Colchester, lib. ii. 30, Append. No. iii. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 22. Wright's Mon. Letters. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 164, Chr. Ser. 83. Lloyd's State Worthies. P. P. Exp. P. Mary, 220. Manning's Speakers, 172. Granger. Smith's Autogr. Chauncey's Hertfordsh. i. 257. Lord Braybrooke's Audley End, 9—23, 216, 230. Anstis's Garter, i. 414. Bibl. Leg. Angl. ii. 193. Nicolas's Proc. Privy Council, vii.

RICHARD LAYTON, bachelor of the civil law 1522, was in that year collated to the sinecure rectory of Stepney, and became prebendary of Kentish-town in the church of S. Paul in the following year. He subsequently proceeded LL.D., was admitted an advocate 5 June 1531, and collated to the archdeaconry of Buckingham 1534. He was also one of the clerks in chancery and clerk of the privy-council. He was deputed to visit the university of Oxford 1535, and was also actively employed in the suppression of the monasteries. We find traces of him at Sion, Glastonbury, S. Austin's Bristol, Fountains, Bolton, S. Mary's York, Lichfield, the Newark in Leicester, S. Alban's, Folkestone, Battle, Malling, and Canterbury. In 1537 he was collated to the rectory of Harrow-on-the-hill, and in 1539 became dean of York. In 1540 he was one of the divines appointed by the convocation to

inquire into the validity of the marriage of Anne of Cleves. He went on an embassy to Flanders in 1543, and died in June 1544. Many of his letters are extant, and are curious and interesting. He seems on all occasions to have been a subservient tool of Henry VIII.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. Wood's Ann. ii. 61. Newcourt's Repert. Strype. Le Neve's Fasti. Wright's Monast. Letters. State Papers Hen. 8. Rymer, xiv. 558, 590, 603, 604, 671, 674. Coote's Civilians, 27. P. P. Exp. Hen. 8, 63, 89, 105, 334.

EDWARD LEE, son of Richard Lee, esq., of Great Lee in Kent, and grandson of sir Richard Lee, knt., twice lord-mayor of London, was sent to Magdalen college Oxford about 1498. He proceeded B.A. in that university, and was incorporated here 1502-3, being then or about that time rector of Wells in Norfolk. He commenced M.A. here 1504, was collated to the prebend of Welton Beckhall in the church of Lincoln 3 Oct. 1512, and in that year had his grace here for B.D., but was not admitted to that degree till 1515, when he occurs as proctor in the convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Bath and Wells. He soon afterwards became chaplain and almoner to the king who in August 1523 despatched him with lord Morley and sir William Hussey to present the garter to Ferdinand duke of Austria. The king conferred on him the archdeaconry of Colchester 19 November in the same year. He was with sir Francis Poyntz sent to Spain on an embassy to the emperor at the latter end of 1525. He was made chancellor of the church of Sarum 4 Feb. 1528-9, and sent with the earl of Wiltshire, bishop Stokesley, and Dr. Benet on a special embassy to the pope at Bologna January 1529-30, and on 27 February following had the prebend of Dunnington in the church of York. The king gave him a prebend in the chapel of S. Stephen Westminster 7 July 1530. In October following being absent on his embassy he was incorporated at Oxford in the degree of D.D. which he had taken at Bologna or Louvaine, and on the 30th of the same month was by a bull of provision constituted archbishop of York. In the northern rebellion 1536 he and lord Darcy surrendered the castle of Pontefract, alleging want of arms and provisions to withstand a siege, and he was compelled to take an oath to support what was termed by the rebels the Pilgrimage of Grace. He died 13 Sept. 1544, and was buried in York minster, under a tomb on which the following epitaph was inscribed:

Edwardus Leus Archiepiscopus Eboracensis Theologus eximius atque in omni literarum genere longe eruditissimus, sapientia et vitæ sanctitate clarus, Evangelicæ doctrinæ syncerum præconem semper agens, pauperibus beneficus, omnibus ordinibus juxta charus, magno de se apud omnes desiderio relicto, hic sepultus jacet. Sedit Archiepiscopus annos paulo minus XIII, *Obiit Idibus Septembris ætatis suæ anno* LXII, *Christi* 1544.

He appears to have somewhat reluctantly recognised the royal supremacy over the church, but was reputed a learned pious and charitable prelate. He was author of the following works. 1. Commentarii in universum Pentateuchum Moysys. MS. 2. Apologia contra quorundam calumnias. Louvaine, 4to. 1520. 3. Epistola nuncupatoria ad Desid. Erasmum. Louvaine 1520. 4. Annotationum libri duo: alter in annotationes prioris editionis Novi Testam. D. Erasmi; alter in annotat. posterioris ejusdem. Louvaine 1520. 5. Index annotationum prioris libri. Louvaine 1520. 6. Epistola Apologetica quâ respondet D. Erasmi Epistolis. 1520. 7. Epistolæ Sexcentæ. 8. Epicedia clarorum virorum. 9. Tractatus contra Lutheri de captivate Babylonica. 10. Resolutions of some questions relating to bishops and priests and of other matters tending to the reformation of the church begun by king Henry VIII. 11. Resolutions concerning the Sacraments [in Burnet's Hist. Reform.] He also translated the Lives of divers saints, MS. Harl. 423. Arms: Az: on a fess cotised O. 3 leopards' faces G.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 138. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype. Knight's Erasmus, 285. Ellis's Letters (3) ii. 71, 95, 102, 324, 337, 345, 372. Rymer, xiv. 354, 428. Smith's Autogr. Wright's Mon. Letters, 95, 123. Wood's Coll. & Halls, 320, 323. Richardson's Godwin. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 378. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 245, 281. Blomefield's Norfolk, ix. 285. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, i. 283 (C). Trevelyan Papers, 149, 161. Aschami Epistolæ [15] 63, 66, 70, 71, 87, 200, 201. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 108. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 174 Du Pin, Bibl. Ecclésiastique, xiv. 35, 75. State Papers Hen. 8. Manning & Bray's Surrey, i. p. lxxxiv.

WILLIAM SOWODE, of the diocese of Norwich, took the degree of B.A. 1508, was soon afterwards elected fellow of Corpus Christi college and commenced M.A.

1511. He was chosen master of his college in 1523, in which year he proceeded B.D. He became vicar of Madingley Cambridgeshire 14 July 1525, and rector of Landbeach in the same county 1528. His death took place November 1544, and he was buried at S. Benedict's Cambridge on the 20th of that month. Arms: A. 3 bendlets ragulé G.

Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 74. Cole's Ath. Cantab. MS. Cole, vi. 31.

JOHN EDMUNDS, B.A. 1503-4, and M.A. 1507, was admitted fellow of Jesus college 20 June 1517, and was afterwards one of the first fellows of S. John's college 1519. He commenced D.D. 1520, being then a member of Peterhouse, was chosen lady Margaret preacher 1521, and in the following year was appointed master of Peterhouse. He served the office of vicechancellor 1523, 1528, 1529, 1541, and 1543. He was vicar of Alborne Wiltshire in or before 1530, and was collated to the chancellorship of the church of Sarum 29 Oct. 1538. He died about November 1544. He was privately married to a sister of the wife of John Mere, esquire bedel, and had a son John, first called Mere and afterwards Edmunds, who was mayor of Cambridge. Dr. Edmunds was one of the compilers of The Institution of a Christian Man. By his will he desired to be buried in the church of S. Mary without Trumpington gates, gave £5. to the poor of the town of Cambridge, £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* to the bible clerks of Peterhouse, £4. to Jesus college for reparations, 20*s.* to S. John's college, legacies to the church and poor of S. Mary-the-Less, the church and poor of Alborne, the chantry house in that parish, and the church of Braintree. He directed that the church of Sarum should have a cope, price £5. which he was bound to give them for his chancellorship, and appointed as his executors Dr. Matthew Parker dean of Stoke-Clare, and John Mere one of the esquire bedels.

Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 45, 93, 259. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 327, 339, 340, 386, 405, ii. 426. Strype. MS. Baker, vi. 213. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 71. MS. Cole, xxvi. 102. British Mag. xxxvi. 71.

WILLIAM SKETE, born at Munxton Hampshire, and elected from Eton to King's college 1524, was B.A. 1528-9, M.A. 1532, B.D. 1539, and elected Margaret professor of divinity about 1542, which office he held till 1544, in which year he commenced D.D., being then or subsequently vicar of Ringwood Hampshire.

Alumni Eton. 143. Bishop Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 64.

JOHN INCENT, son of Robert Incent, gentleman, servant unto Cecily duchess of York, and of Catherine his wife, was born at Berkhampstead S. Peter, Hertfordshire. Having studied the canon law for one year at this university he removed to Oxford and became a member of All Souls' college. He took the degrees of bachelor of canon and civil law at Oxford 1506, and afterwards became commissary and president of the episcopal consistory of Winchester. In 1513 he proceeded at Oxford to the degree of doctor of the civil law, and on 14 Oct. in the following year was admitted an advocate. He was collated to the prebend of Wildland in the church of S. Paul 1 June 1519. About the same time he was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Worcester. In 1524 he became master of the hospital of the Holy Cross near Winchester, and in 1529 was one of the jurists attending the convocation touching the king's divorce from Catharine of Arragon. On 20 June 1534 he as canon residentiary of S. Paul's signed the acknowledgment of the king's supremacy. He was elected dean of S. Paul's 4 June 1540, and in July the same year was one of the committee of convocation appointed to take proofs touching the divorce from Anne of Cleves. He died before 12 Sept. 1545. He evinced his regard for literature by the foundation of a freeschool in his native town for 120 scholars. Arms: A. a virgin hair dishevelled, her right-hand extended above her head, etc.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. Coote's Civilians. Fuller's Worthies. Newcourt's Repert. i. 47, 266. Fiddes' Wolsey, Collect. 203, 210. Rymer, xiv. 494. Strype's Memorials. Chauncey's Hertfordsh. ii. 546. Stat. 2 & 3 E. 6. c. 59. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. i. 303, 310.

WILLIAM BUCKMASTER, B.A. 1513-4, was elected fellow of Peterhouse in 1517, in which year he commenced M.A.; he proceeded B.D. 1525, and was created D.D. 1528. He served the office of vicechancellor for the years 1529, 1538,

and 1539, became rector of Barchester Warwickshire 23 April 1530, and in 1532 was elected a fellow of King's hall. The same year he was chosen lady Margaret professor of divinity, which office he again held in 1534. In 1539 he became prebendary of Ethwington in the church of Hereford, and in 1541 was collated to the prebend of Holborn in the church of S. Paul. His death took place before 14 Sept. 1545, but administration of his effects was not granted till 5 Dec. 1546, the administrator being his nephew Hugh Buckmaster. Dr. Buckmaster was a member of the convocation summoned respecting the king's divorce from queen Catharine, and was also employed to signify to the king the opinion of this university on that matter. Among the MSS. in Corpus Christi college is one by him, being a collection of speeches, letters &c. during his vicechancellorship 1529, with several other things relating to the history &c. of Cambridge.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. MS. Baker. vi. 215, x. 243, xiv. 171, C. 232. Cole's Ath. Cantab. B. 183. Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. 49, 198, 202. Newcourt's Repert. i. 158. Baker's Catalogue of Margaret Professors. British Mag. xxxvi. 72. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Documents, 15, 22. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 340. Nasmith's Cat. of Parker MSS. 84, 303. Burnet's Hist. Ref. records, part 3, bk. 1, No. 16. Dugdale's Warwicksh. 457.

JOHN BRYAN was born in London and educated at Eton, from whence in 1510 he was elected to King's college, where he graduated B.A. 1515, M.A. 1518. He was famed for his erudition especially in greek and latin literature. He read publicly in the schools upon Aristotle for two years, disregarding altogether the subtleties of the realists and nominalists who then disturbed the university with their frivolous altercations. This displeased many, but recommended him to the notice of Erasmus who highly extols his learning. He was instituted to the rectory of Shellow-Bowells Essex 31 March 1523, and died about Oct. 1545. He wrote a History of France, but it does not appear to have been published.

Knight's Erasmus, 146. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 522. MS. Cole, xiii. 153.

WILLIAM BUTTS, of Norfolk, was educated in Gonville hall, of which he became fellow. He was B.A. 1506, M.A. 1509, commenced M.D. here 1518, and is supposed to have been incorporated at Oxford the next year. In 1524 he took a lease of S. Mary's hostel, so that he was probably the principal of that house. In 1529 he became a member of the college of physicians. He was also physician to the king, who 13 Nov. 1529 granted him 40 marks per annum. He was subsequently knighted. His learning and skill are highly spoken of by his contemporaries; he enjoyed the king's confidence in a remarkable degree, and seems to have been favourable to the reformation. He was the friend of Wolsey, Cranmer, and Hugh Latimer; and Cheke and Thirlby were warmly patronised by him. He had an extensive grant of abbey-lands 36 Hen. 8, and dying 17 Nov. 1545 was buried in the church of Fulham Middlesex, where is an altar-tomb on which was his portrait in brass clad in armour, with the following inscription:

Epitaphium D. Gulielmi Buttij Equitis aurati et medici Regis Henrici Octavi, qui obiit A.D. 1545, 17 Novemb.

Quid medicina valet, quid honos, quid gratia Regum,
Quid Popularis amor, mors ubi sæva venit?
Sola valet pietas, quæ structa est auspice Christo,
Solo in morte valet; cætera cuncta fluunt.
Ergo mihi in vita fuerit quando omnia Christus,
Mors mihi nunc lucrum, vitaque Christus erit.

He married Margaret daughter and heiress of John Bacon of Cambridgeshire, and had three sons, William who was knighted, Thomas, and Edmund. His portrait is introduced into Holbein's picture of the delivery of the charter to the barber surgeons, and has been engraved. Arms: Az. on a cheveron between 3 estoiles O. as many lozenges G.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 50. Strype. MS. Parker, cxiv. 637, 639. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. i. 179. Granger's Biog. Hist. Eng. i. 141. Faulkner's Fulham, 77. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 64. Ninth Rep. Dep. Keeper of Records, App. ii. 184. P. P. Exp. of Princess Mary, 217. P. P. Exp. Hen. 8. 262, 305, 306, 309. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 245, iii. 5, 154. Ord. R. Household, 166, 172. Trevelyan Papers, 143. Aschami Epistolæ, 327, 328. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 131, 132.

THOMAS LEGH, elected from Eton to King's college 1509, procceded bachelor of civil law 1527, commenced doctor in that faculty 1531, and 7 Oct. in that year was admitted an advocate. In 1535 he visited this university as surrogate to Cromwell, and in the same year was with others a visitor of the university of

Oxford. He was much employed in the suppression of the monasteries, was constituted master of Sherburn hospital in the county of Durham 14 Sept. 1535, and was a master in chancery in if not before 1538. He was afterwards knighted. He died 25 Nov. 1545, and was buried in S. Leonard's Shoreditch. On the north wall of the choir of that church was a plate whereon was this inscription:

Here under lye the Ashes and the Bones
Of Sir Thomas Leigh, that good and learned Knight;
Whose hasty death (alas) the godly still bemones,
Though his Soul always rejoyce in God's Sight.
Great was his Wisdom, and greater was his Wit,
His Visage comely, with no sad Change dismayed:
A Man in all Affairs, a King to serve most fit,
Had not Death so soon his mortal Life betrayed.
He died the 25th day of November, Anno Dom. 1545.

Many of his letters concerning the suppression of monasteries are extant. He was a patron and friend of Leland.

Alumni Eton. 133. Wright's Mon. Letters. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Hutchinson's Durham, iii. 756. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 376. Rymer. xiv. 471, 501. Wood's Annals ii. 61. Coote's Civilians, 29. Strype's Stow, lib. 4. p. 51. Hardwicke Papers, i. 21. Lelandi Encomia, 89.

CHARLES BLOUNT was eldest son and heir of William lord Montjoy by Alice [Keble] his second wife. The time of his birth does not appear. In early life he was page to queen Catharine of Arragon. He received an excellent education, partly it may be presumed in this university, whereof his father was high-steward. In 1529 Erasmus dedicated his Adages jointly to him and his father. In 1530 he was under the tuition of Peter Vulcanius, and wrote a most elegant epistle to Erasmus who made a suitable reply. He succeeded to his father's barony 1534, and in 1544 accompanied Henry VIII. to France, and was present at the siege and surrender of Boulogne. He died 1545, and was buried in the church of S. Mary Aldermary London, where he had made and glazed the east window, in which his arms were to be seen. He married in his father's lifetime Anne daughter of Robert lord Willoughby de Broke, (by Dorothy [Grey] who afterwards became the third wife of his father William lord Montjoy) and by this lady had issue James his successor in the barony, William, John, and Frances wife of John Carleton, esq. His will, made as he was about to leave England for the wars in France and proved 19 Dec. 1545, contains an epitaph which he made for himself in english verse, and a bequest of 20 marks per annum for the establishment of two lectures for two years by a godly discreet man to edify the youth of the parish of Westbury-under-the-plain, Wilts. Lord Montjoy, who like his father was learned and the companion and patron of learned men, is highly commended by Leland.

Knight's Erasmus, 17, 58, App. cxxxi. Test. Vetust. 633, 671, 721. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 203. Lelandi Encomia. Sir A. Croke's Geneal. Hist. of Croke Family, ii. 222. Aschami Epistolæ, 204, 207—209. Nichols's Mem. of D. of Richmond, xxviii.

GEORGE WISHART was of an ancient family seated at Pitarrow in Mearns, Scotland, in which country he was born, probably about 1514 or 1515. His early education was received at a private grammar-school. Afterwards we find him at Montrose, where he taught the greek language. In 1538 he came to England and studied at Corpus Christi college in this university till 1544, when he returned to his native country in the company of the commissioners sent by Henry VIII. concerning the marriage of his son. At Montrose he preached the doctrines of the reformers, and at Dundee so inflamed the mob that they destroyed the houses of the Black and Grey friars. On being ordered by the authorities to depart, he proceeded to the west of Scotland, preaching his doctrine wherever he went. He and his friends were so zealous in the protestant cause that they formed a design of assassinating cardinal Beaton, who being apprised of the plot caused Wishart to be seized at Ormiston. An assembly of the Scotch bishops was summoned at S. Andrew's 27 Feb. 1545-6, which adjudged Wishart guilty of heresy and condemned him to death. He was burnt at S. Andrew's 1 March 1545-6, predicting while at the stake that the cardinal would be assassinated. It can hardly be wondered that this so-called prophecy was fulfilled. His works are 1. Themata fidei contra Quintinum Kennedium. 2. De Cœna Domini ex Luthero.

3. De fide sua. 4. Contra clerum Scoticum. 5. Examinationes, aut una aut altera oratio extant. 1546.

Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotchmen. M'Crie's Life of Knox. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Middleton's Biog. Evang. i. 235. Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. 415. Life of Wishart, Edinb. 1827.

HENRY PAULEY, B.A. 1524-5, M.A. 1528, and B.D. 1540, was in the latter year elected lady Margaret preacher, as he was again in 1542. He seems to have held the office till 1545.

Bishop Fisher's Funeral Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Baker & Hymers, 95.

THOMAS ELYOT, though generally stated to have been born in Suffolk, was more probably a native of Wiltshire. He was son of sir Richard Elyot, sometime attorney-general to Elizabeth queen of Henry VII. and ultimately one of the justices of the common-pleas. Although Wood and others suppose him to have been of S. Mary's hall Oxford, there is good evidence that he was really educated in Jesus college in this university, and here proceeded M.A. 1507. He subsequently became clerk of assize for the western circuit, a place then worth 100 marks a-year. Soon after the death of his father, which occurred in 1520, he unexpectedly succeeded to an estate at Carlton in Cambridgeshire, which had belonged to his second cousin sir William Fynderne. An adverse claimant however appeared and a suit in chancery ensued, although after a year and a-half's delay Elyot's title was confirmed. He had however to pay £348. to Dr. Natares, the executor of sir William Fynderne, to get rid of a claim made under his will, and the suit in chancery cost him £100. more. About 1523 he was by means of cardinal Wolsey appointed clerk of the council, or rather as it seems of the star-chamber, to retain which office he was reluctantly induced to sell his clerkship of assize for £200. On the cardinal's fall Elyot lost his situation in the star-chamber, but received what he terms the honourable and onerous order of knighthood. In June 1530 we find his name in a commission to inquire into the possessions of the cardinal within the county of Cambridge. In 1532 he was dispatched by the king as envoy to Rome respecting the divorce. It appears that this embassy cost him 540 marks above the king's allowance. He was appointed sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire the same year, and it was no doubt with reference to this office that we find him writing to his friend Thomas Cromwell complaining of his infelicity, stating that he was certain to lose money, and that it was hard to escape an ill-name, all sharpness and diligence in justice being then every where odious. He also relates that he had been constrained by necessity to discharge from his service five honest and tall personages till he could recover himself from debt, but that he should be compelled again to augment his household eftsoons, or he should serve the king slenderly. In or about 1536 he was dispatched on an embassy to the emperor. He was one of many knights appointed in 1539 to receive the lady Anne of Cleves on her marriage with the king. About this time we find him unsuccessfully soliciting a grant of abbey-lands. In 1545 he was a second time sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. He died at Carlton, and was buried in the church there 25 March 1546. A monument to his memory was erected there but no longer exists. He married Margaret daughter of sir Maurice Abarow, of North Charford Hampshire, knight. She remarried sir James Dyer, chief-justice of the common-pleas, and died 1569. By this lady sir Thomas Elyot had three sons who died before him. It appears from the dedications of his books that he had two sisters, Dame Susan Kyngestone and Margaret Puttenham. Other works of his are dedicated to the king, Thomas lord Cromwell, and Edward lord North. Sir Thomas Elyot was a great friend of sir Thomas More, although after his fall he somewhat meanly apologised for an intimacy of which he might well have been proud. His conduct with reference to Tyndal during his embassy to the emperor is not calculated to make an impression in his favour; moreover his acting as a commissioner to inquire as to the lands of his patron cardinal Wolsey shews him to have been a time-server. He was however a very learned and able person, and his writings deservedly procured him a great reputation, which to some extent even yet exists. His works are 1. The Governor. Lond. 12mo. 1531, &c. 2. Pasquil the Playne. Lond. 12mo.

1533 &c. 3. Castle of Health. Lond. 4to. 1534 &c., 12mo. 1576 &c. 4. Bibliotheca Eliotæ, Elyot's Library or Dictionary. Lond. fo. 1538, afterwards improved by bishop Cooper. 5. Defence of good women. Lond. 12mo. 1540 &c. 6. Banquet of Sapience. Lond. 1542 &c. 7. Preservative against the fear of death. Lond. 8vo. 1545. 8. De rebus memorabilibus Angliæ. 9. Of the knowledge which maketh a man wise. Lond. 12mo. 1553. He translated The Image of Governance, compiled of the acts and sentences notable of the emperor Alexander Severus. The Doctrinal of Princes by Isocrates. The Education of children by Plutarch. S. Cyprian's Sermon of the Mortality of Man. The Rules of a Christian Life by Picus earl of Mirandula. Sir Thomas Elyot also rendered Horace's rules into english verse, but eight lines only appear to have been preserved. A portrait of sir Thomas Elyot by Holbein has been engraved by Bartolozzi. Arms: O. a fess G. between 2 cotises wavy S. Crest: An elephant's head O. eared and armed G. Motto: Face aut Tace.

Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 113. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 150. Leland's Collect. iv. 136—148. Leland's Itin. i. 127. Lelandi Encomia, 83. Chron. of Calais, 177. Retrosp. Rev. ii. 381. Wright's Mon. Letters, 140. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Strype. Fuller's Worthies. Orig. Seacc. 32, Hen. 8, rot. 22, vel. 222. Rymer, xiv. 403. P. P. Exp. Eliz. of York, 194. Lysons' Cambsh. 159. P. P. Exp. of Pr. Mary, 82, 230. Smith's Autogr. Oldys's Brit. Lib. 261. Collier's Stat. Com. p. i. 41, 110. Hallam's Lit. Europe, i. 333, 338, 393. Archæologia, xxxiii. 351. Chamberlain's Holbein. Cole's Athen. Cantab.

THOMAS SWILLINGTON, D.D. 1519, occurs as prior of the Augustinian friars Cambridge 7 April 1520. He was constituted suffragan to Longland bishop of Lincoln by the title of bishop of Philadelphia, but his jurisdiction was restricted to the archdeaconries of Lincoln and Leicester. He was collated to the prebend of Stow-in-Lindsey in the church of Lincoln 16 Jan. 1543-4, and died 1546. Arms: ... on a fess ... between 3 tons ... as many roundels ...

MS. Cole, xxi. 151. Archæologia, vii. 363. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 212. Account of Suffragan Bishops, 26, 31, 34, 43.

HENRY HOWARD, eldest son of lord Thomas Howard afterwards earl of Surrey and ultimately duke of Norfolk, by his second wife the lady Elizabeth, daughter to Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham, is supposed to have been born about 1516, and was styled earl of Surrey from 1524 when his father succeeded to the dukedom of Norfolk. Nothing is known as to the place of his education. If it were either of the english universities the presumption is in favour of Cambridge. In October 1532 he went with the king to Boulogne to meet Francis the french king. He remained in France with the king's natural son Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond, who was soon afterwards married to his sister, till September in the following year, with one brief interval, during which it appears that he attended the coronation of Anne Boleyn, when he bore before the king the fourth sword with the scabbard. He represented his father as earl-marshal at the trial of Anne Boleyn May 1536, and was knighted at S. James's October 18 following. He was one of the chief mourners at the funeral of queen Jane Seymour 14 Oct. 1537, and took a conspicuous part in the justs in May 1540 in honour of the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves, displaying much courage and address on the occasion. On 8 September following he and his father were jointly appointed high-stewards of this university, and about the close of the year he went to France with lord Russell and the earl of Southampton, to put Guisnes in a state of defence. He was elected K.G. 23 April 1542, but in July of the same year was committed to the Fleet for having challenged one John a-Leigh. Thence he was transferred to Windsor castle, from which he was released 5 August on entering into a recognizance not in future to molest that person nor his friends. In October following he accompanied his father on an expedition against Scotland. On 1 April 1543 he was again committed by the privy-council to the Fleet, being accused of eating flesh in lent and breaking the windows of the citizens of London with stones from a cross-bow. With respect to the first charge he alleged a licence. As to the second his answer was singularly ridiculous. Seeing the citizens corrupted in manners, he wished, he said, to break in upon their guilty secrecy by a sudden chastisement which should remind them of divine retribution. How long he was confined on

this occasion appears not. In October and November 1543 we find him serving as a volunteer at the unsuccessful siege of Landrecy. He was marshal of the army which invaded France in 1544, was present at the surrender of Boulogne, received a dangerous wound in an attempt to take Montreuil by storm, and defeated a body of the french at Portet near Boulogne. In 1545 he was again with the army in France, was appointed first to the command of Guisnes, and afterwards to that of Boulogne. Although he displayed valour, foresight, and judgment, his success did not correspond with the king's expectations, and he was recalled at the instance of the earl of Hertford. Some unguarded expressions used by him respecting this nobleman occasioned Surrey's imprisonment in Windsor castle in July 1546. He was soon released and again made his appearance at court unconscious of his impending ruin, for on 12 December he was committed to the Tower. On 7 Jan. 1546-7 an indictment was found against him in Norfolk, charging him with treason in having used the armorial bearings of Edward the confessor, with three labels silver, in order to deprive destroy annul and scandalize the title of the king to the crown of England; and also to the disinheritance and interruption of prince Edward's right and title as heir apparent. He was arraigned on this absurd indictment at the guildhall in London on the 13th, and although he made an able defence a Norfolk jury found him guilty, and he was beheaded upon Tower-hill on the 21st of the same month. His body was interred in the church of Allhallows Barking, whence after the lapse of nearly seventy years it was removed to Framlingham in Suffolk. In the church there is a stately tomb of black and white marble, whereon are the recumbent figures of the earl and his countess, and the following inscription:

Henrico Howardo Thomae secundi ducis Norfolciae filio primogenito Thomae tertii patri comiti Surriae et Georgiani ordinis equiti aurato immature anno salutis MDXLVI *abrepto et Franciscae uxori ejus filiae Johannis comitis Oxoniae. Henricus Howardus comes Northamptoniae filius secundo genitus hoc supremum pietatis in parentes monumentum posuit Anno Domini* MDCXIV.

He married Francis Vere daughter to John earl of Oxford, and by this lady, who remarried Francis Steyning, esq., had issue, 1. Thomas fourth duke of Norfolk. 2. Henry earl of Northampton. 3. Jane wife of Charles earl of Westmorland. 4. Mary wife of John lord Scrope of Bolton. 5. Catharine wife of Henry lord Berkeley. There are many portraits of the earl of Surrey, several of which have been engraved. He was skilled in all polite and manly accomplishments, an admirable poet, a master of latin, french, italian, and spanish, and had a taste for music, painting, and architecture. His works consist of 1. Songs, sonnets, and miscellaneous poems. 2. A poetical paraphrase of Ecclesiastes. 3. A poetical paraphrase of some of the psalms of David. 4. The first and fourth books of Virgil's Æneid in english blank verse. To him also is attributed a translation of Boccacio's Consolatory Epistle to Pinus on his exile. This translation appears to be now lost.

Surrey's Works, ed. Nott. Smith's Autographs. Granger, i. 113. Walpole's Roy. & Nob. Authors, i. 255. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 285. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 154. Wood's Annals, ii. 975. Shaw's Dresses & Decorations. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 275. Howell's State Trials, i. 451. Baga de Secretis. Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. Hallam's Lit. Europe, i. 417. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 299. Campbell's Specimens, xlvii, lii, 30. Chron. of Calais, 41, 44, 164, 175. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 286, iii. 201, 202. Rymer, xv. 46. Nichols's Mem. of D. of Richmond, lx—lxii, lxiv, lxvii, xcv. State Papers Hen. 8.

THOMAS DOBBE, B.A. 1540, was admitted fellow of S. John's college 14 March 1542-3, and commenced M.A. 1543. In the early part of the reign of Edward VI. he disturbed the mass which was being said in a chapel in S. Paul's. The lord-mayor complained of this to archbishop Cranmer, who committed him to the compter. He died suddenly in prison in 1546-7, before his pardon from the duke of Somerset reached him. Cranmer, says Fuller, "though willingly he had done no ill—and privately many good offices—for the protestants, yet his cowardly compliance hitherto with popery, against his conscience, cannot be excused; serving the times present in his practice, and waiting on a future alteration of his hopes and desires."

Fuller's Ch. Hist. Strype's Cranmer. MS. Cole, xlix. 336. Fox's Acts & Mon. Baker's Hist. S. John's Coll. 337.

EDWARD OLIVER, a Dominican friar, probably graduated here, although no record of the fact can be discovered. He was about 1533 prior of the house

of his order in Cambridge. Archbishop Cranmer urged his removal and wrote to Cromwell to effect the same, describing him as a man of very small learning, sinister behaviour, ill qualities, and of suspected conversation of living, and of all men most unapt to bear any rule in so noble a university, especially as he had indiscreetly preached against the king's great cause, and most defended the authority of the bishop of Rome. It would appear that he held the office of prior but a short time. He became rector of Cotterstock Northamptonshire 6 Dec. 1544, and of Brampton in the same county 21 Nov. 1546.

Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 295. Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 283, 440.

JOHN CRAYFORD was fellow of Queens' college 1514, and in April that year had from the college a title for orders. He was bursar of the college in that and the following year. On 3 March 1518-9 the college gave him a licence to go to the court or any other place for his learning or profit for three years, with the full annual stipend of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. but to resign his fellowship at the lady-day then next ensuing. In 1521 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, in 1522 was proctor of this university, and 22 November in that year was admitted to the rectory of Stanford Rivers Essex. In 1525 he was made a canon of Cardinal college Oxford. He returned to Cambridge, and was in 1530 elected master of Clare hall. He was vicechancellor of this university 1534-5 and 1535-6, and is said whilst in office to have cut off the hand of one Pindar, and to have cast a man out of the Regent-house, catching him up on his shoulders by main force. He was canon of S. Asaph 1534, D.D. 1535, and 31 Jan. 1539 became prebendary of Harleston in the cathedral church of S. Paul. The same year he was elected fellow of University college Oxford. He became canon of Winchester about 1541, and rector of Terrington Norfolk 1543, in which year he was preferred to a canonry of Durham. In October 1544 he became chancellor of the church of Sarum, being then also prebendary of North Aulton in that church. In June 1545 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Berks, as he was 17 March 1545-6 to the prebend of Cherminster and Bere in the church of Sarum. He was elected master of University college Oxford 13 Sept. 1546. His death occurred in August 1547.

MS. Searle. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 52. Le Neve's Fasti. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 123. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 378. MS. Baker, xxx. 135. Wright's Mon. Letters, 219. MS. Cole, xxvi. 190. Cole's Athen. Cantab. Knight's Erasmus, 24.

JOHN RUSSELL, elected from Eton to King's college 1500, M.A. 1506, B.D. 1517, became master of the college at Fotheringhay Northamptonshire, 6 Feb. 1521-2. He, with twelve other members of that society, acknowledged the royal supremacy 27 Aug. 1534. He was collated to the prebend of Welton Brinkhall in the church of Lincoln 9 Nov. 1542, and probably died about December 1547.

Seventh Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 287. Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 454. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 230. Alumni Eton. 127.

EDWARD HALL, son of John Hall, of Northall Shropshire, by Catharine his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Gedding, was born in the parish of S. Mildred London, and after receiving a preliminary education at Eton was elected to King's college in 1514, and took the degree of B.A. 1517-8. Devoting himself to the study of the common law, he in 1533 became autumn reader in Gray's inn, and in 1540 was appointed double lent reader. He was constituted common-serjeant of London 1532 at the request of the king. This office he vacated 1535, when pursuant to the king's letters he was appointed by the city secondary of Bread-street compter, which he exchanged in 1537 for the office of secondary of the Poultry compter. He seems to have had a grant of abbey-lands 32 Hen. 8. He was a member of the house of commons, and voted for the establishment of the six articles. He complied with the times and was a fulsome flatterer of Henry VIII. His only work is a chronicle entitled The Union of the two noble and illustrious families of Yorke and Lancaster, 1542, reprinted by Grafton 1548. This reaches only to the year 1535, but Grafton obtained possession of the author's MS., continued it to 1546, and published it in 1550. The book was prohibited by proclamation in 1555. A new edition appeared in 1809. It is certainly a work of considerable merit

and utility, though Fox, Ascham, Fiddes, and archbishop Nicolson speak slightingly of it. Hall died in 1547, and was buried in the church of S. Bene't Sherehog London.

Rose's Biog. Dict. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 292, 293. Pits, 735. Bale, 230. Stow's Survey, ed. Strype. Fuller's Worthies. Dodd's Ch. Hist. Alumni Eton. 135. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 31. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Creasy's Eminent Etonians, 41. Records of City of Lond. Reliquiæ Hearnianæ 487. Ninth Rep. D. K. Pub. Rec. Append. ii. 219. Ascham's Scholemaster. Nicolson's Engl. Hist. Lib. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, lib. xv. no. ii. Herbert's Ames, 442, 502, 504, 505, 527. Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Buchannan's Hist. of Scotland, transl. 252. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 164.

ROBERT BLYTHE, a native of Norton Derbyshire, was elected from Eton to King's college 1499, proceeded B.A. 1504-5, and afterwards became a monk of the order of S. Benedict, was elected abbat of Thorney Cambridgeshire, and held the bishopric of Down and Connor in commendam. On 11 Jan. 1525-6 he had a special licence from the bishop of Ely to consecrate and dedicate the chapel of Eldernel in Whittlesey, being also empowered to confer the lesser orders and confirm. He sat in the convocation touching the divorce 1529, and signed the letter from the parliament to the pope 1530. In 1539 he surrendered his abbey to the king, and received a pension of £200. a-year. He died in 1547. By his will, dated 19 October in that year, he directs his body to be buried in the church of Whittlesey Cambridgeshire, before the sacrament of the altar.

Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris. Leland's Collect. vi. 224. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 181. Cotton's Fasti. MS. Baker, xxx. 119. Parl. Hist. iii. 73. MS. Cole, xiii. 132. Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. 197.

JOHN MAJOR, or MAIR, was born at Gleghorn a village in the parish of North Berwick in Scotland. Of his early education little is known—it was probably received in his native country. Wood says he was a member of the university of Oxford, but his chief authority is a passage in his history, where he says that the bells of the abbey of Oseney were considered the most celebrated in all England. It is certain that he studied for a year at Christ's college in this university, and that in 1493 he went to the college de S. Barbe at Paris, where he was a pupil of the celebrated John Boulac, afterwards principal of the college of Navarre. He subsequently removed to the college de Montacute, and studied theology under Standouk. He took the degree of M.A. at Paris in 1496. About 1498 he was associated to the college of Navarre, but did not quit the college of Montacute. He was created doctor of the Sorbonne in 1505, and afterwards returning to Scotland taught theology for some time at the university of Glasgow, but on account of the troubled state of the country he returned to the college of Montacute. About 1520 he again crossed the sea, and was made professor of divinity and provost of the college of S. Salvador in the university of S. Andrew's. In 1528 he went again to France accompanied by Buchanan, and remained there till 1530, when he returned to S. Andrew's. At the council of the church of Scotland held at Linlithgow in 1547, he subscribed by proxy as professor of divinity at S. Andrew's, being unable to be personally present on account of his age which was then seventy-eight. He died soon afterwards. Major is now chiefly known by his work De Gestis Scotorum, seu Historia Majoris Britanniæ, published first in 1521 and reprinted in 1740. He begins with the earliest period, and comes down to the marriage of James III. in 1495. He rejects many of the fables introduced into scotch history, and holds sound and liberal sentiments with regard to political and religious matters. Most of his other works are on logic, of which a collected edition was published at Lyons in 1514. The titles of twenty-eight of his books are given by Mackenzie. Major has been highly extolled by Du Pin, Bellarmine, and Vossius, though by his own countrymen he has been for the most part underrated.

Mackenzie's Scottish Writers, ii. 309, preface, p. 7. Life, prefixed to Hist. of Scotland, edit. 1740. Nicolson's Scottish Hist. Lib. Chambers's Lives of Eminent Scotchmen. Wood's Ath. Oxon. Ackerman's Hist. Camb. ii. 67. Gent. Mag. xlvi. 203. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 487.

SIMON BRIGGS, of Westmorland, was of Pembroke hall, took the degree of B.A. 1534-5, was elected fellow of that house, commenced M.A. 1538, and was proctor of the university 1542. He was chaplain to Henry VIII. who appointed him a fellow of Trinity college by the

charter of foundation 1546. He was a visitor of the dioceses of Canterbury, Chichester, Rochester, and Winchester 1547, in which year he commenced D.D.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 226. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 161. Strype. Rymer, xv. 107. MS. Baker, vi. 212.

NICHOLAS WILSON, born within the seigniory of Holderness in the east-riding of the county of York, was of Christ's college, and B.A. 1508-9. He was rector of S. Thomas-the-Apostle London, vicar of Thaxted Essex, and chaplain and confessor to Henry VIII. In 1528 he was appointed archdeacon of Oxford. In the convocation of 1529 concerning the divorce from Catharine of Arragon, he was one of the small minority who supported the power of the pope to grant a dispensation for a marriage with the widow of a deceased brother. In 1533 he was elected master of Michaelhouse, and in that year commenced D.D. On 10 April 1534 he was committed to the Tower for refusing to take the oath relative to the succession of the crown. He was by act of parliament attainted of misprision of treason and deprived of his preferments. After two years imprisonment he was liberated and obtained a pardon. In 1537 he became rector of S. Martin Outwich London, and the same year was elected master of S. John's college, but durst not accept the office. In April 1540 he was sent to the Tower for giving alms to persons who denied the supremacy, but he was soon afterwards pardoned. On 20 July 1542 he was collated to the prebend of Bilton in the church of York, as he was on the 14th December in the same year to that of Hoxton in the church of S. Paul. He was the last dean of the collegiate church of Wimborne, and died about June 1548. Dr. Wilson, who was a friend of bishop Fisher and sir Thomas More, stoutly defended the tenets of the church of Rome against Latimer, Crome, and Jerome, and was employed as an itinerant preacher in favour of the papal authority. In 1521 he published an epistle prefixed to the translation into latin of bishop Fisher's Sermon on the burning of Luther's books. He is also author of a book printed at Paris against the divorce of Henry VIII.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Lelandi Encomia, 51, 52. Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. 198, 203. Newcourt's Repert. i. 164, 419, ii. 582. Le Neve's Fasti. Zurich Letters, iii. 208, 211. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 365. Tyndale's Doct. Treatises, 189. Coverdale's Remains, 433. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 49. Strype. Stat. 26 Hen. 8, c. 22. Sir T. More's Works, 1443. Hall's Chron. 838, 841. Stat. 32 Hen. 8, c. 49, s. 10. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 117.

WILLIAM GRINDAL, admitted fellow of S. John's college 14 March 1542-3, was a pupil of Roger Ascham, with whom he contracted an intimate friendship. He was esteemed one of the best greek scholars in the university. Sir John Cheke having heard of his merit brought him to court, and obtained for him the situation of tutor to the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen. He died however of the plague at an early age in 1548. His place was filled by Ascham.

Hallam's Literature of Europe, i. 336, n. Strype's Cheke, 5, 9. Strype's Grindal, 4. Hayne's State Papers, 100. MS. Cole, xlix. 336. Benet's Ascham, p. v. Aschami Epistolæ, 36, 85, 87, 90—92, 94. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 337. Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, 101.

WILLIAM GONELL, a native of Landbeach Cambridgeshire, studied here at the same time as Erasmus, with whom he contracted an intimate friendship. He was of the household of cardinal Wolsey, and sir Thomas More selected him as tutor for his children. West, bishop of Ely, collated him to the rectory of Conington Cambridgeshire 6 Sept. 1517, and he held that benefice in 1544. When he died is unknown, but he was living 1548. He was a correspondent of Erasmus.

Dodd's Ch. Hist. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Knight's Erasmus, 177, Append. 136. Fuller's Hist. of Camb. 197. Parker Correspondence, 38. Strype's Eccles. Mem. i. 126. Lelandi Encomia, 28. MS. Cole, xxvi. 103, lx. 50.

LEONARD COX, second son of Laurence Cox of Monmouth, by Elizabeth [Willey] his wife, was educated here and proceeded B.A. In 1528 he went to Oxford, was incorporated there 1529, and supplicated for the degree of M.A. About that time Hugh Farringdon abbat of Reading appointed him master of the grammar-school in that town, which appointment was confirmed by the king 10 Feb. 1540-1. He soon afterwards left Reading and went to reside at Caerleon in his native country, where he appears to have kept a school. He also travelled on the continent, visiting

the universities of Paris, Wittemberg, Prague, and Cracow, and is supposed to have ultimately been master of the grammar-school at Coventry, founded by John Hales. Cox, who was a friend of Erasmus and Melancthon, was himself eminent as a grammarian, rhetorician, poet, and preacher, and was skilled in the modern as well as the learned languages. He was author of 1. The Art or crafte of Rhetoryke, 1532. 2. Commentaries upon Will. Lily's construction of the eight parts of speech, 1540. He also wrote verses prefixed to the publications of others, and translated from greek into latin, Marcus Eremita de Lege et Spiritu, and from latin into english Erasmus's Paraphrase of the epistle to Titus. He was living in the reign of Edward VI. He had a son Francis, D.D. of New college Oxford.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 123. Wood's Fasti, i. 82, 83. Coates's Reading, 322. Man's Reading, 196. Hallam's Lit. Eur. i. 443. Rymer, xiv. 714. Strype. Lelandi Encomia, 50. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Knight's Erasmus, 229. MS. Richardson, 14. Bale.

GEORGE HENEAGE, bachelor of the canon law in this university 1510, and incorporated at Oxford 1522, deserves mention on account of the number, variety, and value of his church preferments, of which the following is probably an imperfect list. On 12 Feb 1517-8 he was installed prebendary of Leighton Ecclesia in the cathedral of Lincoln, which he quitted for the prebend of Gretton in the same church, wherein he was installed 9 June 1518. This he exchanged for the prebend of Coringham, being installed 6 June 1521. He was installed as treasurer of the church of Lincoln 16th of June the same year, and was collated to the archdeaconry of Oxford 24 March 1521-2. This he vacated in 1528, when he became dean of Lincoln, having been on the 27th of May in that year installed as prebendary of Biggleswade. On 22 Jan. 1532-3 he became prebendary of Dunnington in the church of York, and about 1533 archdeacon of Taunton. In 1534 he was presented to the rectory of Sutton Coldfield Warwickshire, and in that year occurs as custos of the college of the Holy Trinity at Tateshale Lincolnshire, which he held at the time of the dissolution of that house in 1545. On 20 Aug. 1536 he was admitted to the prebend of Ampleforth in the church of York, as he was on the 19th of November following to that of Tame in the church of Lincoln. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Lincoln 8 April 1542. In 1544 he resigned the deanery of Lincoln for a pension, in 1545 he vacated the prebend of Cherminster and Bere in the church of Sarum, and in 1547 surrendered the prebend of Tame, which was thereupon suppressed. He retained the archdeaconry of Lincoln till his death, which occurred in or about September 1549. He was buried in Lincoln cathedral.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, 61, 63, 124. Le Neve's Fasti. Rymer.

GERARD CARLETON, B.A. 1523-4, was soon afterwards chosen fellow of Queens' college, commenced M.A. 1527, and served the office of bursar and dean of that college. He was instituted to the rectory of Stanway Essex 17 Sept. 1531, proceeded B.D. 1538, and was made canon of Westminster 17 Dec. 1540, and dean of Peterborough in or about 1543. His death occurred about September 1549.

Le Neve's Fasti. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 108. MS. Searle. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 554.

PAUL FAGIUS was born at Rheinzabern in the Palatinate in 1504. He received his first education from his father, who was a schoolmaster in that town. At the age of eleven he was sent to Heidelberg, and at eighteen removed to Strasburg, where he was obliged to resort to tuition in order to defray his expenses. He devoted whatever leisure he could obtain to the acquisition of the hebrew language. His teacher was the famous Wolfgang Capito, by whose assistance he rapidly attained great proficiency in that tongue. In 1527 he settled as a schoolmaster at Isne, where he married and had a family. About 1537 he took holy orders, and in a short time gained a considerable reputation as a preacher of the reformed doctrines. During all this time he had diligently pursued his hebrew studies, availing himself of the ablest assistance, and in particular of that of the celebrated rabbi Elias Levita, whom he induced to come from Venice. Peter Buffler, one of the senators of Isne,

thinking that the cause of religion would be promoted by publishing hebrew books, liberally enabled Fagius to erect a printing press at Isne. From this source oriental literature received many valuable additions. The plague breaking out at Isne in 1541, the more opulent inhabitants made preparations to abandon the place and leave their poorer neighbours to their fate. Fagius openly rebuked them, saying that they ought either to remain in the town or liberally bestow their alms for the relief of those left behind. At the same time he declared that so long as the calamity continued he would personally visit the sick and administer to them the consolations of religion. He nobly kept his word and yet escaped the distemper. At the same period the plague raged at Strasburg and proved fatal to Wolfgang Capito. In 1542 the senate elected Fagius as his successor. He fulfilled his duties at Strasburg until 1546, when Frederic II. elector palatine summoned him to Heidelberg, to promote the protestant religion in his dominions. During his stay there he published several works on rabbinical literature. His father died in 1548. The protestants in Germany being hotly persecuted, Fagius came to England, accompanied by Martin Bucer, in compliance with an invitation from archbishop Cranmer, with the sanction of the lord-protector Somerset. Fagius and Bucer arrived in April 1549, and after having been entertained for a short time at Lambeth palace, were appointed by the privy-council to reside in this university for the purpose of teaching hebrew and divinity, and were to have undertaken a new translation and illustration of the holy scriptures, Fagius taking the old and Bucer the new testament. An annual pension of £100. was assigned to each of them, in addition to the salaries they were to receive from the university. These schemes however were frustrated by the sudden illness and death of both these eminent men. Fagius was attacked in London with a quartan fever. In hope of receiving benefit from the change of air, he desired to be removed to Cambridge where he died 25 Nov. 1549. He was buried in S. Michael's church, having apparently been a member of Trinity college. An account of his condemnation after death as a heretic, the exhumation and combustion of his body in the reign of queen Mary, and the subsequent repudiation by the university of these intolerant and foolish proceedings will be found more in detail in our notice of Martin Bucer. The works of Fagius are, 1. Metaphrasis et enarratio perpetua epistolæ D. Pauli ad Romanos. Strasburg, fo. 1536. 2. Sententiæ vere elegantes, piae, mirèque, cum ad linguam discendam tum animum pietate excolendum utiles, veterum sapientûm Hebræorum, quas אבות פרקי id est Capitula, aut, si mavis, Apophtegmata Patrum nominant: in Latinum versæ, scholiisq. illustratæ. Isne, 4to. 1541. 3. Opusculum Hebraicum Thisbites inscriptum ab Eliâ Levitâ elaboratum, latinitate donatum. Isne, 4to. 1541; Basle, 4to. 1557. 4. Versio Lat. Præfationis Hebraicæ Eliæ Levitæ Germani in Lexicon suum Chaldaicum. Isne, fo. 1541. 5. Exegesis sive expositio dictionum Hebraicarum literalis in quatuor capita Geneseos. Isne, 4to. 1542; reprinted in Critica Sacra. 6. Precationes Hebraicæ, ex libello Hebraico excerptæ, cui nomen, Liber Fidei. Heb. et Lat. Isne, 4to. 1542. 7. Tobias Hebraicus in Latinum translatus. Heb. et Lat. Isne, 4to. 1542. 8. Sententiæ morales Ben Syræ qui a Judæis nepos Hieremiæ prophetæ fuisse creditur. Heb. Lat. cum comment. Isne, 4to. 1542. 9. Liber אמנה Pro fide Christiana a Judæo quodam converso scriptum. Heb. Lat. Isne, 4to. 1542. 10. Compendiaria Isagoge in linguam Hebræam. Constance, 4to. 1543. 11. Quatuor priora Genesews capita, Hebraicè, cum versione Germanicâ characteribus Hebræo-Germanicis. Constance, 4to. 1543. 12. Targum, hoc est, Paraphrasis Onkeli Chaldaica in Sacra Biblia, ex Chaldaeo in Latinum fidelissime versa, addita in singula feré capita succinctis Annotationibus. Strasburg, folio, 1546. This work, which is reprinted in Critici Sacri, is highly esteemed. 13. Collatio Translationum præcipuarum Veteris Testamenti inter se variantium. Printed in Critici Sacri, Lond. 1660, vol. ix. 14. De perfecta Christianorum fide. 15. Ratio legendi Hebræo-Germanica. 16. Commentarium Hebraicum R. David Kimhi in 10 primos Psalmos Davidicos cum versione Latina. He had two sons, Paul and Timothy, of whom one was educated by Cranmer; also two daughters, Charity, and Sarah who became the wife

of John Ulstetter. The portrait of Fagius has been several times engraved.

Strype. Gough's General Index. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 45. Biog. Univ. Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Granger, i. 176. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Fox's Acts & Mon. Rymer, xv. 193. Middleton's Biog. Evan. i. 260. Bodl. Cat. Boissard's Icones, iv. 183. Jac. Gul. Feverlinus, De vita et meritis Pauli Fagii, Amst. 4to. 1736. Historia vera: de vita, obitu, sepultura, accusatione, hæreseos, condemnatione, exhumatione, combustione, honorificaq. tandem restitutione beatorum atque doctiss. Theologorum D. Martini Buceri et Pauli Fagii, Strasb. 8vo. 1562. Transl. by Arthur Goldyng.

CUTHBERT MARSHALL, of Northumberland, was of Pembroke hall. He proceeded B.A. 1508-9, was elected fellow of his college 1511, commenced M.A. 1512, proceeded B.D. 1518, and was created D.D. 1523. He was presented to the prebend of Husthwaite in the church of York 23 July 1526, and in January 1527-8 was collated to the archdeaconry of Nottingham. He was chaplain to the archbishop of York, and appears to have been implicated in the Pilgrimage of Grace, for in September 1541 he was charged before the privy-council then sitting at Leckonfield with being one of the devisers of the articles proposed amongst the clergy at Pontefract in the commotion time. Certain articles touching the supremacy were delivered to him. These he answered satisfactorily and was thereupon discharged. He was buried 25 Jan. 1549-50 in the south aisle of the choir of York minster, where is the following epitaph:

Here liethe the body of Cuthbert Marshall, doctor of divinity, late archdeacon of Nottingham, prebendary of Ustwayte, canon residentiary of this metropolitan church of York, of whose soule God have mercy, the burial of whom was the xxth day of January in the yeare of our Lord God, 1549.

Dr. Marshall wrote a preface to king Henry's Primer, 1535. He was also concerned in the compilation of The Institution of a Christian Man.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 223. Le Neve's Fasti. Strype. Drake's Ebor. 506. Nicholas's Proc. Privy Council, vii. 248, 249.

WILLIAM FILEY, of Michaelhouse, B.A. 1505-6, M.A. 1509, B.D. 1516, D.D. 1522, was one of those who opposed Hugh Latimer here. He is styled master of Michaelhouse, but was more probably only president or vice-master. He became rector of Somersham Huntingdonshire, and dying 1549 was a benefactor to Trinity college. Some call him PHILO.

Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. p. xii. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 141.

HENRY LOCKWOOD was B.A. 1516, M.A. by special grace 1518, and proceeded B.D. 1526. He was rector of Preleston alias Billingford, Norfolk, 1530, in which or the following year he became master of Christ's college. He commenced D.D. 1531, and was instituted to the vicarage of Enfield Middlesex 4 Oct. 1540, which benefice he resigned 1545. He was collated to the prebend of All Saints in Hungate in the church of Lincoln 27 April 1546, and it is supposed that he died in 1549, in which year he vacated the mastership of Christ's college. Arms: A. on a cheveron between 3 round padlocks S. as many acorns of the field.

Le Neve's Fasti. Parker Correspondence, 25, 26. Newcourt's Repert. i. 601. Blomefield's Norfolk, v. 322. MS. Cole, xx. 49, lx. 43.

EDMUND NATARES, born in Richmondshire, was fellow of Catharine hall, B.A. 1500, M.A. by special grace 1502, one of the proctors of the university 1507, proceeded B.D. 1509, was elected master of Clare hall 1514, and commenced D.D. 1516. He became rector of Weston-Colville Cambridgeshire 1517, was vice-chancellor 1518, 1519, 1521, 1526, and 1527, avoided his mastership 1530, and afterwards had the rectory of Middleton-upon-Tees Durham, which he appears to have vacated by death in 1549. He gave an estate or money to Clare hall for an annual sermon at Weston-Colville.

Parker's Scel. Cantab. Lib. Induct. Archid. Elien. 63 a. Hutchinson's Durham. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 267. MS. Cole, l. 152.

GODFREY GILPIN, B.A. 1533, and M.A. by special grace 1535, was one of the proctors of the university 1538, B.D. 1544, and one of the original fellows of Trinity college 1546. He was admitted lady Margaret preacher 11 Nov. 1547, and held the office till 1549.

Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 95.

ROGER TONGE, B.A. 1533-4, admitted fellow of S. John's college on Mr. Ashton's foundation about 1534,

M.A. 1537, B.D. 1543, D.D. 1547, was one of the chaplains to Edward VI., and was esteemed an able and learned preacher. His sermons in 1547 against the observance of Lent attracted much attention. He occurs in a commission for the suppression of heresy 12 April 1549.

Strype. Rymer, xv. 181. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 148. MS. Cole, xlix. 334. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 335. Aschami Epistolæ, 75.

THOMAS BILL, of Bedfordshire, B.A. 1524-5, was soon afterwards elected fellow of Pembroke hall. He commenced M.A. 1528. Being a medical student he had leave from his college 1530 to travel for three years and a quarter, and again in 1531 for two years more. He took the degree of M.D. at Pavia, and was incorporated here 1534. He was one of the physicians to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., from the latter of whom he 26 March 1546-7 received a grant of £100. per annum. We find him specially called in to attend the princess Elizabeth at Cheshunt in 1549.

Rymer, xv. 148. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 225. P. P. Exp. Pr. Mary, 120, 212. Plumpton Correspondence, pp. cxxviii. 253. Miss Wood's Letters, iii. 218.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, son of William Wriothesley, Norroy-king-at-arms, and Agnes [Drayton] his wife, was born in the Barbican in London, and after receiving some education in this university, and as is surmised in Trinity hall, became a member of Gray's inn and was called to the bar. He was appointed clerk to Mr. afterwards sir Edmund Peckham, cofferer of the household and subsequently one of the clerks of the signet. He, in 27 Hen. 8, became master of the crown office in the court of king's bench. He was also secretary to Thomas Cromwell, and one of the gentlemen of the king's privy-chamber. He accompanied bishop Gardiner on one of his embassies. In 1538 he was one of the principal secretaries of state and a member of the house of commons, and was sent to Flanders to treat for the king's marriage with the duchess dowager of Milan. He was subsequently employed in a similar embassy for the king's marriage with Mary of Guise. In 1539 he was one of the visitors of the cathedral church of Winchester. In 32 Hen. 8 he occurs as a knight, and was appointed constable of the castle of Southampton. On the fall of his old master Cromwell he became the king's principal adviser, and 34 Hen. 8 was appointed one of the chamberlains of the exchequer and constable of Porchester castle. In 35 Hen. 8 he was one of the commissioners for a treaty with the emperor Charles V. He had extensive grants of abbey-lands, and 1 Jan. 1543-4 was elevated to the peerage by the title of lord Wriothesley of Tichfield, that being one of the abbeys of which he had obtained a grant. He was 22 April 1544 constituted lord-keeper during the illness of lord-chancellor Audley, on whose death soon afterwards he became lord-chancellor. On 26 June following he was appointed one of the commissioners to treat for a peace with Scotland, and towards the end of the year was elected K.G. He drew up the will of Henry VIII., of which he was constituted one of the executors with a legacy of £500. On 16 Feb. 1546-7 he was created earl of Southampton, but was soon afterwards removed from the chancellorship in consequence of his being charged with unduly affixing the great seal to a commission for hearing causes in chancery. He was for a time excluded from the privy-council, but being reinstated took a prominent part in the proceedings against the protector Somerset, from whose fall he expected great things. He was however completely outwitted and disappointed, and dropped into utter insignificance. He died at Lincoln-place in Holborn 31 July 1550, and was buried on the 4th of August in S. Andrew's Holborn, where was a monument to his memory. His body was afterwards removed to Tichfield in Hampshire, where a sumptuous monument with his effigy still exists. His will is dated 21 July 1550, and there are codicils dated 23rd and 24th. He married Jane daughter and heiress of William Cheney, esq., of Cheshamboys Bucks, by whom he had issue 1. Henry his son and successor. 2. Mary, married to William Shelley, esq., and afterwards to — Lyster. 3. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas lord Fitzwalter afterwards earl of Sussex. 4. Catharine, wife of Thomas Cornwallis groom-porter. 5. Mabel, wife of sir Walter Sandys, knight. 6. Anne. His conduct through-

out the case of Anne Askew merits eternal infamy. He even put his own hands to the rack and almost tore her limbs asunder. He supported the act of the six articles, and urged the attainder of queen Catherine Parr for heresy. Notwithstanding his attachment to the doctrine of the Romish church, he did not hesitate to take a prominent part in the prosecution of the duke of Norfolk and the earl of Surrey. His judicial talents and indefatigable attention to business are highly commended by various writers, yet lord Campbell states that he was inadequate to the discharge of the judicial duties of his office, and that the public complained loudly of his delays and mistakes. He was accustomed to say that force awed, but justice governed the world. On one occasion overhearing a servant putting off a petitioner because he, the chancellor, was not at leisure, he took him up roundly, replying, "You had as good say I am not at leisure to be lord-chancellor." His portrait has been engraved by E. Harding, jun., and in Chamberlain's Holbein Heads. Arms: Az. a cross between four falcons close A.

Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th edit. ii. 114—135. Lodge's Illustrations, i. 73. Strype. Noble's College of Arms, 123. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 383. Rymer, xv. 8, 21, 28, 39, 45, 58, 66, 68, 69, 71, 115, 116. Strype's Stow, lib. iii. p. 248, Granger. Fuller's Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 241. Machyn's Diary, 1. 313. Tenth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 303, 304. Fuller's Worthies. Ellis's Letters, (2) ii. 108. Lloyd's State Worthies. Greyfriars' Chron. 51, 54. Duthy's Hampsh. 227, 336, 355, 384. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 13, 303. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 299. Parker Correspondence, 30. Bale's Works, ed. Christmas, 142, 199, 202, 216, 224, 225, 226, 241. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 315, 378, 401. Lelandi Encomia, 103. State Papers Hen. 8. Archæologia, xxx. 468. Trevelyan Papers, 168, 206. Nott's Life of Surrey, xcvii. Nicholas's Proceedings of Privy Council, vii. Aschami Epistolæ, 98, 318, 320.

ANTHONY DENNY, born 18 Jan. 1500-1, was son of Thomas Denny of Cheshunt Hertfordshire, esq., and ultimately a knight, by his wife Elizabeth daughter of George Mannock, esq., of Stoke-by-Nayland Suffolk. He was educated in S. Paul's school under the famous Lily, and at S. John's college in this university. Resorting to the court he was taken into favour and became a gentleman of the king's privy-chamber. He had considerable grants of abbey-lands, and was knighted before 31 August 1546, when he, William Clerc, and John Gate were empowered to affix the king's sign manual by a stamp. During the last illness of Henry VIII. he alone ventured to put the sanguinary tyrant in mind of his approaching end, exhorting him to raise his thoughts to heaven, to reflect on his past life, and to call on God for mercy through Jesus Christ. He was of the privy-council, and one of the king's executors having a legacy of £300. In 1 Edw. 6 he was elected a knight of the shire for the county of Hertford. His death occurred 10 Sept. 1550, and it is supposed that he was buried at Waltham abbey. He married Joan daughter of sir Philip Champernon, of Modbury Devon; she died 15 May 1553, and bore him Henry, sometime of Pembroke hall, Anthony, also sometime of Pembroke hall, Edward, Arthur, Charles, Edmond, Douglas wife of John Dyve, esq., Mary wife of Thomas Astley, esq., and Honora wife of Thomas Wingfield, esq. His portrait by Holbein has been engraved by W. Richardson and E. Harding, jun. Sir Anthony Denny was a favourer of the reformation, repaired the school of Sedbergh Yorkshire, and recovered and settled the estates belonging thereto. Arms: S. a saltire A. between 12 crosses patée fitchée at foot O. Crest: an arm proper habited A. holding in the hand 5 wheat-ears O.

Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. ii. 106, 107. State Papers Hen. 8. Rymer, xv. 20, 22, 101, 110, 114, 117; xviii. 777. Smith's Autogr. Biog. Brit. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Reform. Lelandi Encomia, 92. Fuller's Hist. Waltham Abbey. Knight's Colet, 392. Parker Correspondence, 33. Granger's Biog. Hist. Engl. i. 137. Surrey's Works, ed. Nott, cxv. Append. cii—cvi. P. P. Exp. P. Mary, 226, 227. Chron. of Calais, 175. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, i. xvii. ii. 349, 415, 416. Bale's Works, ed. Christmas, 220, 222, 242. Benet's Ascham, 260. Aschami Epistolæ, 101. Hearne's Langtoft, 559. Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope, 385.

WILLIAM RUGG, son of William Rugg of North Reppes in Norfolk, assumed the name of Reppes from the place of his nativity. He was educated in Gonville hall of which he became fellow, proceeded B.D. 1509, and commenced D.D. 1513. In 1529-30 he warmly espoused the cause of the king when the matter of the divorce was under discussion in the university, and 26 April 1530 was installed abbat of S. Benedict at Hulme Norfolk. In Feb. 1535-6 an act was passed by which his abbey was annexed to the bishopric of Norwich. In this act he is designated a man of excellent learn-

ing and of approved conversation in his living. His election as bishop by the monks of Norwich took place 31 May 1536; he was confirmed by the archbishop 28 June, and had restitution of the temporalities of the see, or rather of such small part of them as the act had not taken away, 19 July following. He wasted the revenues of his abbey and bishopric in a scandalous and reckless manner, and was deeply indebted to the crown. At length he was in January 1549-50 prevailed upon to resign his see into the king's hands for an annual pension of £200. He died 21 Sept. 1550, and was buried in the midst of the choir of Norwich cathedral. A brass plate placed over his remains has long since disappeared. He adhered to the doctrines of the old church and persecuted the reformers. He was one of the authors of The Institution of a Christian Man. Arms: G. a cheveron engrailed between 3 mullets pierced A.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 547. Richardson's Godwin. Leland's Collect. vi. 220. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 338, 339. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 336, 468. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, i. 123. Strype.

JOHN HYNDE, after being educated here, went to Gray's-inn and was called to the bar. He was lent reader of that society 10 Hen. 8, and double lent reader 18 Hen. 8. In 1520 he was elected recorder of Cambridge, and in 1529 was in the commission for hearing causes in chancery during the absence of cardinal Wolsey. He was autumn reader at Gray's-inn 23 Hen. 8, being soon afterwards called to the degree of serjeant-at-law. In 26 Hen. 8 he was appointed king's serjeant and summoned with the judges to give advice in parliament. In 35 Hen. 8 he had a grant of the rectory and manor of Girton Cambridgeshire, which had belonged to the abbey of Ramsey and of the manor of Moor-barns Madingley, which had belonged to the priory of Barnwell. He had also in the same year a grant of the house and lands of the friars preachers in Derby. He was at this time in possession of the manor of Madingley, and procured an act of parliament to vest the same in him and his heirs on payment of £10. per annum for the wages of the knights of the shire, the whole profits of the manor having been previously applicable to that purpose. On the 4th November 37 Hen. 8 he was constituted one of the justices of the common-pleas, and was knighted about the same time. His name subsequently occurs in several special commissions for trial of offenders, especially in that under which the earl of Surrey was convicted of treason. He died in October 1550, and was buried on the 18th of that month at S. Dunstan's-in-the-west London, a herald and the judges and serjeants attending his funeral, and there being a dole of money meat and gowns to the poor. Arms: A. on a cheveron G. between 3 goats' heads erased A. horned and collared O. as many lozenges of the last. Crest: a demi-eagle Az. guttée de larmes beaked O. collared A. and charged on the heart with an escallop O.

Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 137, 329. Chron. Series, 83. Rymer, xiv. 299, 565. Ninth Rep. D. K. Records, Append. ii. 228. Machyn's Diary, 2, 314. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iv. 100, 111. Baga de Secretis. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 303. Nicolas's Proceedings of Privy Council, vii.

WILLIAM CAPON, born at Salcot in Essex, B.A. 1499, was fellow of Catharine hall, M.A. 1502, one of the proctors of the university 1509, and rector of Great Shelford Cambridgeshire about 1516. He was admitted master of Jesus college 21 July 1516. He commenced D.D. 1517, and in 1528 was constituted by Wolsey, to whom he was chaplain, the first dean of his college at Ipswich, and he held that preferment until the college was suppressed shortly after the great cardinal's fall. He resigned the vicarage of Barkway Hertfordshire 1534, and in 1537 held a prebendal stall in the church of Wells. On 26 September in that year he was admitted archdeacon of Anglesey, which preferment he held but a few weeks. In 1543 he held the rectory of Duxford S. Peter Cambridgeshire, and was constituted prebendary of Llanvair in the church of Bangor. He resigned the mastership of Jesus college in November 1546, and died 1550. He was brother of John Capon, alias Salcot, abbat successively of Hulme and Hyde, and bishop successively of Bangor and Salisbury.

Le Neve's Fasti. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 94, n. Ellis's Letters, (1) i. 185, (3) ii. 231. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 247. MS. Baker, xxx. 137. Cole's Ath. Cantab. Fiddes's Wolsey, 316, Collect. 128, 180. MS. Cole, xxvi. 96, xlvi. 95. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. iii. 373.

EUDO WYGAN, B.A. 1508-9, M.A. 1514, B.D. 1521, proceeded D.D. 1524, being then subdean of the chapel of cardinal Wolsey. He was appointed the first regius professor of divinity 1540, and died in or about 1550. Some call him EDWARD WIGAN.

Romilly's Grad. Cantab. ed. 1856, p. 477. Parker Correspondence, 25, 26.

MARTIN BUCER was born in 1491 at Schelestadt in Lower Alsatia. His real name was Kuhhorn [Cowhorn], which, according to the pedantic fashion of the age, he changed to Bucer, from βοῦς and κέρας. At an early age he entered the order of S. Dominic at Strasburg. Afterwards he obtained leave of his prior to study logic and philosophy at Heidelberg. Some works of Erasmus and Luther falling in his way he embraced the opinions of the well-known reformer, with whom he contracted a personal friendship. Subsequently however he modified his views on some points, inclining rather to those of Zuinglius. The elector-palatine having received a favourable report of his learning, selected him as one of his chaplains. At Strasburg he exercised for twenty years the double employment of a minister and professor. During that period he made numerous converts. In 1529 he was sent by the cities of Strasburg, Memmingen, Landau, and Constance, to the conference convoked at Marburg by Philip, landgrave of Hesse, in order to effect a reconciliation between the followers of Luther and Zuinglius. For a time Bucer succeeded in uniting the adverse parties. The old jealousies however were soon revived. Bucer then published, in the name of the four towns which he represented, a profession of faith, in which he subtilly treated of the eucharist and other articles of belief. This failed to reconcile the contending factions, and the struggle continued as fiercely as ever. He succeeded however in inducing the universities of Strasburg and Memmingen to change their opinions on the subject of the sacrament, and to adopt the doctrine of the real presence. In 1536 he again endeavoured, but without success, to effect a reconciliation between the two parties at Wurtemburg. In 1542 he was invited to Cologne by Herman Wida the archbishop to settle the reformation in that diocese, but met with determined hostility from the regular clergy. Notwithstanding his desire to unite contending sects, he refused at the council of Augsburg to lend his support to the Interim, the object of which was to compose the differences between the catholics and protestants. He and his friend Paul Fagius were in 1549 invited to England by letters from the lord-protector Somerset and archbishop Cranmer. They accepted the invitation. Bucer visited the archbishop at Canterbury, and was at Cambridge on the 8th of July in that year, when he lay at Christ's college, but on the next day rode to the bishop of Ely's. On the 25th September the king assigned him and Fagius a pension of £100. per annum each. Bucer took up his abode at Cambridge about the 15th of November. It was designed that he should read divinity and Fagius hebrew. Fagius died however on the 25th of the same month. On the 4th of December the king wrote to the university that Bucer might read the divinity lecture which Dr. Madew had lately read. Bucer commenced D.D. here 1550, and on 22nd July in that year went to Oxford to visit Peter Martyr. During his brief stay in that university he preached at Christchurch. In August following we find Bucer, who had been appointed regius professor of divinity, and in right of his office was a member of Trinity college, disputing in this university with John Young, B.D., fellow of S. John's college and afterwards master of Pembroke hall, and others, respecting works done before justification. In consequence of the opinions he maintained on this occasion Bucer was cited into the vicechancellor's court by Mr. Young, who accused him of erroneous doctrine. Bucer vindicated himself to his friends at court, and the matter appears to have terminated to his satisfaction. He had been in ill-health when he commenced his residence at Cambridge, and died here on 28 Feb. 1550-1. He made a pious end, being attended in his last moments by John Bradford, who ultimately suffered martyrdom. Bucer was buried two days after his death in the choir of Great S. Mary's church, the vicechancellor, doctors, graduates, and scholars, with the mayor and townsmen, in all three thou-

sand persons, accompanying the body to the grave. After the accustomed prayers an oration was made by Dr. Walter Haddon, who officiated on the occasion for Roger Ascham the public orator; a sermon was also preached by Dr. Matthew Parker afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. The next day the university and town again assembled at S. Mary's, where more than 400 persons received the Lord's supper, after which Dr. Redman, master of Trinity college, preached. The learned men of the university made epitaphs in his praise which were laid on his grave, and some or all of them were afterwards printed. On the 4th of March the university addressed a letter to the king deploring Bucer's death, and as he had died poor, they commended Wilbrand his widow and his children to his majesty's generosity. The university gave the widow 100 crowns, and the king as many marks. It is said that she was Bucer's third wife, and that his first wife, who had been a nun, bore him thirteen children. In the reign of Mary, when the university was visited by the delegates of cardinal Pole, Bucer and Fagius, though dead, were cited to appear; witnesses were examined against them; they were condemned for heresy; and the writ de hæretico comburendo having been issued, their bodies were exhumed and burnt in the market-place of Cambridge 6 Feb. 1556-7. On 22 July 1560 the university, in compliance with a letter from archbishop Parker and others commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, unanimously passed a grace for restoring the degrees and titles of honour which Bucer and Fagius had enjoyed, and for rescinding all acts and proceedings against them or their doctrines. On the 30th of the same month the university assembled at S. Mary's, where Mr. Ackworth the public orator made an oration in honour of Bucer and Fagius. This was succeeded by a sermon from Dr. James Pilkington the queen's professor of divinity, afterwards bishop of Durham. The walls of the church and its porch were covered with verses by the academics in commendation of Bucer and Fagius. These verses were subsequently printed. The published works of this great divine are numerous. The following list of them, is it is believed more copious and accurate than any which has hitherto appeared, though no doubt incomplete, 1. Ussschreiben und Artickel offentlich zü Weissenburg angeschlagen. 4to. 1523. 2. Werantwortung uff das jm seine widerwertigen, ein theil mit der lügen züm ärgsten zümessen. 4to. 1523. 3. An ein christlichen Rath und Gemeyn der statt. Weissenburg summary seiner Predig daselbst gethon. 4to. 1523. 4. Ursach sein abscheydens Mart. Butzers uss Weissenburg. 4to. 1523. 5. Das ym selbs niemant sonder anderen leben soll &c. 4to. 1523. 6. Enarrationes in Evangelium Matthæi. Strasburg, 8vo. 1527. 7. Commentarius in epistolam Pauli ad Ephesios. [Strasburg, 8vo. 1527] Basle, fo. 1562. 8. In Sophoniam explanationes. Strasburg, 8vo. 1528. Paris, fo. 1554. 9. In quatuor evangelia enarrationes. Before 1529, and Basle 1536, Paris, fo. 1553. 10. Sacrorum psalmorum libri quinque, ad Ebraicam veritatem traducti; primum appensis bona fide sententiis, deinde adnumerati verbis, tum familiari explanatione elucidati, per Aretinum Felinum [i.e. M. Bucerum]. Strasburg, 4to. 1529. Basle, fo. 1547. Paris, fo. 1554. This last edit. also contains his Commentarii in librum Judicum et in Sophoniam prophetam. 11. Defensio contra criminationem Roberti episcopi Abrincensis de eucharistia, gratia, libero arbitrio, missa, imaginibus, &c. Strasburg, 8vo. 1534, and in his Scripta Anglic. 12. Dialogus von der gemainsame unnd den Kirchen übungen der Christen, &c. Augsburgh, 4to. 1535. 13. In Paulum ad Romanos, ad Cranmerum. Strasburg, fo. 1536; Basle, 1562. 14. Metaphrases et enarrationes epistolarum Pauli apost. Strasburg, fo. 1536; Basle, fo. 1562. 15. De Abusium Ecclesiasticorum Correctione. Wittemberg, 8vo. 1541. 16. Acta colloquii Ratisponensis. Wesel, 8vo. 1541; Strasburg, 4to. 1542. Translated into english by Myles Coverdale ...... 8vo. 1542. At the end is a tract by Bucer, De abusibus ecclesiasticis emendandis. 17. Colloquium Wormacience Institutum anno 1540. Viterbo, 4to. 1542. 18. De vera ecclesiarum in doctrina, ceremoniis, et disciplina, reconciliatione et compositione. Responsio ad calumnias Alb. Pighii contra confessionem et apologiam protestantium, et refutatio sugillationis Eccianæ contra acta Ratisponensia ...... 8vo. ......; 8vo.

1543. 19. Scripta duo adversaria D. Bartholomæi Latomi, LL.D., et M. Buceri de dispensatione sacramenti eucharistiæ; invocatione divorum; coelibatu clericorum; ecclesiæ et episcoporum communione, auctoritate, et potestate; de criminationibus arrogantiæ, schismatis et sacrilegii, quæ sunt intentatæ statibus, qui vocantur Protestantes. Strasburg, 4to. 1544. 20. Gratulatio ad ecclesiam Anglicanam de religionis restitutione, 1544; 4to. 1548. This work, which is included in his Scripta Anglicana, was translated into english by Thomas Hoby. Lond. 8vo. n.d. 21. Ein Christliche Erinnerung an die Keis. und Kön. Maj. sampt fürsten Stende des Reichs Teütscher Nation etzund zü Wurms versamlet. 4to. 1545. 22. Weilicht unnd füglich Christliche vergleichung der Religion, und des gantzen kirchendiensts Reformation, bey unns Teutschen zü finden, &c. Strasburg, 4to. 1545. 23. De concilio et legitime judicandis controversiis religionis; et confutatio criminum sibi a Cochlæo objectorum et eorum quæ Gropperus scripsit ad Cæsarem. 4to. 1545. 24. Ein Christlich onge, fährlich bedencken, wei ein leidlicher vergleichung in der Religion zü machen sein möchte. 4to. 1545. 25. Dissertatio epistolica de præsenti statu Germaniæ, anno 1546. In Scrinium Antiquarium Groninganum, viii. 390. 26. De vera et falsa coena dominicæ administratione. Newburg-on-the-Danube, 4to. 1546. 27. Berichte vom colloquio zu Regenspurg, &c. 4to. 1546; Strasb. bei Wend. 1546. 28. Responsio ad duas Epistolas Stephani [Gardineri] Episc. Vintoniensis de coelibatu sacerdotum et coenobitarum. Strasburg, 4to. 1547. 29. Disputata Ratisbonæ, in altero colloquio, anno XLVI. de justificationis doctrina, et de conciliandа religione, 4to. 1548. 30. Declaration familière sur le second livre des Pseaumes, 8vo. 1553. 31. In Librum Judicum. Paris, fo. 1554. 32. De regno Christi ad Edw. VI. Basle, fo. 1557. In his Scripta Anglicana. Part of this was translated into english and published under the title of, A Treatise how by the worde of God Christian mens almose ought to be distributed. 8vo. n. p. or d. John Milton published anonymously, The judgement of Mart. Bucer conc. divorce, writt'n to Edward the sixt, in his second book of the kingdom of Christ, and now Englisht. Lond. 4to. 1644. 33. The mynd and exposition of M. Bucer, upon these wordes of S. Matthew, Woo be to the Worlde bycause of offences. Matt. xviii. Emden, 12mo. 1566. 34. Constans defensio ex S. scriptura, et vera catholica doctrina, atque observatione universalis Christianæ ecclesiæ, deliberationis de Christiana reformatione Hermanni, archiepisc. Coloniensis. Geneva, 4to. 1613. This was translated from german into latin by Martin Breme of Corpus Christi college Cambridge. 35. Defensio Christianæ religionis reformatæ. Basle, 4to. 1618. 36. The Originall of Bishops and Metropolitans; by M. Bucer, John Rainolds, James Usher, &c. Oxford. 4to. 1641. 37. Epistolæ ad Alb. Hardenbergium. 38. Epistola ad Bonifacium Wolfhardtum et Augustanos, de eucharistia et confessione Augustana. The two last are printed in Scrinium Antiquarium Groninganum, iv. 699, v. 222. 39. Epistola in evanglistarum enarrationes nuncupatoria, in qua quid hæresis, qui hæretici, et quatenus cum dissentientibus societas Christi servanda sit, disseritur; excutiuntur quoque articuli conventus Marpurg. 4to. no place or date. 40. De coena dominicana contra Murnerum, responsio. 8vo. no place or date. 41. De vera animarum cura. 42. Summa, sive epitome Christianæ doctrinæ. 43. Apologia pro coena Dominicana. The three last are in his Scripta Anglicana. 44. Ad libellum quendum famosum. 45. Contra bullum Pauli III. atque postulata legati ejus. 46. De missa veteris ecclesiæ. 47. Dissidentium locorum decisiones. 48. In Pauli locum, An nescitis, &c. 49. Contra imagines in templis Christianorum. 50. Annotationes in quædam Lutheri. 51. Ad Pomeranum; pro versione Psalterii. 52. Catechismus minor. Translated by Sleidan into latin. Bucer translated several of Luther's works, into which it is said he interpolated some of his own opinions without distinguishing them from those of Luther himself. Bucer's Scripta Anglicana were published by Conradus Hubertus. Basle, fo. 1577. Many of his works in MSS. exist in the public libraries of this country. Of his great learning and indefatigable industry there can be no doubt. He was the

unwearied advocate of moderation and peace, but like too many who have attempted to steer between warmly contending parties, has been exposed to the imputation of insincerity and vacillation. There are various engravings of his portrait.

Biog. Univ. Lupton's Hist. of Mod. Divines, 191. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Bodl. Cat. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 412. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 45—47, 54, 113, 117—119, 161. Granger, i. 175. Middleton's Biog. Evan. i. 264. Smith's Autogr. Rymer, xv. 192. Sir W. Hamilton's Disputations, 498. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. Aschami Epistolæ [17], 13, 14, 19, 22, 24, 39, 44, 58, 225, 226, 228, 230, 232, 383, 386, 433, 437. Wood's Ann. ii. 87, 110. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 19, 27, 32. Sir E. Brydges' Restituta, i. 198. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Gough's Gen. Index. Bayle's Dict. Moreri.

JOHN SEAMAN, elected from Eton to King's college 1546, has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer 1550, in which year he proceeded B.A. He left the college without taking any higher degree.

Alumni Eton. 162.

PETER BELLOPSELII, and MARTIN FARGAN, have severally verses in the collection on the death of Bucer, 1550, and are therefore presumed to have been members of this university, but we have been unable to obtain any particulars respecting either of them.

Buceri Scripta Anglicana.

RICHARD EDEN, LL.B., had the rectory of Gestingthorpe Essex 7 April 1514, and resigned the same 1516, being on 11 August in that year collated to the archdeaconry of Middlesex. He commenced doctor of canon law by special grace on cardinal Wolsey's visit to Cambridge 1520. He was also warden of the college of S. Gregory Sudbury, and surrendered that college to the crown 9 Dec. 1544. He died about April 1551.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 43. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 330. Newcourt's Repert. i. 81, ii. 280.

GEORGE BLAGGE, son of sir Robert Blagge, of Broke Montagu, Somersetshire, one of the barons of the exchequer, and his second wife Mary daughter of John lord Cobham, was born in 1512, and after being educated at this university went to the court where he was in great favour. He is said to have been a gentleman of the privy-chamber, but it is doubtful whether he really held that appointment. In 1543 he accompanied his friend the earl of Surrey to the siege of Landrecy. He was a sacramentarian and spoke disrespectfully of the mass, and when Wriothesley and Gardiner in 1546 commenced their persecution on the act of the six articles, he was imprisoned in Newgate, tried for heresy, and condemned to be burnt. The king, who was very fond of him, and for some unknown reason used to call him his Pig, indignantly interfered and granted a pardon. On his release Blagge flew to thank his master, who on seeing him cried out, Ah my Pig, are you here safe again? Yea, said he, but if your majesty had not been better to me than your bishops were, your Pig had been roasted ere this time. He was then or afterwards knighted. We find him examined as a witness against Seymour the lord high-admiral 1548, and against bishop Gardiner 1550. He died at Stanmore Middlesex 17 June 1551. A short vituperative poem on the death of his old enemy Wriothesley is the only known production of his pen. Sir George Blagge married Dorothy daughter of William Badby, of Essex, a maid of honour. She remarried sir Ambrose Jermyn of Rushbroke Suffolk, and survived till 19 April 1594. By this lady he had 1. Henry Blagge, of Little Horningsheath Suffolk. 2. Hester, a maid of honour. 3. Judith, wife of sir Robert Jermyn of Rushbroke. 4. Jane. Arms: A. 2 bends engrailed G.

Gage's Thingoe, 521. Strype. Surrey's Works, ed. Nott. lvii. xcvii. 80, Append. p. xxxix. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, i. 146. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 351. Fox's Acts & Mon.

HENRY AYLAND, B.A. 1541-2, was admitted a fellow of S. John's college about 1542, and a senior fellow 25 Feb. 1546-7. He was M.A. 1545, and had a licence to preach December 1550. In 1551 a grace passed for his degree of B.D. but he was not admitted, and died on the Sunday following the commencement in that year. Administration of his effects was granted 8 Aug. 1551 to his brothers John and William, cutlers of London. Ascham, referring to his death which was occasioned by the sweating sickness, terms him the good

ELAND. He has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer 1550.

Strype's Memor. ii. 524. Strype's Life of Cheke, 49, 89. MS. Cole, xlix. 334, 337. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 335, 349. Aschami Epistolæ, 116, 120, 226. MS. Baker, vi. 217.

DAVID CLAPHAM, eldest son and heir of John Clapham who was fourth son of Thomas Clapham of Beamesley Yorkshire, has been assumed to have studied at Oxford, but was certainly a member of this university where he proceeded bachelor of the civil law 1533. He practised as a proctor in the ecclesiastical courts at doctors-commons, was famed for his general knowledge and professional skill, acquired considerable wealth, and for his ingenuity and good natural parts was beloved of William Cecil and other influential men. He died at his house near doctors-commons 14 July 1551, and was buried in S. Faith's under S. Paul's where was the following inscription:

Heer before this Pillar lyeth buried the Body of David Clapham, of London, Gentleman, and one of the Proctoures of the Arches; which died the xiv Day of July 1551, *& Regni Regis Edwardi sexti Anno quinto.*

He translated from the latin of Cornelius Agrippa into english 1. A Treatise of Nobility. London, 4to. 1542. 2. The excellency of women kind. London, 4to. 1542. 3. The commendation of matrimony. London, ... 1545. He is said to have written other things. He left several children by Joan his wife. Thomas his eldest son was for some time seated at Helpston in Northamptonshire.

Bale. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 64. Herbert's Ames, 445. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 127. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 21. Bridges' Northamptonsh. ii. 515.

LORD HENRY BRANDON, eldest son of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, by his second wife Catharine daughter and sole heiress of William lord Willoughby of Eresby, was born in London, and on his father's death in 1545 succeeded to the dukedom. He was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of Edward VI. February 1546-7. He and his younger brother lord Charles Brandon were admitted of S. John's college in this university, having for tutors Dr. Walter Haddon and Mr. afterwards Dr. Thomas Wilson. Sir John Cheke instructed them in greek and Bucer superintended their education. The sweating sickness breaking out in Cambridge, their mother, who was at this period also residing here, removed them to the palace of the bishop of Lincoln at Buckden in Huntingdonshire. The young men immediately after their arrival were seized with the fatal epidemic which carried off the duke in five hours 16 July 1551, his brother surviving him but half-an-hour. They were skilled in latin, greek, french, and italian, had a knowledge of cosmography, were well read in the laws and history, fond of music and drawing, and delighted in the conversation of the learned. They were authors of verses in the collection on the death of Bucer 1550. Their lives were written by Mr. Wilson, and verses to their memory were published by the leading scholars of both universities.

LORD CHARLES BRANDON, younger brother of the preceding, was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of Edward VI., and was constituted steward of the lordship of Sheriff Hutton in Yorkshire, and constable of the castle there. On his arrival at Buckden he was placed in a chamber at a distance from his brother: he however divined what had happened, and in answer to a question from his physician said, I am thinking how hard it is to be deprived of one's dearest friend. Why do you say so? remarked the physician. He replied, How can you ask me? my brother is dead. However it is of little matter, I shall soon follow him. During the brief period he survived his brother he was entitled to the dukedom, which however expired with him.

Machyn's Diary, 8, 9, 318. Strype. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry, iii. 279. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 59. Gent. Mag. xcv. (ii.) 205, 206. Craik's Romance of the Peerage, iii. 55.

HENRY RANDS, born at Holbeach Lincolnshire, entered the Benedictine order and became a monk of Croyland, whereupon, according to the prevalent usage, he assumed the name of HOLBEACH. He graduated at Cambridge, being B.D. 1527, and commencing D.D. 1534. In 1535 he occurs as prior of the house of his order here, commonly called Buckingham college. He was elected prior of Worcester by virtue of a mandate from the king 13 March 1535-6,

and was consecrated a suffragan-bishop under Latimer, by the title of bishop of Bristol, 24 March 1537-8. Dr. Holbeach became the first dean of Worcester under the charter of foundation 24 Jan. 1541-2, and on 3 May 1544, at which time he was the king's almoner, was elected bishop of Rochester, having on the 5th July a special licence to hold in commendam for a limited period the vicarage of Bromsgrove with the annexed chapel of King's Norton. He was translated to the bishopric of Lincoln in 1547, being elected on 9th August, soon after which we find him conveying to the crown many valuable manors and estates belonging to that see. He was of much use in reforming and settling the church, and was one of the compilers of the liturgy. His name occurs in various commissions, especially those for the visitation of the university of Oxford 1549, and for the trial of bishop Gardiner 1550. His death occurred 6 Aug. 1551 at Nettlesham, Lincolnshire, in the church of which parish he was buried. His will, dated 2 Aug. was proved 5 Oct. by Joan his widow. He had a son named Thomas.

Richardson's Godwin. Strype. Abingdon's Worcester, 126, 128. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 371, 407, 412. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, 310. Wood's Ath. Oxon, ed. Bliss, ii. 752. Downes's Lives, xcix. Chambers's Worcestersh. Biog. 46. Rymer, xv. 37, 166. Zurich Letters, iii. 72, 76, 391, 567. Philpot's Works, ed. Eden, 213. Trevelyan Papers, 191, 203. MS. Baker, iii. 469. White's Diascosio-Martyrion, 98. Hearne's Benedictus Abbas, 753, 758.

JOHN RESTON, B.D. 1516, D.D. 1520, was a fellow of S. John's college, and became prebendary of S. Pancras in the church of S. Paul 30 Oct. 1529. He was also rector of Hildersham Cambridgeshire. On 20 Nov. 1546 he was appointed master of Jesus college by Thomas Barber one of the executors of Thomas lord Audley, by virtue of a grant of the next presentation to the mastership made to that lord when a knight by Thomas Goodrich bishop of Ely. Dr. Reston who died before 24 Aug. 1551, founded a chantry in Jesus college, as also a fellowship and seven scholarships. He is frequently called ROYSTON.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 332. MS. Baker, xxx. 137, 138. Le Neve's Fasti. Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. ed. Halliwell, 25, 27, 36.

GILES EYRE, elected from Eton to King's college 1523, was B.A. 1527-8, M.A. 1531, and B.D. 1537. He was also viceprovost of King's college. He was instituted to the rectory of Kingston Cambridgeshire 2 June 1538, and collated to the vicarage of Fulbourn All Saints in the same county 25 Sept. 1540. He was also collated to the rectory of Elm, Isle of Ely, with Emneth Norfolk, 17 October in the same year. He was chaplain to Henry VIII., and was much distinguished as a preacher. He was appointed canon of Ely 10 Sept. 1541, commenced D.D. 1547, and was chaplain to Edward VI. He occurs in commissions for the suppression of heretical pravity 12 April 1549 and 18 Jan. 1550-1. He resigned his stall at Ely in May 1549 when he was elected dean of Chichester. He was admitted canon of Westminster 17 September in the same year, and about that time had also a canonry at Winchester. He became prebendary of Husthwaite in the church of York 12 Feb. 1549-50, and had Jan. 1550-1 a special license to take the profits of his prebends at Winchester and Westminster, notwithstanding his non-residence. His death occurred in or about September 1551. Arms: Az. a cheveron A. between 3 wheat-ears stalked O.

Alumni Eton. 142. Strype. Bentham's Ely, 253. Le Neve's Fasti. Rymer, xv. 181, 250. Trevelyan Papers, 203. MS. Cole, xiii. 193.

CHRISTOPHER NEVYNSON, a native of Wetheral Cumberland, LL.B. 1535, LL.D. 1539, was admitted an advocate 1 July 1539. He was a man of general learning and great professional skill. In 1547 he was in a royal commission for visitation of the dioceses of London, Westminster, Norwich, and Ely. In 1549 he was one of the royal visitors of the university of Oxford, and occurs in 1550 in a commission against the anabaptists. His will, wherein he is described as of Adisham in Kent, dated 15 March 1550-1, was proved 12 Sept. 1551. It shews him to have had a considerable estate. He therein mentions Ann his wife, his son Thomas, and his daughter Jane.

Coote's Civilians, 34. Strype. Wood's Annals, i. 92, 96, 99. Fox's Acts & Mon. Test. Vetust. 736. Miss Wood's Letters, iii. 240.

JOHN REDMAN was of a good Yorkshire family, and nearly related to Cuthbert Tunstal bishop of Durham, by whose advice and encouragement he applied himself to learning from his childhood. He studied for some time in Corpus Christi college Oxford, whence he removed to the university of Paris where he continued till he was twenty-one, when he removed to Cambridge and took his degrees, B.A. 1525-6, M.A. 1530, and on 3rd November in the latter year was admitted a fellow of S. John's college. He proceeded B.D. 1534, and was elected public orator in 1537, in which year he commenced D.D. He was elected lady Margaret professor of divinity 27 Dec. 1538, and held that appointment till 1544. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Stafford 13 Nov. 1540, and was appointed a canon of Westminster 17 December following. He became master of King's hall about the beginning of 1542, being then or soon afterwards one of the king's chaplains, and he, Dr. Matthew Parker, and Dr. William May were 16 Jan. 1545-6 appointed by the king commissioners to make a survey of the estates and possessions of the several colleges in this university. On the dissolution of King's hall he was appointed the first master of Trinity college by the charter of foundation 19 Dec. 1546. In the following year we find him possessed of the archdeaconry of Taunton with an annexed prebend in the church of Wells, he having as it seems previously resigned the archdeaconry of Stafford. He was rector of Calverton Bucks 8 April 1548, and was a second time elected Margaret professor 12 July 1549. His death occurred in the 52nd year of his age at Westminster 4 Nov. 1551. He was buried in Westminster abbey. Dr. Redman was profoundly learned in the greek and latin languages, and greatly encouraged the study of exact classical literature in this university. For about twenty years he diligently applied himself to the study of the holy scriptures. He was exceedingly liberal to poor students, and was held in universal esteem for his strict and exemplary life. He was one of the compilers of the liturgy, and was author of 1. Opus de Justificatione. Antwerp, 4to. 1555. 2. Hymnus in quo peccator justificationem quaerens rudi imagine describitur. Printed with the former work. 3. De Gratia. Translated into English by Dr. John Young, under the title of The Complaint of Grace. Lond. 8vo. 1556.

Downes' Lives, cxli. Alumni Westmon. 4. Churton's Life of Nowell, 13, 15. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 194. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 105—294. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 63, 66. Parker Correspondence, 34, 38. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 297, 468. Zurich Letters, iii. 150, 264, 292. Lelandi Encomia, 46. Fox's Acts & Mon. Strype. Burnet's Hist. of Ref. Brook's Puritans, i. 216, 217. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 334. Aschami Epistolæ [6, 7,] 39, 70, 77, 79, 81, 82, 97, 204—207, 212, 403. Cole's Ath. Cantab. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 384. British Mag. xxxvi. 308, 407. Pits, 741.

SIMON SYMONDS, elected from Eton to King's college 1505, and B.A. 1508-9, was instituted to the vicarage of Elmden Essex 28 May 1518, and to the vicarage of Bray Berkshire 14 March 1522-3. He was installed canon of Windsor 19 Aug. 1535, and had a prebend in the church of Sarum. He died about December 1551, and is here noticed merely to shew that the real facts are inconsistent with the oft-repeated statement of Fuller, that there was a vicar of Bray who held that benefice in the reigns of Hen. 8, Edw. 6, Mary, and Elizabeth, and who was first a papist, then a protestant, then a papist, then a protestant again.

Alumni Eton. 129. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 392, 394. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. vi. 185. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 242.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, eldest surviving son and heir of sir John Seymour of Wolfhall Wiltshire, and his wife Margaret daughter of sir Henry Wentworth, K.B., had his education first at Oxford and afterwards at Cambridge. In 1517 his name occurs joined with that of his father in a grant of the office of constable of the castle of Bristol. He served in France under the duke of Suffolk, was at the taking of Bray, Roye, and Montidier, and was knighted at Roye 1 Nov. 1523. He was successively esquire and knight of the king's body, and 5 June 1536, a few days after king Henry VIII. had married his sister Jane, he was created viscount Beauchamp. About the same time he became chancellor and chamberlain of North Wales, and captain of the isle of Jersey. He was created earl of Hertford 18 Oct. 1537. We find him at the end of 1540 acting as a commissioner in

France to determine the boundaries of the English territories there, and he was elected K.G. 9 Jan. 1541-2. He accompanied the duke of Norfolk on his expedition against Scotland Oct. 1542. In that year he was lord high-admiral, and in the following was constituted lord great-chamberlain of England for life. In May 1544, being the king's lieutenant-general in the north, he invaded Scotland, burnt Leith and the suburbs of Edinburgh, and wasted Haddington, Dunbar, and other towns. In July following he was appointed one of the commissioners to assist queen Catharine in the administration of the government during the king's absence in France, but in the next month he joined the king in that country, took Boulogne and routed a French army encamped near that place. He and bishop Gardiner were on an embassy at Brussels in October 1544, and about the end of the year he was appointed governor of Boulogne, and was one of the commissioners empowered to treat for peace at Calais. In January 1544-5 he made a sally from Boulogne and dislodged Marshal de Biez the French commander. In the summer of 1545 he marched into Scotland with a large force, and in March 1545-6 was the king's lieutenant in France. In April following he again acted as a commissioner to treat for peace with that country. Henry VIII. by his will constituted him one of his executors with a legacy of £500. Immediately after that monarch's death, in defiance of his will, which had all the force of an act of parliament, he procured himself to be appointed lord-protector of the realm and governor of the person of his nephew the young king Edward VI., and was created duke of Somerset, and appointed lord-treasurer and earl-marshal. In September 1547 he invaded Scotland, gained the decisive victory of Pinkencleugh, and besieged and took the castles of Hume and Roxburgh. He was elected chancellor of this university 14 Nov. 1547, having been previously appointed high-steward of the town of Cambridge. His power in the state being seriously menaced by the machinations of his brother Thomas lord Seymour of Sudley, lord high-admiral, a fierce ambitious proud and revengeful man, a bill of attainder against him was passed, under which he was beheaded March 1548-9. The duke of Somerset being however on various accounts very obnoxious to the great body of the nobility, they in October 1549, under the leadership of John Dudley earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, removed him from the protectorship and his great offices. He was arrested at Windsor and soon afterwards removed to the Tower, where he was confined above three months on a charge of treason. After making a full confession of his guilt he obtained his liberty. In April 1550 he was readmitted of the privy-council, and in June following obtained the restoration of some of his lands. In April 1551 he was appointed lord-lieutenant of Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, but in October following was again committed to the Tower on a charge of conspiring to assassinate the earl of Warwick and depose the king. He was tried for treason and felony at Westminster before the peers in December and acquitted of treason, but found guilty of felony on somewhat unsatisfactory grounds. He was beheaded on Tower-hill 22 Jan. 1551-2, and met his fate with great courage devotion and serenity. His body was buried on the north side of the choir of S. Peter-ad-vincula in the Tower. His administration as protector, though undoubtedly based on usurpation and to some extent disgraced by the spoliation of the church, was on the whole mild and equitable, and he was consequently so popular with the commons as to be emphatically termed the good duke. He was a patron of learning and art, and a great promoter of the reformation. He married 1. Catharine daughter of sir William Filiol, by whom he had two sons. 2. Anne daughter of sir Edward Stanhope, by whom he had three sons and six daughters. His conduct in disinheriting his eldest son to please his second wife seems very unjustifiable. His portrait by Holbein has been often engraved. He was author of 1. Epistola exhortatoria ad pacem missa ad nobilitatem ac plebem universumque populum regni Scotiæ. Lond. 4to. 1548. 2. Preface to a spyrytuall and most precious Pearle; teaching all men to love and embrace the Crosse, &c., translated by Coverdale from the German of Wormolerus. Lond. 8vo. 1550. 3. Translation of an epistle both of godly consolation and also of advertisement,

written by John Calvin. Lond. 8vo. 1550.

Walpole's Roy. & Nob. Authors, i. 284. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 148, 153, 155, 166, 173, (2) ii. 213, (3) iii. 301. Machyn's Diary, 10, 12, 14, 322, 323. Lloyd's State Worthies. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 71. Smith's Autogr. Miss Wood's Letters. Howell's State Trials, i. 509. Collins's Peerage. Archæologia, xxx. 463. Strype. Burnet's Hist. of Ref. Granger. Gough's General Index. State Papers Hen. 8.

EDWARD EARTHLEY, who appears to have been a member of this university, has verses in the collection on the death of the dukes of Suffolk 1551. We are unable to furnish any further particulars respecting him.

Epigrammata in mortem Ducum Suffolciæ.

JOHN STURMYN, B.D. 1540, was elected master of Gonville hall in June or July in that year. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Hereford 14 Aug. 1542, and to the prebend of Eigne in the church of Hereford 12 Nov. 1545. He died about 1 Feb. 1551-2, on which day his will is dated. Arms: A. 3 demi-lions rampant G.

Le Neve's Fasti. Cole's Ath. Cantab.

NICHOLAS SMITH was prior of Barnwell in or subsequently to 1527, and 15 Sept. 1534 he and his convent were cited to undergo the visitation of the bishop of Ely in their conventual church on the 28th of the same month. The certificate relative to this visitation, dated 27 September, is signed by the prior, the subprior, and thirteen other canons. At this visitation, or soon afterwards, he was forced to resign his priory for not coming into the king's measures as respects the supremacy. A pension of £20. was assigned him, and he was in the enjoyment of it in 1551.

MS. Cole, xxvi. 154, 155. Hist. of Barnwell Abbey, 61, 62.

MARTIN BREME, a German, was amanuensis to Martin Bucer, after whose decease he lived in Corpus Christi college with Dr. Matthew Parker the master. In 1550 he finished a translation into latin of one of Bucer's works, to which he prefixed this title: Martini Buceri responsio ad antididagma Coloniense. The MS. is preserved in the college library. He took the degree of B.A. in 1551, and no subsequent notice of him has been found.

Nasmyth's Cat. MSS. C. C. C. C. 199. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 245.

JOHN BANCK, of Trinity college, is author of a letter to the marquess of Dorchester dated from that college July 1551, and prefixed to a work of Bucer's preserved in Caius college library.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 72. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 205.

OSWALD METCALFE, B.A. 1546, M.A. 1551, has verses in the collections on the death of Bucer 1550, and of the dukes of Suffolk 1551.

Buceri Scripta Anglicana. Epigrammata in mortem Ducum Suffolciæ.

JOHN SKIP, educated in Gonville hall, was B.A. 1514-5, and M.A. 1518. He early embraced the doctrines of the reformation, and was one of those who declined going from Cambridge to Cardinal college Oxford. He proceeded B.D. 1533, and became chaplain and almoner to queen Anne Boleyn, in which station he was very serviceable in recommending many poor students to her charity, and introducing men of eminent learning. In 1534 he and Dr. Heynes were sent from the court to Cambridge to preach in favour of the king's supremacy. He was instituted to the vicarage of Thaxted Essex 9 Feb. 1534-5, commenced D.D. 1535, was elected master of Gonville hall in 1536, and on 1st November in that year was collated to the archdeaconry of Suffolk, and soon afterwards had also the archdeaconry of Dorset. He was admitted to the rectory of Newington Surrey 7 Jan. 1537-8, was elected bishop of Hereford 24 Oct. 1539, had the priory of Wigmore in commendam, resigned the mastership of Gonville hall June 1540, and died at London 30 March 1552. He was buried in the church of S. Mary Mounthaw London. His will dated 11 March 1551-2 was proved 9 April 1552. He revised the Epistle to the Hebrews for the bible of 1540, was one of the compilers of The Institution of a Christian Man, and it is said of the Common Prayer, yet he protested in parliament against the bill authorising the use of that book. He at first supported arch-

bishop Cranmer in his measures concerning religion, but afterwards fell from him and tried to persuade him to give way. ·He leased away the London residence of his see for 200 years. Arms: V. a lion rampant Erm. between 3 trefoils slipped A.

Richardson's Godwin. Strype. Le Neve's Fasti. Parker Correspondence, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, i. xvii. ii. 91, 152. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 710. Willis's Hereford. Fox's Acts & Mon. Downes's Lives, p. cii. Benet's Ascham, 315. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. C. MSS. 108, 140, 176, 255.

JOHN LELAND was born in London in the month of September. The year is unknown, but it was probably 1506. He was educated at the charge of Thomas Myles under the famous William Lily at S. Paul's school, whence he came to Christ's college in this university, and took the degree of B.A. 1521-2. He removed to Oxford, where it would seem he was a member of All Souls' college, and thence went on an exhibition from Henry VIII. to the university of Paris. About 1529 he was a prisoner in the king's bench, whence he wrote to cardinal Wolsey praying that he might be set at liberty pursuant to a promise made to him on his having discovered to the privy-council certain treasons committed by a knight whose name does not appear. He was subsequently appointed the king's chaplain and librarian, and was presented by the king to the rectory of Poppeling in the marches of Calais, to which he was admitted 25 June 1530. He was dignified with the title of king's antiquary about 1533, and in 1536 had a special licence from the crown to keep a curate at Poppeling and to reside at his pleasure in England or elsewhere. For the space of six years together he was employed in travelling over England, making notes as to the castles, towns, religious houses, and mansions of the nobility and gentry, as also lists of books, extracts from the same, and a great variety of historical, biographical, and genealogical memoranda. At the end of this period he retired to his own house in the parish of S. Michael-le-quern London, and spent another six years in reducing or attempting to reduce to order the vast mass of notes and papers which he had accumulated. In the meanwhile he was presented 3 April 1542 to the rich rectory of Haseley Oxfordshire, and 3 April 1543 was constituted a canon of King's college Oxford. As he had no pension on the dissolution of that college, it is probable that he was compensated by a grant of the prebend of East Knoyle in the church of Sarum, which he certainly held, though the time of his appointment thereto appears not. He fell into a profound melancholy which resulted in the entire loss of his reason about 1550, and he continued in this sad state till his death which took place at London 18 April 1552. He was buried in the church of S. Michael-le-quern, where was a monument said to have been thus inscribed:

Quantum Rhenano debet Germania docto,
Tantum debebit terra Britanna mihi.
Ille suæ gentis ritus et nomina prisca
Æstivo fecit lucidiora die.
Ipse antiquarum rerum quoq. magnus amator,
Ornabo patriæ lumina clara meæ,
Quæ quum prodierint niveis inscripta tabellis
Testes tum nostræ sedulitatis erunt.

Here lieth interred the body of John Leland or Leyland, Native of this honourable Citie of London, brought up in the Vniversities of England and France, where he greatly profited in all good learning and languages: Keeper of the Libraries he was to King Henry the Eight, in which Office he chiefly applied himselfe to the study of Antiquities, wherein he was so laborious and exquisite, that few, or none, either before or since, may bee with him compared: which will best appeare by his New-year's gift to the said King Henry, written in Latine, and translated into English by his contemporarie companion John Bale, and by him intituled The laboryouse journey and serce of Johan Leyland for England's Antiquitees, given of him as a New-yeare's gift to Kynge Henry the Eyghte in the thirty-seventh yeere of his Reygne.

His principal works are 1. Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis, ed. Ant. Hall. Oxf. 2 vols. 8vo. 1709. 2. Itinerary ed. Tho. Hearne, 9 vols. 8vo. Oxf. 1710 seq. Lond. 1745 & 1770. 3. Collectanea de rebus Britannicis, ed. Tho. Hearne, 6 vols. 8vo. Oxf. 1715. Lond. 1770. Many of his smaller works are printed with his Itinerary and Collectanea. A few remain in MS. and some are irretrievably lost. Leland was highly esteemed as an orator and poet, and was learned in the greek, latin, french, italian, spanish, saxon, welsh, and scotch languages. As an antiquary he deserves the highest commendation. Bishop Gibson has well said, "What he did was faithful, what he designed was glorious."

Life, by Huddesford. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 197. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 105, 154. Ellis's

Letters of Lit. Men, 355. Hearne's Diary, 304, 696. Proc. Soc. Antiq. i. 306, 313. Smith's Autogr. Knight's Colet, 396. Trevelyan Papers, 144, 148, 153, 157, 160, 170. Myles Davies' Ath. Brit. ii. 81, 85 &c.

SIMON HEYNES was elected fellow of Queens' college in 1516. He took an active part in procuring the expulsion of Dr. Jenyn from the presidentship of Queens' in 1518, and in 1528 was himself elected president, being empowered by the college to make bargains and covenants at his discretion. Under this authority he alienated some of the estates belonging to the society. On 28 Nov. 1528 he was instituted to the rectory of Barrow Suffolk, on the presentation of the abbat of Bury and Stephen Gardiner as assignees of sir Richard Wentworth, knt., deceased. He was one of the delegates appointed by the senate to make a determination as to the king's divorce 1529-30, commenced D.D. 1531, and in 1532-3 and 1533-4 served the office of vicechancellor of the university. On 23 May 1533 he attested Cranmer's instrument of divorce at Dunstable, and in 1534 was admitted vicar of Stepney, in which year he and Dr. Skip were selected by the court to preach at Cambridge against the supremacy of the pope. In 1535 he went ambassador, with Mount, to France, and at the end of the year was instituted to the rectory of Fulham. On 16 July 1537 he was elected dean of Exeter, in which capacity he attended the baptism of prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI. Soon after he became dean of Exeter he resigned the office of president of Queens' college. Being provoked by the conduct of a priest at Eton, he addressed to a powerful member of parliament a letter containing an attack on the then pending bill of the six articles. This letter is printed by Strype. In 1538 he and Bonner, afterwards bishop of London, were sent to Spain and joined in commission with sir Thomas Wyat. In 1540 the king made him one of the first prebendaries of Westminster. He was engaged in several important matters, being appointed one of the visitors of the university of Oxford and the college of Windsor, also visitor of the church of Exeter, and one of the commissioners against the anabaptists. He died in October 1552, leaving by Joan his wife (afterwards married to William May archbishop elect of York) a son Joseph aged five years. Dr. Heynes was a firm opponent of the catholic religion, and one of the compilers of the first english liturgy. Arms: G. crusily and a cinquefoil O.

Strype. Newcourt's Repert. MS. Parker, cvi. 63, 68. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Le Neve's Fasti. Wood's Ath. Oxon. Faulkner's Fulham, 38. Downes's Lives, cxxxviii. MS. Searle. Wright's Mon. Lett. 37. Rymer, xiv. 464, 469, xv. 184. Gage's Thingoe, 17. MS. Cole, vii. 130, xlviii. 258. MS. Cott. Cleopatra, E. v. art. 9. Bennet's Ascham, 315. Nott's Life of Sir Thomas Wyat, xxxix. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. C. MSS. 86.

RICHARD STANDISH, born in Lancashire, and probably related to Henry Standish bishop of S. Asaph, was B.A. 1525, and M.A. 1529. He held the prebend of Llanfydd in the church of S. Asaph with the chancellorship of that church 1534, was proctor of the university 1537, and vicechancellor 1542, in which year he proceeded LL.D. He was admitted an advocate 22 May 1543, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the vicechancellorship in January 1544-5. He is said to have been rector of Standish Lancashire. He died at London in his lodgings near Paternoster-row in the winter time 1552, and was probably buried in the church of S. Faith under S. Paul's.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 81. Parker Correspondence, 17. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 384. Le Neve's Fasti. Coote's Civilians, 36.

CHRISTOPHER MASSINGBERD, LL.B. of this university, was collated to the prebend of Thorngate in the church of Lincoln 29 Jan. 1509-10, and admitted to the rectory of Abington-juxta-Shingay Cambridgeshire November 1511. This church he resigned 14 Dec. 1515, but 6 Aug. 1522 the commissary of the bishop of Ely, sitting in the chapter-house at Barnwell, assigned him an annual pension of £6. for life, payable out of the fruits of the benefice on the baptismal font of S. Mary-ad-forum Cambridge. He had also the following preferments in the church of Lincoln: prebend of Clifton 31 March 1512, prebend of Empingham 2 Dec. 1512, precentorship 15 Dec. 1528, chancellorship 21 March 1532-3, archdeaconry of Stowe and prebend of Welton Paynshall 24 Aug. 1543; this latter prebend he exchanged for that of Leighton Buzzard 10 July 1545. In May 1537 he was incorporated LL.B. at Oxford, and

supplicated that university for license to proceed in the laws, but he does not appear to have actually taken a higher degree. He died 8 March 1552-3, and was buried in the cathedral of Lincoln, where is a brass thus inscribed:

Here lieth master Christopher Massingberd, late archdeacon of Stowe, who died the viij of March, Anno Domini m. d. liij. Upon whose soul God have mercy. Amen.

His will dated 6 March 1552-3 was proved 28 April 1553. Arms: Az. 3 cinquefoils and a bear passant in chief O. thereon a cross patonce G.

Le Neve's Fasti. MS. Cole, xxvi. 99, 113, 137. Lib. Induct. Archid. Elien. 58 a. 63 a. Peck's Desid. Cur. lib. viii. nº. 1. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 690.

JOHN CULPEPPER, of Corpus Christi college, was B.A. 1547, M.A. 1552. He has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer, 1550. We think it probable that he was of a good family seated in Kent, and which was subsequently ennobled.

Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 465.

JOHN KIRTON, bachelor of canon law 1500, was prior of the Carmelites at Stamford, and with six of the friars surrendered the house to the king 8 Oct. 1538. We find one John Kirton committed to the Fleet 25 Sept. 1552 for asserting that the duke of Northumberland had been commanded to be absent from the court, and for other slanderous reports.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Records, Append. ii. 42. Strype's Memorials, ii. 360.

JOHN DUDLEY, born about 1502, was eldest son of Edmund Dudley, esq., by his second wife Elizabeth daughter and ultimately heiress of Edward Grey viscount Lisle. His father, an eminent lawyer and statesman under Henry VII., became a victim to popular indignation, being brought to the scaffold for having too faithfully aided the rapacity of his royal master. This occurred in 1510, but in the following year an act of parliament was obtained for the reversal of the attainder, and his infant son came into a very ample estate. He was educated under the superintendence of his mother (who remarried Arthur Plantagenet, in her right created viscount Lisle) and of his uncle sir Edward Guildford, and became a most accomplished youth. In August 1521 he accompanied cardinal Wolsey on an embassy to France, and in 1523 served under the king's brother-in-law, Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, in an expedition against the French. His gallant conduct procured him the honour of knighthood, which was conferred on him by the duke of Suffolk on the river of Somme upon Allhallows day. He a second time accompanied Wolsey on an embassy to France in July 1527. On the cardinal's fall he ingratiated himself with his successor Thomas Cromwell. He was appointed master of the armoury in the Tower 26 Hen. 8, and in 1536 served the office of sheriff of Staffordshire. He lived there hospitably, and his conduct in the office rendered him very popular in that county. It seems that he went to Spain in 1537. In 1538 he was admitted of Gray's-inn, but from his age and position in society it is hardly probable that he contemplated the study or practice of the law. It was doubtless a compliment to the memory of his father who had been of that society. He was master of the horse to the lady Anne of Cleves during the brief period which intervened between her marriage and divorce. At a tournament at Westminster 1 May 1540 he was the first of the challengers, appearing with great magnificence, and being generally admired for his chivalrous bearing, though he had the misfortune to be unhorsed by one Mr. Breme. In November 1542 he was constituted warden of the marches adjoining the Scottish border, and 26 Jan. 1542-3 had a grant of the office of lord high-admiral for life. By patent dated 12 March 1542-3, a few days after his stepfather's death, he was raised to the peerage by the title of viscount Lisle. In 1543 he was sworn of the privy-council and elected K. G. On several occasions he greatly distinguished himself in the wars with Scotland and France both by land and sea, and in September 1544 was appointed captain of Boulogne. Henry VIII. gave him a grant of church lands. On 17 April 1546 he was joined in commission with sir William Paget the earl of Hertford, and Dr. Nicholas Wotton, to treat for a peace with France. A treaty being signed on 7 June, lord Lisle, bishop Tunstal, and Dr. Wotton were empowered to take from Francis the

French king his oath for its observance. Henry VIII. appointed him one of his executors with a legacy of £500. On the king's death lord Lisle acquiesced in the proceedings which resulted in the earl of Hertford, soon afterwards duke of Somerset, being declared lord-protector of the realm and governor of the king's person. He reluctantly however resigned the office of lord high-admiral in favour of sir Thomas Seymour the protector's brother, although compensated by being raised to the dignity of earl of Warwick, and receiving grants of the crown estates, especially the castle and manor of Warwick. He was also appointed great chamberlain of England. In August 1549 he advanced with a large force against the Norfolk rebels headed by Ket the tanner, and on the 27th of that month defeated them with great slaughter at Dussindale near Norwich. Soon afterwards, by a series of intrigues which have been amply illustrated by the diligent researches of modern historians, he succeeded in removing the duke of Somerset from the office of lord-protector. Immediately after Somerset's fall the earl of Warwick was again constituted lord high-admiral, and lord-steward or great-master of the household for life. In 1551 he was appointed earl-marshal, created duke of Northumberland, and again became warden of the northern marches. The fall of the protector Somerset gave the duke of Northumberland supreme power in the state. On the death of Somerset he was elected in his place chancellor of this university and high-steward of the town of Cambridge. From this period he became peculiarly odious to the people with whom Somerset had been highly popular. Nor was this odium diminished when after having suppressed the bishopric of Durham it was rumoured and generally believed that Northumberland intended to appropriate to himself the greater part of the princely revenues of that see. Having married his fourth son lord Guildford Dudley to the lady Jane Grey, eldest daughter of Henry Grey duke of Suffolk by Frances daughter of Mary the second daughter of Henry VII., he procured the settlement of the crown upon his daughter-in-law, and on the death of Edward VI. appeared in arms in support of her title. The people however rallied round Mary as the lawful claimant, and after a brief interval the duke of Northumberland was arrested by the earl of Arundel at King's college Cambridge, in August 1553. Shortly afterwards he was tried and convicted of treason in Westminster-hall before the peers, the duke of Norfolk presiding as high-steward. He begged his life in the most pusillanimous manner. His supplications were disregarded, and he was beheaded at the Tower 22 Aug. 1553, being buried in the little church of S. Peter-ad-vincula near the body of his rival the duke of Somerset. Notwithstanding he had for years ostentatiously professed his devoted attachment to the protestant interest, he in his last speech declared that he died in the roman catholic faith, and even exhorted the nation to reconciliation with the romish church, imputing to the schism all the evils which had for some years befallen the realm. He was a bold crafty ambitious and revengeful man, and thoroughly selfish and unprincipled. Many instances might be given of his gross dissimulation. He was very rapacious, and acted towards his relation John lord Dudley in a most barbarous and unfeeling manner. He has been accused of having poisoned Edward VI. to facilitate his daughter-in-law's succession to the crown, but evidence is wanting to substantiate this foul imputation. He married Jane daughter and heiress of sir Edward Guildford, and had issue, 1. Henry, killed at the siege of Boulogne. 2. Thomas, who died at two years old. 3. John, titular earl of Warwick, who died without issue 1554. 4. Ambrose, successively viscount Lisle and earl of Warwick. 5. Robert, earl of Leicester. 6. Guildford, beheaded with his unfortunate wife lady Jane Grey 12 Feb. 1553-4. 7. Henry, killed at the siege of S. Quintin's 1557. 8. Charles, who died an infant. 9. Mary, married to sir Henry Sidney. 10. Margaret, who died an infant. 11. Catharine, married to Henry Hastings earl of Huntingdon. 12, 13. Two daughters who died in infancy.

Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 218. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Howell's State Trials, i. 765. Antiq. Repert. iii. 115—119, iv. 507. Lloyd's State Worthies, 420. P. P. Exp. Prin. Mary, 164, 229, 245. Aschami Epistolæ, 307. Strype.

Granger, i. 166. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 43, 61, 65, 73. Nicolas's Life of Lady Jane Grey. Tytler's Edw. 6 and Mary. Baga de Secretis. Chron. of Queen Jane. Hayward's Edw. 6. Nares' Life of Burghley. Aungier's Syon, 94. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Thomas's Hist. Index, 117, 190, 191, 357, 375. Gough's Gen. Index, 285. Greyfriars' Chron. 71, 73, 80, 83. Tenth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 233. Rymer. Lodge's Illustrations, i. 111, 212, 217. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 222—259. Burnet's Hist. of Ref. Hutchinson's Durham, i. 528—532. Machyn's Diary, 6, 7, 10—12, 19—21, 31, 36, 37, 41, 42, 321, 325. Haynes' State Papers, 4, 8, 15, 33, 111, 119—121, 156. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 77, 213; iii. 35, 58, 77, 218, 246, 251, 263, 275—279. State Papers Hen. 8. Fox's Acts & Mon. Burgon's Life of Gresham, i. 88—96, 100, 103. Chronicle of Calais, pp. xx. 38, 42, 98, 100, 169, 176, 188. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th ed. ii. 132, 133, 154, 162—168. Stat. 3 Hen. 8. c. 19. 1 Mar. st. 2, c. 16, 4 & 5 P. & M. c. 12.

WILLIAM COOKE, a native of Chesterton Cambridgeshire, had his education in this university and then became a student of Gray's-inn, by which society he was called to the bar. He was councillor-at-law for King's hall, and steward of the manors and lands of Corpus Christi college, Trinity hall, Gonville hall, and Christ's college, was elected recorder of Cambridge January 1545-6, and called to the degree of serjeant-at-law 3 Feb. 1546-7. He was in 1552 in a commission as to church goods, and was appointed king's serjeant 16 November in that year, being on the same day constituted one of the justices of the common-pleas. He seems to have had in 35 Hen. 8 a grant of the manor of Knapwell Cambridgeshire, which had belonged to the dissolved abbey of Ramsey. He died 25 Aug. 1553, and was buried in the church of Milton Cambridgeshire, where is an altar-tomb and thereon a brass, with his arms and crest, and the effigies of himself in a judge's habit, his wife and five children. At the corners are the evangelistic symbols, and around the brass this legend:

Orate pro anima Gulielmi Coke, Armigeri, unius Justiciariorum Domini Regis de Communi Banco, qui obiit vicesimo quinto die Augusti, Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo, quinquagesimo tercio, et pro Bono statu Alicie Uxoris ejus, que Monumentum fieri fecit.

The following verses are also inscribed:

Marmore sub duro Gulielmus Cocus humatur,
Judex, Justitia notus ubique sua.
Ingenio habuit, Doctrina Cognicione,
Necnon et Magno preditus eloquio.
Hic bonus atque pius magna Pietate coruscans,
Virtutum semper verus alumnus erat
Nunc Merito Vita defunctum lugimus, eheu!
Hoc moriente viro, nemo dolore caret.

Arms: per pale A. S. 3 wolves' heads erased counterchanged. Crest: a wolf's head erased per pale A. S.

Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 117, 137, Chron. Series, 87, 89. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 429, 430, 452, v. 265. Bowtell's Mon. Brasses. Ninth Rep. D. K. of Records, Append. ii. 194. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 152, 161, 195, 229.

GEORGE JOYE, a native of Bedfordshire, was B.A. 1513, and elected fellow of Peterhouse 27 April 1517, in which year he commenced M.A. It has been asserted that he was a friar, but we think this hardly probable. He held a benefice with his fellowship. In 1527 John Ashwell prior of Newnham denounced him for heresy to Dr. Longland bishop of Lincoln. Joye, who was then at Cambridge, was cited with Bilney and Arthur to appear before cardinal Wolsey at Westminster, but pending the proceedings against him he forsook his benefice and fellowship, left the kingdom, and went to Strasburg. Immediately after his arrival there he published prior Ashwell's letters to the bishop of Lincoln with an answer thereto. In this little work he ably exposed the errors of the Romish church, denying the pope's supremacy, deprecating the celibacy of the clergy, and declaiming against pilgrimages and the adoration of images. Whilst at Strasburg he published translations of the Psalms and Isaiah from the latin into english. In 1532 he removed from Strasburg to Bergen-op-Zoom, then commonly called Barrow, and at Candlemas following printed two leaves of a translation of Genesis in a great form. He sent a copy to Henry VIII. and another to queen Anne Boleyn, with a letter requesting that he might have licence to go through with the whole bible. Nothing however resulted from this proposal. In 1534 he was at Antwerp, and there published a translation of Jeremiah. About August in that year he set forth a translation of the New Testament. This was in fact a surreptitious edition of Tyndal's translation, altered in many places by Joye who had no knowlege of either greek or hebrew. In November following Tyndal published an improved edition of his translation, to which were prefixed two addresses to the christian reader. In one of these he protested with great justice against Joye's unwarrantable proceedings, and exposed his

rashness, ignorance, and incompetency. Joye replied in what he termed an apology. It has been urged that this apology, which is a somewhat contemptible production, became peculiarly offensive from its being put forth after Tyndal was in prison. The fact however does not appear to us to be at all satisfactorily made out. For some time Joye laboured most unjustly under the odium of having been implicated in Tyndal's apprehension. It indeed appears that the emissaries of the english government were at this very period instructed to seize Joye himself, and would no doubt have done so had they not been unacquainted with his person. Joye removed from Antwerp to Embden in the course of 1534. In 1541 we find him residing at London and occupied as a printer, but the only known production of his press is a work written by himself on the question whether adultery ought to be punished with death. It is described as a neat specimen of typography. It would appear that he was living at Wesel in 1543, and at Geneva in 1545. At or soon after the accession of Edward VI. he returned to England, but where he lived or how he was employed is nowhere stated. His death is said to have occurred at or near the place of his nativity in 1553. He is also called GEE, JAYE, and CLARKE. Though he does not at all shine in the matter of Tyndal, and seems to have been vainglorious and indiscreet, it should be observed that sir Thomas More bears testimony to the reputation he enjoyed for learning and talent. He was married, and it is probable that George Joye, M.A. of this university, who in 1570 became rector of S. Peter's at Sandwich, was his son. The following list of his works will it is hoped be found substantially accurate. 1. The Letters whyche Johan Ashwell, Priour of Newnham Abbey besydes Bedforde, sent secretly to the byshope of Lyncolne, in the yeare of our Lord MDXXVII. Wheer in the sayde pryour accuseth George Joye, that tyme being felow of Peter College in Cambryge, of fower opinyons: with the answere of the sayde George unto the same opinyons. Strasburg, 16mo. [1527.] 2. The Psalter translated from the latin version of Feline [Martin Bucer]. Strasburg, 1530. 3. The Prophete Isaye [translation]. Strasburg, 8vo. 1531. 4. Jeremy the Prophete translated into Englisshe. The songe of Moses is added in the ende, to magnifye our Lorde for the fall of our Pharao, the Bishop of Rome [Antwerp], 1534. 5. The New Testament as it was written and caused to be written by them which herde yt, whom also our Saveoure Christ Jesus commanded that they shoulde preach it unto al creatures. [translation]. Antwerp, 16mo. 1534. The copy in the Grenville collection in the British museum is supposed to be the only one existing. 6. An Apology made by Geo. Joye, to satisfye, if it may be, W. Tyndale to pourge and defend himself agaynst so many slaunderause Lies feigned upon him in Tyndale's uncharetable and unsober Pistle so well worthye to be prefixed for the Reader to induce him into the understanding of his New Testament diligently corrected and printed in the yeare of our Lord 1534...1534. 7. The subversion of More's foundation whereupon he swetith to underproppe the popis chirche. Embden, 12mo. 1534. 8. A contrarye (to a certain manis) Consultacion: That Adulterers ought to be punyshed wyth deathe. London, printed by the author, 8vo. [1541.] 9. George Joye confuteth Winchester's false Articles. Wesel, 16mo. 1543. 10. A present consolacion for the sufferers of persecucion for ryghtwysenes ...... 12mo. 1544. 11. The exposicion of Daniel the prophete gathered oute of Philip Melancthon, Johan Ecolampadins, Chonrade Pellicane, and out of Johan Draconite, &c. Geneva, 8vo. 1545. London, 8vo. 1550. 12. The refutation of the byshop of Winchesters derke declaration of his false articles once before confuted. London. 16mo. 1546. 13. The Conjectures of the Ende of the Worlde of that godly and learned man Andrew Osiander made to speake Englyshe......8vo. 1548. According to some he was author of the Treatise on the Supper of the Lord, commonly ascribed to Tyndal, and it would seem that he set forth a Primer in or before 1532.

Bale. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Berkenhont's Biog. Lit. 138. Anderson's Ann. Eng. Bible, i. 358, 393—399, 414, 415, 424, 425. Herbert's Ames, 485, 500, 567, 568, 578, 584, 586, 1536, 1540, 1542, 1543, 1554, 1556, 1558, 1560, 1564. Retrosp. Rev. N.S. ii. 96. Fuller's Worthies. Strype. Gough's Gen. Index. MS. Richardson, 333. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 395. Fox's Acts & Mon. Cat. of C. J. Stewart, London, 1856, p. 69.

JOHN MADEW, of Lancashire, was B.A. 1530, on the 5th of April in which year he was admitted fellow of S. John's college. He was M.A. 1533, B.D. 1543, and D.D. 1546. He served the office of vicechancellor of the university 1546 and 1547, and in the latter year occurs in a commission to visit the churches of Westminster, London, Norwich, and Ely. In June 1549 he disputed before the visitors of the university, being about the same time appointed master of Clare hall. It would seem that he was also regius professor of divinity, being the immediate predecessor of Martin Bucer. He was installed prebendary of Carlton Paynell in the church of Lincoln 22 July 1550. This preferment he exchanged for the prebend of Leighton Buzzard in the same church. His installation thereto took place 25 May 1553, but he resigned in or about October that year. It is probable he died soon afterwards. He was vicechancellor for the third time 1551. He had it seems a wife named Alice Red, alias Madew, whom in the time of queen Mary he dared not acknowledge.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 334. Le Neve's Fasti. Strype. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 148. Aschami Epistolæ, 75, 87, 99, 115, 288, 302, 308. Benet's Ascham, 379, 382, 383, 385, 392, 393, 395. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. C. MSS. 87, 98. Gough's Gen. Index, 504. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 97, 152.

WILLIAM WARNER, B.A. 1497-8, M.A. 1501, B.D. 1508, and D.D. 1513, acquired celebrity as one of the first persons in this university who substituted readings on the holy scripture for those on the schoolmen. He was one of the early gospellers who met here at the White Horse, or as it was called in derision Little Germany. In 1515 he became rector of Winterton in Norfolk, and he was present to comfort Bilney at his execution at Norwich in 1531. He was a member of Corpus Christi college, where he graduated, and is said to have been chosen fellow of that house 1545, in which year he gave up the rectory of Winterton. It is supposed that he was the person of this name who was about 1553 deprived of the rectory of Radway Warwickshire for being married.

Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 316. Blomefield's Norfolk, xi. 98. Strype. Knight's Colet, 390.

WILLIAM TEMPLE, elected from Eton to King's college 1545, was B.A. 1549-50. He is said to have been an excellent mathematician and to have travelled beyond the seas. He has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer 1550, and in that on the dukes of Suffolk 1551. He commenced M.A. here 1553.

MS. Cole, xiv. 55.

HUGH OLIVER, alias WITURYKE, bachelor of canon law 1526, was admitted prior of the house of Austin canons at Huntingdon 13 April 1532. He, with the subprior and eleven canons, acknowledged the royal supremacy 14 July 1534, and he and eight canons surrendered the house to the king 11 July 1538. He was living 1553, and in receipt of an annual pension of £26. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Rep. D. K. Rec. vii.; Append. ii. 289; viii. Append. ii. 24. Wright's Mon. Letters, 192. Carruthers' Huntingdon, 104, 105.

JOHN BAKER, elected from Eton to King's college 1545, was B.A. 1549, and M.A. 1553. He has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer 1550. He was a medical student but is not recorded as having graduated here in that faculty. There was a person of the same name who was half-brother of archbishop Parker, and held the office of treasurer to that prelate, but that John Baker was not matriculated in this university till 22 July 1568, and does not appear to have taken any degree.

Alumni Eton. 160. Baker's MS. note on Strype's Parker, p. 4.

RICHARD WHALLEY, sometime of S. John's college, but who does not appear to have graduated, had a grant of the wardenship of Sybthorp Nottinghamshire 37 Hen. 8. In the reign of Edward VI. he became a retainer of the lord-protector Somerset, on whose fall he was sent to the Tower, from whence he was released 25 Jan. 1549-50, on giving a recognizance to appear when called upon. In February 1550-1 he was engaged in an intrigue for the duke of Somerset's restoration to power, and was committed to the Fleet, but being soon afterwards released we find him acting as an agent of the earl of Warwick afterwards duke of Northumberland, and

called as a witness against his old patron Somerset. He was crown receiver for Yorkshire, but in 1552 was deprived of that office on a charge of malversation. He lived at Welbeck in Nottinghamshire. To him Dr. Robert Record dedicated his Ground of Artes. One Edmund Whalley was fellow of S. John's college, B.A. 1524-5, M.A. 1528, B.D. 1540. Another of the same name was abbat of S. Mary's York.

Strype. Tenth Rep. D. K. Records, Append. ii. 296. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, i. 275—277, ii. 15, 20, 21, 112, 113. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. 171. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 15, 27—29. Herbert's Ames, 605, 612. Haynes's State Papers, 178. Richmondshire Wills, 79.

THOMAS GOODRICH, a younger son of Edward Goodrich of East Kirby Lincolnshire, and his third wife Jane [Williamson], is said to have been of King's college, but if so was not on the foundation, and it seems certain that he was of Corpus Christi college when he took his degree of B.A. 1510, in which year he was appointed a fellow of Jesus college. He commenced M.A. 1514, and was one of the proctors of the university in 1515. He was admitted to the rectory of S. Peter Cheap London 16 Nov. 1529, on the presentation of cardinal Wolsey as commendatory of the abbey of S. Alban. He was one of the divines consulted by the convocation as to the legality of the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon, and also one of the delegates appointed by this university to determine that question in Feb. 1529-30. Soon afterwards we find him D.D., one of the king's chaplains, and canon of S. Stephen's Westminster. He was sent to France on an embassy in 1533, and was elected bishop of Ely 16 March 1533-4. He went again on an embassy to France in May 1535. Although he opposed the act of the six articles he was otherwise conformable to the measures of the court, and appears to have taken a part in the iniquitous proceedings against the aged countess of Salisbury. On the accession of Edward VI. he was sworn of the privy-council, and in November 1548 was appointed one of the royal commissioners for the visitation of this university. He was despatched on a special embassy to France in 1550, and was constituted lord-keeper of the great seal 22 Dec. 1551, being raised to the superior dignity of lord-chancellor 19 January following. In executing this important and responsible office he seems to have been little more than a tool in the hands of the duke of Northumberland. He affixed the great seal to the king's will, appointing the lady Jane Grey his successor, and in the first instance acknowledged her right; ultimately however he gave in his adhesion to Mary, to whom he surrendered the seal, and in whose measures he was so far acquiescent that he was permitted to retain his bishopric until his death, which took place at his episcopal seat at Somersham 10 May 1554. He was buried in Ely cathedral, where is a brass with his figure in his episcopal habit with the great seal, and whereon was formerly the following inscription:

> *Thomas Goodricus, annos plus minus viginti Ecclesie hujus Episcopus hoc loco sepultus est. Duobus Anglie illustrissimis Regibus, variis et Religionis et Reipublice muneribus pergratus fuit, fortis enim apud exteros Principes sepe Legatus; domi quidem cum Regi Edwardo ejus nominis Sexto aliquamdiu Consiliarius extitisset, Magnus tandem Anglie factus Cancellarius. Chariorne Principi propter singularem prudentiam, an amabilior populo propter integritatem et abstinentiam fuerit adjudicandum est perquam difficile. Obiit* 10 *die Maii Anno a Christo nato Milessimo [quingentissimo] quinquagesimo quarto.—Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos?*

He was one of the commissioners for reforming the ecclesiastical laws, revised the gospel of S. John for the bible of 1540, and was concerned in the compilation of The Institution of a Christian Man and the Book of Common Prayer. He was a prelate of a somewhat worldly character, with moderate abilities, was deficient in due firmness of character, and was generally considered as far from sincere. He was however ready to patronise merit, and although he was perhaps really well inclined towards the reformation he took good took care not to incur any serious risk in the maintenance of his principles. He repaired and adorned his episcopal palace at Ely, but alienated some of the revenues of the see. His portrait occurs in Holbein's picture of the grant of the charter to Bridewell hospital. Arms: A. on a fess G. between 2 lions passant S. a fleur-de-lis of the first between 2 crescents O.

Bentham's Ely, 189. Downes's Lives, p. xcv. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 293. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th edit. ii. 160. Sir E.

Brydges' Restituta, iii. 233. Ellis's Letters, (2) ii. 110, 114. Strype. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Burnet's Hist. Reform. Richardson's Godwin. Fuller's Worthies. Smith's Autogr. Granger. Chron. of Calais, 45. Greyfriars' Chron. 69, 73. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. i. 521. Rymer, xiv. 485, 486, 487, 527. Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. 198. Zurich Letters, iii. 72, 76, 444, 447, 675. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 206, 247, 264, 270, 468, 524. MS. Cole, i. 146. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 707.

EDMUND WEST, of Lincolnshire, B.A. 1535, M.A. 1538, was elected fellow of Pembroke hall 1540. He was steward to Dr. Ridley bishop of London, who collated him to the prebend of Mora in the church of S. Paul 24 Aug. 1551, and gave him the sinecure rectory of Fulham Middlesex 12 Oct. 1552. He afterwards fell off from the protestant religion and endeavoured to persuade the bishop to recant, which occasioned an admirable letter from him to West, who died of grief about May 1554.

Hawes and Loder's Framlingham, 227. Newcourt's Repert. i. 180, 608. Strype's Cranmer, 362, Append. n°. lxxxvi. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, 337, 391.

THOMAS HOWARD, eldest son of Thomas Howard, esq., afterwards successively a knight, lord Howard, earl of Surrey, and duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth [Tilney] his first wife, was born about 1473, and probably at Ashwelthorpe in Norfolk. He was installed K.G. 27 April 1510, commanded the vanguard at the great and decisive battle of Flodden-field 1513, and for his eminent services on that occasion was 1 Feb. 1513-14 created earl of Surrey, his father being at the same time made duke of Norfolk. He was constituted lord-lieutenant of Ireland 1520, lord-treasurer of England 1522, lord high-admiral 1523, succeeded to his father's dukedom 1524, and was constituted earl-marshal 28 May 1533. He and his eldest son Henry earl of Surrey were appointed high-stewards of this university 8 Sept. 1540, he being then also high-steward of the town of Cambridge. He had various extensive grants of lands from Henry VIII. for whom he fought both at sea and on land in France, in Ireland, in Scotland, and in the suppression of rebellion at home. He was also dispatched on several embassies of great importance. His eminent services to his country, advanced age, and exalted rank sufficed not however to protect him from the resentment of his ungrateful, suspicious, and irritable sovereign. He was arrested 12 Dec. 1546, attainted of treason by parliament on very frivolous grounds and in a most irregular manner, and but for the tyrant's opportune death would certainly have shared the fate of his illustrious son the earl of Surrey. The duke continued in confinement in the Tower till 3 Aug. 1553, when he was liberated by queen Mary herself and restored to his titles, dignities, and vast estates. Having suppressed Wyat's rebellion he retired to Kenninghall in Norfolk, where he ended his days 25 Aug. 1554, being more than eighty years of age. He was buried with much heraldic pomp at Framlingham 2nd October, the funeral being succeeded by a dinner on an enormous scale with an extensive dole to the poor. His obsequies were also celebrated with great solemnity at S. Mary Overies in Southwark on 5th October. In the church of Framlingham is a fine altar-tomb with the recumbent effigies of the duke and his first consort. There are several engravings of his portrait by Holbein. He married, 1. Anne daughter of Edward IV., by whom he had a son Thomas, and four other children all of whom died in infancy. 2. Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham. By this lady, with whom he lived for a time unhappily and from whom he was ultimately obliged to separate, he had Henry earl of Surrey, beheaded 1546-7, and whose eldest son Thomas succeeded to the dukedom; Thomas, afterwards viscount Bindon; and Mary, wife of Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset, natural son of Henry VIII.

Dugdale's Baronage. Collins' Peerage. Smith's Autogr. Ellis's Letters. Miss Wood's Letters. Strype. Burnet's Hist. of Ref. Machyn's Diary. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 75, 303. Surrey's Works, ed. Nott. Granger.

JOHN CROKE, son of Richard Croke, alias Le Blount, esq., of Easington Bucks, and Alicia his wife, was elected from Eton to King's college 1507, left the college whilst scholar and studied the law in the inner-temple. He was one of the six clerks in chancery 1522, and was appointed comptroller and supervisor of the hanaper 19 Sept. 1529, and clerk of the enrolments in chancery 11 Jan. 1534-5. Both these offices were granted him for his life. It would seem that in 1546 he was called to the degree

of serjeant-at-law. Certain it is that in the following year he was elected M.P. for Chippenham. He was made a master in chancery in Michaelmas term 1549, and dying 2 Sept. 1554 was buried at Chilton Bucks, in a chapel adjoining the chancel. On his monument are the following inscriptions:

1. *Sit gravis hic somnus tamen ipse resurgere sperat,*
Marmoreo clausus Crocus in hoc tumulo.
2. *Qui timent Dominum speraverunt in Dominum. Adjutor eorum et protector eorum est.*
3. *Here lyeth buried John Croke the Ealder, sumtyme one of the six Clerkys of the Kyngys Courte of the Chauncery, and afterward [one of] the Maisters of the said Chauncery, [which John] departed the second day of September, in the yere of oure Lorde God* MCCCCCLIIII.

By his will, dated 11 June 1554 and proved 18 Oct. 1555, he gave legacies to the poor of numerous parishes in Bucks, and to the fellowship of the six clerks. He wrote, 1. Ordinances upon the estate of the Chancery Courte 1554. Lansd. MS. 163. Printed in Sir A. Croke's Geneal. History. 2. Thirteen Psalms and the first chapter of Ecclesiastes, translated into English verse. Printed by the Percy society, Lond. 1844. He purchased a large estate at Chilton, where he built a good mansion, and he had various grants of monastery lands, including the priory of Studley. His wife, whom he survived, was Prudentia, third daughter of Richard Cave, esq., and sister of sir Ambrose Cave, by whom he had a son sir John Croke. Arms: G. on a fess between 6 martlets A. a crescent of the field.

Alumni Eton. 132. Sir A. Croke's Geneal. Hist. of Croke Family, i. 393, ii. 819, 821, 908.

JOHN PALSGRAVE, a native of London, received his elementary education there, and subsequently entered this university, where he is said to have taken the degree of B.A. He removed hence to Paris, where he took the degree of M.A. Having acquired a perfect knowledge of french he was chosen to instruct the princess Mary in that language, previously to her marriage with Louis XII. of France. He accompanied her to that country. Louis dying soon after his marriage Mary returned to England, and with her Palsgrave, who was appointed one of the king's chaplains, and 29 April 1514 was admitted to the prebend of Portpoole in the church of London. He also taught french to most of the young english noblemen. In 1531 he repaired to Oxford, and the next year was incorporated M.A. and took the degree of B.D. He was schoolmaster or latin tutor to Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond and Somerset, natural son of Henry VIII., being allowed three servants and an annual stipend of £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. On the 3rd of October 1533 he was collated to the church of S. Dunstan-in-the-East London. It seems that he also held the rectory of Asfordby Lincolnshire. His death took place before 12 Sept. 1554. He is author of 1. Lesclarcissement de la langue Francoyse. Lond. fo. 1530. One of the earliest attempts to explain in english the rules of french grammar. 2. The Comedye of Acolastus translated into our englysshe tongue, after suche maner as chylderne are taught in the grammer schole, fyrst worde for worde, as the latyne lyeth, and afterward accordynge to the sence and meanyng of the latin sentences, &c., &c. Lond. 4to. 1540. This work was originally written in latin by William Fullonius. 3. Annotationes verborum. 4. Annotationes participiorum. 5. Epistolae ad diversos.

Pits, 703. Bale, pars 1, p. 710. Herbert's Ames, 435, 470. Miss Wood's Letters, i. 180, 202. Biographia Dramatica. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 228. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Newcourt's Repert. i. 200. Le Neve's Fasti. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 48. Nichols' Mem. of D. of Richmond, xxiii, xxiv, xxvii, xxx. MS. Richardson, 13.

RICHARD SAMPSON, originally of Clement hostel but subsequently of Trinity hall, proceeded bachelor of civil law 1505, and having afterwards studied in that faculty here and at Paris and Sens for six years, was created doctor of civil law here 1513, and admitted an advocate 20 March 1514-5. He was one of Wolsey's household and his chaplain. On 7 May 1515 he was in commission with Tunstal, More, and others, for a commercial treaty with Burgundy, and on 1st October in the same year he, the earl of Worcester, lord Montjoy, and others were empowered to treat as to the custody of the city of Tournay. In 1516 he was made dean of S. Stephen's Westminster, dean of the chapel-royal, and one of the king's chaplains. On 12 Jan. 1516-7 he was constituted the king's proctor for Tournay and the territory of the same

and on 3rd February following was collated to the archdeaconry of Cornwall. On 23 April 1519 he became prebendary of South Newbold in the church of York, and in 1521 was incorporated at Oxford. We find him in attendance on the king at Newhall in Essex on 23 March 1521-2. In 1523 he was dispatched with sir Richard Jerningham as ambassador to the emperor, but during his absence was installed by proxy dean of Windsor 14 Nov. 1523. He returned from his embassy about the end of 1525. On 18 June 1526 he became vicar of Stepney Middlesex, and probably about the same time had the prebend of Chiswick in the church of S. Paul. He was collated 28 March 1527 to the prebend of Langford Ecclesia in the church of Lincoln, and 11 Jan. 1528-9 to the archdeaconry of Suffolk. At the end of 1529 he, and sir Nicholas Carew, were sent on an embassy to Rome. He was one of the doctors summoned to the parliament of 1530 touching the king's divorce, and signed the letter to the pope. He was admitted prebendary of Stotfold in the church of Lichfield 19 March 1532-3, and installed dean of that church 20 June 1533. His latin oration in favour of the king's supremacy was printed 1533, and by the king's command was circulated amongst foreigners. He also attested the king's appeal from the pope to a future general council 29 June 1533. He became rector of Hackney Middlesex 31 March 1534, when he resigned the vicarage of Stepney and prebend of Chiswick. He was collated to the treasurership of the church of Sarum 16 March 1534-5, and became bishop of Chichester in 1536, the royal assent to his election being signified 11th June. He was elected dean of S. Paul's 24 July 1536, at which period he resigned the deanery of Windsor. In 1538 he was in a commission against anabaptists, and took no inactive or reluctant part in the proceedings against John Lambert for heresy. In 1539 Hugh Latimer who had resigned the see of Worcester was committed to the custody of bishop Sampson, and so remained until the latter was himself sent to the Tower. When it was contemplated to convert the church of Westminster into a cathedral it was proposed to translate bishop Sampson to that see, but such translation did not take place. Indeed before the new see was created, bishop Sampson fell under the king's displeasure for holding correspondence with the court of Rome, and sending alms to one Abel a priest who was in prison for denying the royal supremacy. He was forced to give up his deanery of S. Paul's in 1540, and was sent to the Tower, from whence he was on his submission released in that or the following year. On 19 Feb. 1542-3 he was elected bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and soon afterwards became lord-president of Wales, from which office he was however removed about 1548. He was appointed a commissioner for settling the borders of Scotland 1551, but excused from service on account of his age and infirmity. He died at his episcopal seat Eccleshall Staffordshire, 25 Sept. 1554, and was buried in the north side of the altar of the parish church there, where was a brass plate thus inscribed:

Henrici Pendilion Epithaphium in
Mortem Reverendi Patris Richardi
Sampson Covent. & Lich. Episcopi.

Clausus in hoc tumulo Presul jacet inclitus ille
Sampson, qui tanto munere dignus erat.
Dignus erat certe terris, sed dignior alta
Sede poli, dignos suscipit illa quies
Nos tamen indignos tum sancto Presule quis non,
Esse videt, quis non vulnera nostra dolet?
Vulnera nostra dolens o Lector amice potenti
Pro Sampsone Deo fundito queso preces.

Bishop Sampson was author of 1. Oratio quo docet hortatur admonet omnes potissimum Anglos regiae dignitati cum primis ut obediant, &c. Lond. 4to. [1533]. 2. In L Psalmos priores Davidicos explanatio familiaris. Lond. fo. 1529. 3. Explanatio in L Psalmos sequentes. Lond. fo. 1548. 4. Explanatio in D. Pauli Epistolam ad Romanos atque in priorem ad Corinthos. Lond. 12mo. 1546. 5. Contra quasdam positiones Wiclevi, MS. 6. Aunswer or Declaracions in the presence of the King's Majestie against the sixt Reason or argument of John Lamberte, concerning the most holy and blessed Sacrament of the Aultre. In Strype's Cranmer. He also appears to have been the translator of the epistle to the Romans in the bishop's bible, and was one of the compilers of The Institution of a Christian man. John Cochlaeus, in his Antiqua et Insignis Epistola Nicolai Papæ I. Leips. 4to. 1536, has a short treatise, Defensio Johannis Episcopi Roffen. et Thomae

Mori adversus Richardum Samsonum. Arms: A. a cross flory G. between 4 escallops S.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 57. Coote's Civilians, 11. Newcourt's Repert. i. 47. Le Neve's Fasti. Richardson's Godwin. Fiddes's Wolsey, 64, 160, 161, 224, Collect. 131, 135, 139. Strype. State Papers Hen. 8. Burnet's Hist. of Ref. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Knight's Erasmus, 43. Rymer, xiii. 497, 518, 542, 580; xiv. 478, 570, 573, 577. MS. Parker, cvi. art. 61. Ellis's Letters, (1) i. 260, (3) i. 347, ii. 12, 20. Clive's Ludlow, 162, 292. Antiq. of Ch. of Lichfield, 48. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 482. MS. Harl. 295, 297. Parl. Hist. iii. 73. Hall's Chron. 838, 841. Dallaway's Chichester, 71. Trevelyan Papers, 152, 154. Hen. 8 Scheme of Bishoprics, 31—33. Archæologia, xvi. 181. Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex, i. 71. Herbert's Ames, 460, 578. Howard's Letters, 191.

JOHN TAYLOR, of Queens' college, took the degree of B.A. 1523-4, and was soon afterwards elected fellow. He was M.A. 1527, bursar of his college 1527-8-9, and one of the proctors of the university 1532. He was admitted to the rectory of S. Peter Cornhill London 14 April 1536, and elected master of S. John's college 4 July 1538, proceeding D.D. the same year. A sermon he preached on transubstantiation at his church in London occasioned John Lambert to give his reasons in writing against that doctrine, Taylor communicated this writing to Dr. Barnes, who took it to archbishop Cranmer, and Lambert was thereupon prosecuted and burnt for heresy. This inopportune result of what he had done sensibly afflicted Taylor, who was not merely an enemy to persecution but eventually became a convert to Lambert's opinions. In 1540 he was imprisoned for a short time under the act of the six articles. His government of S. John's was not felicitous. He was involved in continual disputes with the fellows. These occasioned a visitation by the bishop of Ely May 1543, and subsequently the formation of a new code of statutes for the government of the college. In 1544 Dr. Taylor was appointed dean of Lincoln. In 1546 the disputes in S. John's college not having subsided he resigned the mastership. The circumstances under which his resignation took place were such as to give rise to a statement that he had been expelled. In 1547 he was prolocutor of the convocation, wherein he strenuously asserted the lawfulness of the marriage of the clergy. On 16 March 1548-9 he was installed in the prebend of Coringham in his church of Lincoln. On 18 June 1552 he was appointed bishop of Lincoln. The king issued his significavit to the archbishop of Canterbury on the 21st of the same month, and he was consecrated at Croydon on the 26th. In the first parliament of queen Mary he took his seat in the house of lords, but withdrew as soon as the mass began to be celebrated. He was deprived of his see under a royal commission dated 15 March 1553-4. His death occurred at the seat of his friend sir Thomas Smith at Ankerwyke in Buckinghamshire, December 1554. This prelate, who was learned, eminently pious, and highly esteemed as a preacher, was one of the compilers of the book of Common Prayer. Arms: S. on a cheveron between 3 men's heads couped A. 3 columbines proper, on a chief O. a tau V. between 2 roses G.

Le Neve's Fasti. Strype. Richardson's Godwin. Downes's Lives, cxi. MS. Scarle. MS. Cole, xlix. 91, 251, lvii. 368. Aschami Epistolæ [6, 7] 77, 116, 203, 222. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 123—133, 280.

JOHN ROGERS, usually, but erroneously, said to have been a native of Lancashire, was the son of John Rogers of Deritend in Birmingham, and was born at that place about 1509. He was educated in Pembroke hall, and proceeded B.A. 1526. He subsequently became chaplain to the english merchants at Antwerp, and whilst residing at that place embraced protestant opinions and became intimate with Tyndal and Coverdale. In July 1537 he set forth abroad, but at what particular place is uncertain, and under the assumed name of THOMAS MATTHEWS, a translation into english of the holy bible. Rogers was the superintendent of the press. The Old Testament as far as the end of the second of Chronicles, and the whole of the New Testament are translated by Tyndal with an occasional variation only in the orthography. As regards the residue of the Old Testament, while Rogers may have taken advantage of Coverdale's translation he had evidently sat in judgment on every page, and Coverdale's method is not implicitly followed. It would appear that Rogers himself translated the Apocrypha. In the same year he married Adriana Pratt, alias de Weyden, and then or soon afterwards went to Wittemberg, where he acquired great proficiency

in the german language, and was ultimately superintendent of a church or congregation. Upon the accession of Edward VI. he returned to England and became celebrated as a very able and effective preacher. He had the rectory of S. Margaret Moses London, and the vicarage of S. Sepulchre's in the same city 10 May 1550, and became prebendary of Pancras in the church of S. Paul 24 Aug. 1551, about which time he resigned the rectory of S. Margaret Moses. He was also appointed by the dean and chapter of S. Paul's to read a divinity lecture in that church. During the reign of Edward VI. he was cited before the privy-council for having in a sermon at S. Paul's-cross inveighed against the sacrilegious designs and proceedings of some of the courtiers. On 6 Aug. 1553, being the Sunday following queen Mary's arrival in London, he preached at S. Paul's-cross and exhorted the people to constancy in the doctrines which he and others had taught in that place in the days of king Edward, and to beware of all pestilent popery idolatry and superstition. Being called to account for this sermon before the privy-council he made a stout witty and godly answer, and was dismissed. On the 16th August he again appeared before the privy-council, who ordered him, till commandment should be given to the contrary, to keep his house at S. Paul's without communication with any one but those of his own household. He was committed to Newgate 27 Jan. 1553-4, and continued there till January 1554-5, when he was thrice examined before Dr. Gardiner bishop of Winchester, the lord high-chancellor, who ultimately decreed him guilty of heretical pravity and execrable doctrine, and sentenced him as an obstinate and irreclaimable offender to be degraded from his orders and delivered over to the secular power. On the 4th February following he was burnt in Smithfield, being cheerful and constant to the last. He had in vain asked permission that his wife might visit him in prison, or that he might speak with her. On his way to the place of execution she with her eleven children, one of whom was at the breast, met him, but even this affecting sight did not shake his steady resolution, although at the last moment a pardon was offered if he would recant. He was the first of many who suffered death for their adherence to the protestant religion in the reign of queen Mary. Besides the beforementioned translation of the bible he is said to have been the author of 1. Historia a condito mundo. 2. Indices Bibliorum. 3. Conciones per annum. 4. In Evangelium Johannis. 5. Lectiones in Paulum lib. IV. 6. Letters. 7. Examinations before Stephen Gardiner. He also translated into english, homilies, common-places, and the commentary on Daniel, all by Melancthon; and Melancthon his waying and considering of the interim. The latter Lond. 8vo. 1548. Rogers's portrait has been engraved. Daniel, one of his sons, was employed on several embassies in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and there is good reason to believe that Richard Rogers, for many years minister of Wethersfield Essex, was also his son. Several families in England and America claim descent from the protomartyr of the reign of Mary, and annually observe the 4th of February in devout memory of their pious ancestor.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Ackerman's Camb. i. 71. Newcourt's Repert. i. 196, 404, 534. Anderson's Ann. of Eng. Bible, i. 519, 568—570, ii. 258, 282—293. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Middleton's Biog. Evan. i. 296. Fuller's Worthies. Machyn's Diary, 80, 81, 340. Haynes's State Papers, 170. Gough's General Index. Herbert's Ames, 544, 1564. Strype. Granger. Neal's Hist. of Puritans, i. 15, 21, 138. Burnet's Hist. of Ref. Brook's Lives of the Puritans, i. 7, 12, ii. 231, iii. 149. Greyfriars' Chron. 94. Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog. 4th ed. ii. 305. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 455. Baines's Lancash. i. 500. Gent. Mag. N. S. XXXV. 289. West Suffolk Archæological Papers, i. 228.

LAURENCE SAUNDERS, son of Thomas Saunders, esq., of Harrington Northamptonshire, and Margaret [Cave] his wife, was elected in 1538 from Eton to King's college, where he resided three years and took the degree of B.A. 1541. He was then apprenticed to sir William Chester an eminent London merchant, who observing his capacity and fondness for learning gave up his indentures, upon which he returned to Cambridge and applied himself to the study of the holy scriptures and the greek and hebrew languages. He proceeded M.A. 1544, and was, it is said, ultimately B.D. He was sometime divinity lecturer in the college of Fotheringay Northamptonshire, and married whilst he held that office. On the dissolution of the college

of Fotheringay he became reader in Lichfield cathedral, and subsequently rector of Church Langton Leicestershire. He had the prebend of Botevant in the church of York 27 Aug. 1552, and became rector of Allhallows Bread-street London 28 March 1553. Notwithstanding the change in the religion of the state he persisted in preaching protestant doctrines, and was thereupon apprehended and committed to prison where he lay fifteen months. At length he was tried and condemned for heresy at S. Mary Overies Southwark, 30 Jan. 1554-5. He was burnt to death at Coventry on the 8th of February, enduring his torments with great patience and fortitude. His wife survived him, and it appears that he had an infant son. Some of his letters and poems are extant. In the vestry of the church of Allhallows Bread-street is a monumental tablet, with painted winged boys, bearing emblems of faith and hope, inscribed:

In memory of the rev. Mr. Lawrence Sanders, M.A., rector of Allhallows, Bread-street, who, for sermons here preached in defence of the doctrines of the Reformation of the Church of England, from the corruption of the church of Rome, suffered martyrdom the third year of Queen Mary, being burnt at Coventry, Feb. 8, 1555.

Ex dono G. Druce.

His portrait used to hang up in the room in King's college which he had occupied whilst scholar. It has been engraved.

Alumni Eton. 157. Strype. Fox's Acts & Mon. Machyn's Diary, 81, 82. Newcourt's Repert. i. 246. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 374, 403, 410, 445, 482, 555, ii. 83, 175, 177, 179, 190, 192. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, 380, 391. Zurich Letters, iii. 171, 772. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Middleton's Biog. Evan. i. 304. Bonney's Fotheringay, 66. Sir A. Croke's Geneal. Hist. of Croke Family, i. tab. 22 MS. Cole, xiv. 21. Nichols's Leicestersh. ii. 666. Malcolm's Londin. Rediviv. ii. 17. Granger.

ROWLAND TAYLOR, born at Rothbury in Northumberland, studied here, and was ordained exorcist and acolyte at Norwich 20 Dec. 1528. He proceeded LL.B. 1530, became principal of Borden hostel about 1531, commenced LL.D. 1534, and was admitted an advocate 3 Nov. 1539. He became domestic chaplain to archbishop Cranmer, who conferred on him the rectory of Hadleigh Suffolk 1544. He was in a commission to inquire as to heretical pravity 12 April 1549, and in a similar commission 18 Jan. 1550-1. In May 1551 the king conferred on him the archdeaconry of Exeter, and appointed him one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral. He became a canon of Rochester probably about the same time. His name occurs in a commission to reform the ecclesiastical laws 22 Oct. 1551, and in a subsequent commission of the like nature. On 10 Jan. 1551-2 he was one of two persons appointed to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in the diocese of Worcester during a vacancy in that see. Shortly after the accession of queen Mary he was cited before Gardiner bishop of Winchester and lord-chancellor for holding heretical opinions, and endeavouring to prevent the performance of mass in his church by an intruding priest. He boldly defended his conduct, vindicated the marriage of priests, denied transubstantiation, and upbraided Gardiner in no measured terms with tergiversation. He was sent to the king's bench prison and remained there above a year, during which he was frequently examined but remained stedfast. At length in January 1554-5 he was tried before bishop Gardiner and other prelates at S. Mary Overies Southwark. He justified his opinions with great courage and ability, was condemned to death, degraded from his orders, and burnt at Aldham common near Hadleigh on the 8th of February. The spot is marked by a stone inscribed:

1555.
D. Tayler. in Defending. that was good
At this Plas Left
his Blode.

Near this a neat monument was erected in 1818, with the following inscription by Dr. Hay Drummond, then rector of Hadleigh:

This is the victory which overcometh the world, even our Faith. 1 JOHN v. 4.

Mark this rude stone, where Taylor dauntless stood,
Where Zeal infuriate drank the Martyr's blood;
Hadleigh! that day, how many a tearful eye
Saw the lov'd Pastor dragg'd a Victim by;
Still scattering gifts and blessings as he past,
"To the blind pair" his farewell alms were cast;
His clinging flock e'en here around him pray'd,
"As thou hast aided us, be God thine aid."
Nor taunts, nor bribes of mitre, rank, nor stake,
Nor blows, nor flames, his heart of firmness shake
Serene—his folded hands, his upward eyes,
Like holy Stephen's, seek the op'ning skies;
There fix'd in rapture, his prophetic sight

Views Truth dawn clear on England's bigot night.
Triumphant Saint! he bow'd and kiss'd the rod,
And soar'd on Seraph-wing to meet his God.

He is also commemorated by a brass plate in Hadleigh church with the following inscription:

Gloria in altissimis Deo.

Of Rowland Taillor's fame I shewe
An excellent devyne
And Doctor of the civill lawe
A preacher rare and fyne.

Kinge Henry and Kinge Edward's dayes
Preacher and Parson here
That gavé to God contÿnuall prayse
And kept his flocke in feare.

And for the truthe condempned to die
He was in fierye flame
Where he received pacyentlie
The torment of the same.

And strongely suffred to thende
Whiche made the standers by
Reioice in God to see their frende
And pastor so to Dye.

Oh Taillor were thie myghtie fame
Uprightly here inrolde
Thie deedes deserve that thie good name
Were siphered here in gold.

Obiit Anno dni. 1555.

Dr. Taylor is described as a great scholar, a painful preacher, charitable to the poor, of a comely countenance and proper person (but inclining to corpulency), and cheerful behaviour. He indulged his natural vein of facetiousness not only during his trial but immediately preceding the awful scene which closed his life. Several of his letters are extant. He was married and had nine children. His widow remarried one Wright a minister. One of his sons was named Thomas, and Ann one of his daughters married William Palmer fellow of Pembroke hall and chancellor of the church of York.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Strype. Rymer, xv. 181, 250. Coote's Civilians, 35. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Middleton's Biog. Evan. i. 330. Fuller's Worthies. Hist. of York, ii. 324. Suffolk Garland, 251. Hone's Every-Day Book, ii. 211. Le Neve's Fasti. Gent. Mag. lxxxviii. (2) 390, lxxxix. (1) 248. MS. Baker, vi. 209, 210. Brook's Lives of the Puritans, i. 12.

REGINALD BAYNBRIGG, born at Middleton in Westmorland, B.A. 1506, and M.A. 1509, was proctor of the university 1517. He was instituted to the rectory of Downham Essex 27 June 1525, and to the rectory of Stambourne in the same county 1 Dec. 1526. In the latter year he proceeded B.D., and about the same time was elected master of Catharine hall, being instituted in exchange for the rectory of Downham to the vicarage of Bricklesea Essex 19 May 1530. He resigned the rectory of Stambourne 1532, and was instituted to the vicarage of Steeple Bumsted Essex 13 March 1532-3. We find him holding a prebend in the church of Wells in 1537, and 11 Jan. 1537-8 he was instituted to the rectory of Great Oakley Essex. He died about Feb. 1554-5.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 210. Parker's Scel. Cantab. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 94, 95, 112, 221, 445, 541.

JOHN CLERKE, M.A. of this university, proceeded thence to Cardinal's college Oxford, in which university he was incorporated 1525. He was soon afterwards imprisoned there for heresy. It has not been found practicable to trace his subsequent history, as there were several of his contemporaries of the same name. It is probable that he is the person who in May 1551 had the royal licence to hold for his life a prebend in the church of Wells, and also to marry, and who died possessed of the prebend of S. Decuman in that church 1554.

Strype. Wood's Ath. Oxon. 672. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 196.

THOMAS SWINERTON, a native of Staffordshire, was educated partly at Oxford and partly at this university. He took holy orders and embraced the doctrines of Luther. Under the assumed name of John Roberts he preached protestant opinions in several places, particularly Ipswich and Sandwich. On the accession of queen Mary he fled abroad, and died in 1554 at Emden in East Friesland. He wrote 1. A muster of schismatic bishops, otherwise naming themselves popes. 8vo. 2. The plots of papists. 3. De tropis scripturarum. He also translated The life of Hildebrande called Gregory VII., written by Card. Benno. Lond. 8vo. 1533 and again without date; and The life of Henry the IVth. emperor of Rome and Almayne. 8vo. Perhaps he is the person who under the name of Roberts graduated here, B.A. 1515 and M.A. 1519.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 701. Bale, xi. 99. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 75. Herbert's Ames, 483, 489. MS. Richardson, 23.

EDMUND BOVINGTON, a native of Burnham Bucks, was elected from Eton to King's college 1530, commenced M.A. 1538, and proceeded B.D. 1551. He was rector of Kingston Cambridgeshire, and afterwards conduct of King's college. When he died does not appear, but he was buried in the college chapel. He gave two cups to the college. He has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer 1550.

Alumni Eton. 147.

WILLIAM CLAYBURGH, B.A. 1527, M.A. 1530, B.D. 1545, and D.D. 1549, was on 22 September in the latter year admitted to the prebend of Ampleforth in the church of York, which he vacated 1554. He must not be confounded with another person of the same name who was LL.D. and archdeacon of Worcester, and who died in or about 1534.

Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 169.

RICHARD PALLADY, elected from Eton to King's college 1533, does not appear to have taken a degree. He became overseer or clerk of the works to the duke of Somerset for the palace erected by him in the Strand. In 2 Edw. 6, conjointly with Francis Foxhal, he purchased of the crown for £1522. 16*s*. 3*d*. the chantry of Aston near Birmingham, the manor of Ington Warwickshire, &c. In October 1549 he was, with other servants and friends of the duke of Somerset, committed to the Tower whence he was liberated 25 Jan. 1549-50, on entering into his recognizance in 1,000 marks to be forthcoming before the lords of the council, upon reasonable warning, to answer to such things as should be objected to him. We find him living in 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, at which time he was involved in litigation respecting the tithes of Wharton in Lancashire, of which he had a lease from the dean and chapter of Worcester. His wife's name was Anne. Somerset-house in the Strand seems to have been the first large building in England in which the italian style of architecture was extensively employed. Horace Walpole, admitting that he knew nothing on the subject, boldly conjectured that it was designed by John of Padua; it is however much more probable that Richard Pallady is entitled to the credit of being the architect, as in those days overseer and clerk of the works were the terms generally employed to designate an architect. The similarity of this person's surname to that of a great italian architect his contemporary is curious.

Alumni Eton. 154. Strype, Mem. ii. Append. p. 92. Strype's Life of Sir T. Smith, 42. Tytler's Edw. 6 and Mary, i. 272, 275. Ducatus Lancastriæ, i. 269, 298, 302. Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 7.

ROBERT FERRAR was born at Ewood in Midgley within the parish of Halifax Yorkshire, and at an early age became a canon-regular of the order of S. Augustine. Part of his education was received in this university. In 1526 however we find him studying at S. Mary's college, a house of his order in Oxford, where he proceeded B.D. 1533. During his residence in that university he was supplied with Lutheran books by Thomas Gerard, curate of Allhallows Honey-lane London. The perusal of these caused him to change his views on various religious matters, and he obtained the appointment of chaplain to archbishop Cranmer. In 1535 he accompanied William Barlow, afterwards bishop of Chichester, in an embassy to Scotland. He was prior of S. Oswald's at Nostel in Yorkshire, but the date of his election does not appear. He also held the annexed prebend of Bramham in the church of York, which in 1540 he surrendered with his priory into the hands of the king, being allowed a pension of £80. per annum. In 1545 he was appointed bishop of Sodor-and-Man, though whether he were consecrated is doubtful. Through the influence of the duke of Somerset to whom he was chaplain he was in 1548 nominated to the bishopric of S. David's, by the king's letters-patent in pursuance of the provisions of an act then recently passed. On the fall of the lord-protector in 1549 fifty-six articles were drawn up, accusing the bishop, amongst some very ridiculous charges, of having abused his authority and maintained superstition. He was accordingly confined in London during the remainder of the reign of Edward VI. On 16 March 1553-4 he was deprived of his bishopric for being married. Subsequently he was cited before bishop Gardiner and other commissioners for eccle-

siastical affairs. After several examinations he was adjudged guilty of heresy, and condemned to be burnt. The sentence was carried into execution on the south side of the market-cross at Caermarthen 30 March 1555. In 1847 a monument to his memory was erected in Halifax church by public subscription. It is inscribed as follows:

In memory of the holy Bishop and Martyr Robert Ferrar, who was born at Ewood in Midgley in the Parish of Halifax, in the reign of King Henry the seventh.

Not less distinguished by piety, learning, and zeal, than by integrity, firmness, and courage, he was preferred under King Henry the Eighth to the Priory of S. Oswald's, at Nostel, and under King Edward the Sixth to the see of S. David's.

In the same reign, for resisting the spoliation of the Church, he suffered persecution and imprisonment, and under Queen Mary, for rejecting doctrines not taught by the Apostles, he endured the martyrdom of fire at Caermarthen Cross, 30*th March,* 1555, *forgiving his enemies and glorifying his Lord and Redeemer.*

"If I stir through the pains of my burning, believe not the doctrine I have taught." His words on being chained to the stake.

Bishop Ferrar is said to have burnt all the records relating to the see of S. David's. He was married and left a son named Samuel, and a daughter who became wife of Lewis Williams, rector of Narberth Pembrokeshire.

Le Neve's Fasti. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 91. Granger, i. 198. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 759. Richardson's Godwin. Gent. Mag. lxi. 605, N. S. xxix. 245. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 378. Gough's Gen. Index. Jones & Freeman's S. David's, 330, 331. Strype. Fox's Acts & Mon.

JOHN HULLIER, elected from Eton to King's college 1538, left that college whilst scholar, but was subsequently made conduct of the college and became vicar of Babraham in Cambridgeshire and preacher at King's Lynn. He was condemned for heresy and burnt to death at Jesus-green Cambridge 16 April 1555. He was constant and joyful to the last.

Alumni Eton. 157. Fox's Acts & Mon. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 103. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 543.

GEORGE MARSH, born at Dean in Lancashire, had a good education in a grammar-school, and then followed the occupation of a farmer and married. His wife dying, he gave up his farm and came to this university, and having followed his studies closely, took orders, commencing M.A. here 1542. He was curate to Laurence Saunders and acquired reputation as a preacher. He was condemned for heresy and burnt at Chester 24 April 1555, his sufferings being augmented by a barrel of pitch placed over his head.

Fuller's Worthies. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, 236. Prayers, Eliz. 373.

ROGER HUTCHINSON, son of William Hutchinson, although said to be a native of Hertfordshire was more probably born in one of the northern counties. He was educated at S. John's college, proceeded B.A. 1540-1, was elected fellow 1542-3, commenced M.A. 1544, and was chosen a senior fellow of his college 28 March 1547. In October that year he and Thomas Lever maintained a disputation in the college against the mass. He with others ineffectually endeavoured to convince Joan Bocher, otherwise called Joan of Kent, of the error of her opinions. He was appointed fellow of Eton college 1550, but was in the reign of queen Mary deprived of his fellowship for being married. He died about May 1555, his will dated 23rd May being proved 18th June in that year. Therein he mentions his wife Agnes, and his children Thomas, Anne, and Elizabeth, also his leases of S. Helen's, and the advowson of Rickmansworth Hertfordshire. He was of a hasty temper but had many virtues, was strict in his life, had profound understanding, and was very learned. His works are 1. The Image of God or Laieman's booke, London, 8vo. 1550, 1560, 1580. 2. A faithful Declaration of Christes holy supper, comprehended in three Sermons preached at Eton college. Lond. 8vo. 1560, 1573. 3. Two Sermons on oppression, affliction, and patience. The foregoing are included in a collection of his works edited for the Parker Society by John Bruce, esq., F.S.A., Camb. 8vo. 1842.

Memoir by Bruce, prefixed to Parker Society's edition of his Works. Fuller's Worthies. Bale. Strype. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 625, 632, 655, 669. Aschami Epistolæ, 116, 287, 355. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 337, 343. MS. Richardson, 336.

JOHN CARDMAKER, alias TAYLOR, born at Exeter, became an Observant friar, and after studying logic,

philosophy, and divinity at Oxford and Cambridge, supplicated the former university in 1532 for the degree of B.D., to which it would appear he was admitted. About 1535 he became famous for his free preaching against the power of the pope. He was admitted to the vicarage of S. Bride's London 21 Nov. 1543, became chancellor of the church of Wells 1547, and about the same time reader of S. Paul's cathedral where he lectured three times a-week. His lectures were very offensive to the roman catholic party. They abused him to his face, and with their knives cut and hacked his gown. He resigned S. Bride's 1551. When the Marian persecution began he endeavoured to get beyond sea, but was intercepted in a merchant's habit November 1554, and committed to the Fleet, whence he was removed to Bread-street compter. He was convened before bishop Gardiner and other prelates at S. Mary's Overies Southwark, 28 Jan. 1554-5. To prolong his life a short time he feigned submission, but ultimately avowed his opinions with courage and decision. He was thereupon convicted of heresy, deprived of his chancellorship, and burnt to death at Smithfield 30 May 1555. He was author of various controversial writings, especially letters in reply to Dr. Martin on the subject of transubstantiation. All these are lost. He married a widow and had a daughter.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Strype. Gough's Gen. Index. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, i. 373. Greyfriars' Chron. 56, 57, 63, 64. Newcourt's Repert. i. 317. Machyn's Diary, 75, 88. Wood's Ath. Oxon. 683. Prince's Worthies of Devon, 155.

LEONARD POLLARD, of Nottinghamshire, B.A. 1543-4, was admitted a fellow of Peterhouse 2 March 1546, commenced M.A. 1547, and was vicar of S. Mary-the-Less Cambridge. In the disputation before the royal commissioners for the visitation of the university, in June 1549, he maintained that the Lord's supper was an oblation and sacrifice. On 11 Sept. 1551 he became a canon of Worcester. He also held the rectory of Ripple Worcestershire. We find him preaching at S. Michael's Cambridge in favour of purgatory 6 Nov. 1553, and on 23 December following he became a canon of Peterborough. He was admitted a senior fellow of S. John's college 1554, and resigned his canonry of Peterborough 30 June 1555, soon after which time he appears to have died. He was author of Five Homilies, edited and corrected by bishop Bonner. Lond. 4to. 1556. It is said, but apparently without foundation, that he was a canon of Westminster.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames. 716, 1798. Le Neve's Fasti. Strype. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 28, 31. MS. Cole, xlix. 344.

JOHN BRADFORD was born in or about 1510 in the parish of Manchester, and according to tradition in the chapelry of Blackley. He was educated in the free grammar-school of Manchester, and in after life gratefully recognised the care which had been there bestowed upon him. He entered the service of sir John Harrington of Exton Rutlandshire, and was employed by him in various confidential matters, and particularly in the capacity of deputy-paymaster of the army during the siege of Montreuil 1544. On 8 April 1547 he was admitted a member of the Inner Temple, intending to study the canon law. By the exhortations of a fellow-student there, Thomas Sampson, ultimately dean of Christchurch Oxford, he was induced to direct his attention to the study of divinity; he became a man of marked and decided piety, sold his chains, rings, brooches, and jewels of gold, and bestowed the price on the poor and sick. About this period, acting under the influence of true religion and being particularly moved by a sermon of bishop Latimer, he made restitution of a considerable sum of money of which he had defrauded the crown in his accounts when he was in the service of sir John Harrington. In May 1548 he published translations from Artopœus and S. Chrysostom with prefaces by himself, and in or about August following proceeded to Catharine hall, and so successfully prosecuted his studies there, that on 19 Oct. 1549 the senate by special grace conferred on him the degree of M.A. In this grace he is described as one of mature age and approved life, who had for eight years studied in polite literature and the arts and diligently perused the holy scriptures. An oft-repeated statement that Bradford was of Queens' college appears to be erroneous. Soon after he had taken the degree of M.A. he was elected a fellow of

Pembroke hall, the master thereof being Dr. Nicholas Ridley bishop of Rochester and afterwards of London. Bradford tells us that his fellowship was worth £7. a-year, for that he was allowed eighteen-pence per week, and as good as thirty-three shillings and fourpence a-year in money, besides his chamber, launder, barber, &c., and that he was bound to nothing but once or twice a-year to keep a problem. Whilst at Pembroke hall he had for his pupil John Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. At this period he formed a friendship with Martin Bucer whom he accompanied to Oxford in July 1550. On 10 August following he was ordained deacon at Fulham, by Dr. Ridley bishop of London, who gave him a licence to preach, made him one of his chaplains, lodged him in his own house, and was affectionately attached to him, giving him 24 Aug. 1551 the prebend of Kentish town in the church of S. Paul. At the close of the same year he was appointed one of the king's six chaplains in ordinary. Of these chaplains two were to be present at court, whilst four were employed in preaching in various places throughout the country. We find Bradford preaching in London and at Saffron Walden, as also at the following places in Lancashire and Cheshire: Manchester, Ashton-under-line, Bolton, Bury, Wigan, Liverpool, Mottram, Stockport, Wilmsley, Eccles, Prestwich, Middleton, Radcliffe, and Chester. He was a powerful and popular exponent of God's word, and became the means of turning many to righteousness. Fox observes of him, "Sharply he opened and reproved sin, sweetly he preached Christ crucified, pithily he impugned heresies and errors, earnestly he persuaded to a godly life." Bishop Ridley, writing to sir John Gate and sir William Cecil 18 Nov. 1552, speaks of "Master Bradford, whom in my conscience I judge more worthy to be a bishop, than many of us that be bishops already to be a parish priest." On the morning of Sunday 13 Aug. 1553, being shortly after queen Mary was settled on the throne, Gilbert Bourne, rector of High Ongar in Essex and soon afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, preached at S. Paul's-cross, and spoke vehemently in defence of bishop Bonner, and against the late king and bishop Ridley. This highly incensed the populace. A dagger was thrown at Bourne, and he would in all probability have been torn to pieces but for the humane and courageous interposition of Bradford, aided by John Rogers vicar of S. Sepulchre's. By their means Bourne was conveyed safely away into S. Paul's school. Bradford preached in the afternoon of the same day at S. Mary-le-Bow, and sharply rebuked the people for their outrageous conduct in the morning towards Bourne. The privy-council, which was sitting at the Tower where the queen was residing, took immediate alarm at the disturbance which had occurred at S. Paul's-cross. Bradford was convened before them as a seditious preacher. He appeared on the 16th and was committed to close custody. Whilst in confinement in the Tower he composed his treatise on the hurt of hearing mass. In the spring of 1554 he was removed from the Tower to the king's-bench prison. On more than one occasion the keeper of the prison allowed him to go at large on his parole. In January 1554-5 he was thrice examined on a charge of heresy before Dr. Gardiner bishop of Winchester and lord-chancellor, Dr. Bonner bishop of London, and other ecclesiastical commissioners, by whom on the 30th he was condemned to death as an obstinate heretic. After his condemnation he composed his treatises against the fear of death, and on the restoration of all things. Strenuous efforts were made to induce him to recant. He was visited by, amongst other divines, archbishop Heath, Day bishop of Chichester, doctors Harding, Harpsfield, Pendleton, and Weston, Alphonsus a Castro afterwards archbishop of Compostella, and Bartholomew Carranza confessor to king Philip and subsequently archbishop of Toledo. Bradford however continued stedfast in the principles of the reformation, and on 1 July 1555 was burnt at Smithfield. He met his fate with great composure and devotion, earnestly exhorting the people to repent and to beware of idolatry. His last words were, "Strait is the way and narrow is the gate that leadeth to eternal salvation, and few there be that find it." He is described as a tall slender man, of a faint sanguine colour, with an amber beard, and we are told that he was a light sleeper, very abstemious, of a contemplative turn,

and a diligent student. He combined learning with judgment, elocution, sweetness of temper, and profound devotion towards God. Even after making due allowance for the circumstance that he is himself the narrator of his examinations before the ecclesiastical commissioners, and of his discussions with the parties who visited him in prison, it must be acknowledged that he displayed considerable readiness, talent, and sagacity, both in repelling the charges brought against him, and in confuting the arguments of those who endeavoured to convince him that his opinions were erroneous. His works, which are highly esteemed, excellently pourtray the Christian character and the life of God within the soul. He was wont to exclaim when he saw malefactors taken to the place of execution, "But for the grace of God there goes John Bradford." Amongst his intimate friends, besides those who have been already named, may be mentioned archbishop Cranmer, bishops Latimer and Ferrar, Matthew Parker afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, Edwin Sandys afterwards archbishop of York, John Philpot, Dr. Rowland Taylor, Laurence Saunders, sir William Fitzwilliam, lord Francis Russell afterwards earl of Bedford, sir James Hales, Elizabeth lady Vane, Augustine Bernhere, Thomas Lever, Pietro Bizzarro, and Bernardine Ochinus. His mother, whose name does not appear, survived him. He wrote her an affectionate and pathetic farewell letter from prison 24 June 1555. There are portraits of Bradford in the Chetham library at Manchester and in the hall of Pembroke hall. Both have been engraved. The following is a list of his writings: 1. The divisyon of the places of the lawe and of the gospell, gathered owt of the hooly scriptures, by Petrum Artopoeum: wher unto is added two orations of praying to God made by S. John Chrisostome, no lesse necessary then lerned, Translated into English. London, 8vo. 1548. 2. A Godlye treatise of Prayer [by Melancthon], translated into Englishe. London, 8vo. n. d. 3. Two notable Sermons, the one of Repentance, and the other of the Lordes Supper. London, 1574. 4. Godlie meditations upon the Lordes Prayer, the beleefe, and ten commandementes, with other comfortable meditations, praiers and exercises. Whereunto is annexed a defence of the doctrine of God's eternal election and predestination. London, 1562. 5. A Godlye Medytacyon. London, 1559. 6. Meditations. From his autograph in a copy of Tyndal's New Testament. 7. Meditations and Prayers. From MSS. in Emmanuel college and other sources. 8. Five Treatises, namely i. The old man and the new. ii. The flesh and the spirit. iii. Defence of Election. iv. Against the fear of death. v. The restoration of all things. 9. Ten Declarations and Addresses. 10. An Exhortation to the Brethren in England, and Four Farewells to London, Cambridge, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Walden. 11. All the examinacions of the constante martir of God, M. John Bradforde, before the Lord Chauncellour B. of Winchester, the B. of London & other commissioners: whereunto ar annexed his private talk & conflictes in prison after his condemnacion, with the Archbishop of York, the B. of Chichester, Alfonsus, and king Philips confessour, two Spanish freers, and sundry others. With his modest learned and godly answeres. London, 1561. 12. Letters. 13. Meditation on the passion of our Saviour Jesus Christ. Prayer on the Ten Commandments. Fragment on S. John's Gospel. From MSS. in Emmanuel college library. 14. Confutation of four Romish doctrines. 15. The hurte of hering Masse. London, n. d. 16. Sweete meditations of the kingdom of Christ, of live everlasting, and of the blessed state and felicitie of the same. London, n. d. 17. The complaint of verity. [A poem printed with other things 1559.] A good edition of all Bradford's works edited for the Parker Society, by the Rev. Aubrey Townsend, B.D., of Trinity college Dublin, and curate of S. Michael's Bath, was printed at Cambridge, 2 vols. 8vo. 1848 and 1853.

Lives, by Stevens, Hone, & Townsend. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Strype. Fox's Acts & Mon. Middleton's Biog. Evan. i. 352. Lupton's Mod. Prot. Divines, 229. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Granger, i. 200. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Abel Redivivus, 179. Machyn's Diary, 41, 81, 90, 332. Greyfriars' Chronicle, 83. Baines's Lancash. ii. 243. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 172. MS. Richardson, 252. Hist. of Manchester College, i. 69, 75, iii. 115, 180. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. Notes & Queries, ix. 449, (2) i. 125.

ROBERT GLOVER, elected from Eton to King's college 1533, became

B.A. 1538, and M.A. 1541. Afterwards he lived in retirement in Leicestershire and Warwickshire. A warrant to apprehend his elder brother John for heresy was issued, and he getting out of the way, Robert, who lay sick in bed, was apprehended, and on being examined before Baynes bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, boldly avowed protestant opinions. He was therefore condemned for heresy and burnt at Coventry 19 Sept. 1555. Several of his letters are extant. By his wife Mary, who was a niece of bishop Latimer, and who survived till 1594, he had a son named Hugh who ultimately succeeded to the family estates. In or about 1842, a neat tablet with the subjoined inscription was erected by subscription in the church of Mancetter in Warwickshire:

To the Sacred Memory of Robert Glover, Martyr: A Gentleman whose family, for more than a century, resided in the Manor-house of Mancetter, and possessed extensive property in this Parish. But above all, this pious Family were rich in Grace, and in the Knowledge and Love of Christ; and were well known for their devotedness to the protestant faith, when nothing awaited the profession of it but bonds, imprisonment, and death. What Persecutions befel his brothers John and William cannot be here recorded. Robert alone was called to endure the sufferings and to receive the Crown of martyrdom; and was burnt at Coventry, A.D. *1555. For some days before his execution, this faithful witness for Christ was in great heaviness, fearing that the Lord had forsaken him; but the Promise, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee," was so fulfilled to him, that, as he drew near to the stake, he was on a sudden so mightily replenished with holy comfort and heavenly joy, that, clapping his hands, he exclaimed to a Christian Friend, "He is come—he is come," whose coming gave him "the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."*

"The noble army of martyrs praise thee. Thou art the king of glory, O Christ."

In an inquisition taken after his death he is described as late of Newhouse-grange in the county of Leicester.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Dugdale's Warwicksh. 759. Alumni Eton. 154. Tenth Rep. D. K. of Records. Append. ii. 216. Richings' Narrative of the Persecutions of Robt. Glover & Mrs. Lewis.

HUGH LATIMER, the only, or only surviving, son of Hugh Latimer of Thurcaston Leicestershire, was born at that place. He has left the following curious notices of his father: "My father was a yeoman and had no lands of his own, only he had a farm of three or four pound by year at the uttermost, and hereupon he tilled so much as kept half a dozen men. He had walk for a hundred sheep: and my mother milked thirty kine. He was able and did find the king a harness with himself and his horse, while he came to the place that he should receive the king's wages. I can remember that I buckled his harness when he went unto Blackheath-field. He kept me to school .... He married my sisters with five pound or twenty nobles apiece: so that he brought them up in godliness and fear of God. He kept hospitality for his poor neighbours, and some alms he gave to the poor." "In my time my poor father was as diligent to teach me to shoot as to learn me any other thing, and so I think other men did their children: he taught me how to draw, how to lay my body in my bow, and not to draw with strength of arms, as other nations do, but with strength of the body. I had my bows bought me according to my age and strength; as I increased in them so my bows were made bigger and bigger." As to the time of his birth, it has we think been satisfactorily established to have been 1490 or 1491. The fact is not unimportant, since it shews that the opinion generally entertained that he was more than eighty years old at the time of his death is altogether erroneous. His parents seeing his ready prompt and sharp wit purposed to train him up in erudition and knowledge of good literature, and he so profited in the common grammar-schools of his country, that at the age of fourteen he was sent to this university. It has been said that he was of Christ's college; this is however very doubtful. About Candlemas 1509-10, being still an undergraduate, he was elected a fellow of Clare hall. He proceeded B.A. 1510-11, and commenced M.A. 1514. He took orders at Lincoln, was in 1523 constituted one of the preachers of the university, and in 1524 proceeded B.D., making on the occasion an oration against Philip Melancthon and his opinions. He was also appointed cross-bearer of the university, being remarkable for sanctity of life and studious habits. He was a fervent and zealous son of the church, and at this period altogether opposed to Lutheran doctrines. When ill he often wished he were a friar, feeling assured that in that

case he should be certain to escape damnation. He was accustomed to go into the sophister schools, and eloquently dissuade the youth there assembled from the newfangled study of the scriptures and exhort them to read the school divines. We find that by a deed dated 28 August 1524 certain lands were conveyed to him and others in order amongst other things to find a priest to celebrate in Clare hall for the soul of one John a Bolton. A decided change in his religious opinions soon afterwards occurred, occasioned by the divinity lectures of George Stafford of Pembroke hall, and the conversation of Thomas Bilney of Trinity hall. Latimer and Bilney used often to walk and confer together in the fields of Cambridge, and the particular place was long afterwards known as the Heretics' hill. They employed themselves also in visiting and comforting the sick and the prisoners in the tolbooth and castle. Latimer soon became very noted as an able and powerful preacher. Becon who heard him says, "none except the stiff-necked and uncircumcised went away from his preaching without being affected with high detestation of sin and moved unto all godliness and virtue." Another relates that numbers in the university were brought by his instrumentality from will-works as pilgrimages and setting up of candles unto the works commanded expressly in the scriptures, and to the reading and study of God's word. The doctors and friars became alarmed, and ultimately induced Dr. West the bishop of Ely to prohibit Latimer from preaching any more in Cambridge. He however obtained leave to preach in the church of the Augustinian friars which was exempt from the bishop's jurisdiction. To explain in some degree bishop West's hostility, it must be stated that he on one occasion came suddenly into church whilst Latimer was preaching, whereupon Latimer promptly changed his theme and discoursed on Christ as an example to all bishops. After the sermon the bishop asked him to preach against Martin Luther and his doctrine. Latimer replied that he and all in the university were forbidden to read Luther's works, and that he could not possibly refute doctrines with which he was altogether unacquainted. The bishop said, "Well, Mr. Latimer, I perceive you somewhat smell of the pan; you will repent this gear one day." A complaint was subsequently made to cardinal Wolsey the pope's legate, by Mr. Tirrell fellow of King's hall and others, that Latimer preached seditious doctrine and infected the youth of the university with Luther's opinions. In consequence of this complaint he was summoned to York-place in London, to give an account of himself and his teaching. The cardinal considering that the charges against him were personal and frivolous, and finding him well read in the fathers and the schoolmen, dismissed him with a gentle admonition, and gave him a licence empowering him to preach throughout all England. In Advent 1529 Latimer preached at S. Edward's and the church of the Augustinian friars. He quaintly conformed his discourse to the playing at cards, making the heart triumph, and exhorting his hearers to serve God in sincerity and truth and in works of mercy, rather than in offerings in the church, setting up candles, gilding, painting, and building of churches, giving of ornaments, and going on pilgrimages. These sermons were answered by Dr. Buckenham prior of the Dominicans, who preached at S. Edward's in the beginning of January 1529-30, and whose sermon, in imitation of Latimer's, contained repeated allusions to dice. On the following Sunday Latimer somewhat sarcastically replied to Buckenham. Dr. John Venetus, a learned foreigner, undertook the defence of the church against Latimer, as did bishop West, who preached at Barnwell priory. Latimer was also attacked by many others, and especially by Baynes, afterwards bishop of Lichfield, Briganden, and Grenewood, all three being bachelors of divinity of S. John's college. The king interposed, and Dr. Buckmaster the vicechancellor, at the instance of Fox the royal almoner and provost of King's college, convened all parties before him, and with some trouble put an end to the disputes between them, Latimer having as it seems satisfactorily answered all the accusations brought against him. In Feb. 1529-30 Latimer was one of the delegates appointed by the senate to make a determination concerning the validity of the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon. The decree of the senate on

this subject was presented to the king at Windsor on the second Sunday in Lent. On that day Latimer preached before his majesty who highly praised his sermon. In May 1530 Latimer was one of the twelve best learned men in divinity within this university, who in obedience to a letter from the king were sent to London to meet a like number of divines from Oxford, in order to give their advice and judgment concerning certain printed books alleged to contain erroneous doctrines. The result of the consultation of these divines was an instrument on which was founded a proclamation inhibiting all english books containing or tending to any matter of scripture. It would seem that Latimer did not concur in this proceeding, and on 1 Dec. in the same year he addressed a very able and eloquent letter to the king, urging in strong terms the restoration of the free liberty of reading the holy scriptures. At this period Latimer preached frequently in London. He was made chaplain to queen Anne Boleyn, and presented by the crown to the rectory of West Kington, Wiltshire. He was diligent in the discharge of his pastoral duties, but having a preacher's licence from this university he occasionally preached in London and elsewhere, as well as in his own parish. This was resented by Stokesley the bishop of London, who in January 1531-2 caused Latimer to be cited to appear before him, to answer for certain ecclesiastical offences alleged to have been committed within the jurisdiction of that prelate. He was brought not merely before the bishop of London but before the convocation, and was required to subscribe certain articles, and refusing to do so was excommunicated. Ultimately however he submitted, promised to obey the laws and decrees of the church, and was absolved. Shortly afterwards we find him visiting James Bainham, who was in Newgate awaiting execution for heresy. It was the day before he suffered, and Latimer's exhortations appear to have animated him to take his death quietly and patiently. In 1533 Latimer took an active part in exposing the imposture of the holy maid of Kent, and on 2nd October in that year bishop Stokesley issued an order expressly prohibiting Latimer from preaching within the diocese of London. In the same year there were great disputes at Bristol, occasioned by Latimer having in two sermons there declaimed against pilgrimages, the adoration of saints, image-worship, and purgatory. He was strongly opposed by various ecclesiastics, especially William Hubberdine sometime of Exeter college Oxford, a man whose violent temper supplied the place of learning and discretion. In 1534 we find archbishop Cranmer entrusting to Latimer the power of licensing preachers and withdrawing such licences if he thought proper so to do; and throughout Lent 1534-5 he preached on every Wednesday before the king. In August 1535 he was elected bishop of Worcester, being consecrated in the following month. The writs for the restitution of the temporalities are tested the 4th of October. It is observable that he is therein called D.D., but it is believed that he never really took that degree either here or elsewhere. In the convocation which assembled 9 June 1536 he preached two remarkable sermons, wherein he earnestly urged on the ecclesiastical body the importance of reformation both as regards doctrine and practice. These sermons were, as usual, in latin, but an english translation was published in the following year, to the intent that things well said to a few might be understood of many. It was probably about this time that he submitted a paper containing his arguments against purgatory to the king, who was not however thereby convinced, as appears by certain remarks written by him in the margin of the arguments. John Lambert was brought before bishops Latimer and Shaxton on the first occasion on which he was charged with heresy, and we are told that Latimer was most extreme against him. The person who records this fact has given us an account of a sermon which Latimer preached at the same period at S. Paul's-cross. His language respecting the nobility, bishops, and clergy was particularly coarse and abusive. Latimer unsuccessfully interceded with the king for the preservation of the priory of Great Malvern. At this period he held the opinion that some of the convents ought to have been preserved for the maintenance of itinerant preachers. In 1537 he visited his diocese, and issued a series of injunctions for the secular clergy

and another set to the prior and convent of Worcester, the latter being intended to apply also to all the monastic foundations within the diocese. In 1538 William Forest, a friar Observant, was executed in Smithfield for denying the royal supremacy. Latimer preached on the occasion, and there is extant a letter from him to Cromwell, in which he refers to the odious task imposed upon him in terms of unpardonable flippancy. In the same year he was commissioned to examine into the famous imposture of the holy blood of Hales. On the assembling of the parliament in 1539 bishop Latimer was one of a committee of the house of lords appointed to examine the different opinions as to religious matters. This committee could not agree, but shortly afterwards the celebrated act of the six articles was introduced, obtained the sanction of both houses, and received the royal assent. Thereupon Cromwell wrote to Latimer intimating the king's pleasure that he should resign his bishopric, as he accordingly did 1 July 1539. The king subsequently denied that he had authorised Cromwell to require Latimer's resignation. Latimer was committed to the custody of Sampson bishop of Chichester, but regained his liberty soon afterwards, when bishop Sampson was himself committed to the Tower. Latimer then retired into the country, but being sore bruised by the fall of a tree and coming up to London for remedy, was committed to the Tower for having communicated with Dr. Crome. This committal took place in or about May 1546, and he remained in the Tower until after the accession of Edward VI. when he was discharged under a general pardon issued 20 Feb. 1546-7, and went to reside with archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth. He assisted the archbishop in the revision of the homilies, and became a frequent preacher at court and in the city and country. Although the house of commons, 9 Jan. 1548-9, addressed the lord-protector Somerset that Latimer might be reinstated in the see of Worcester, he peremptorily declined to accept that or any other bishopric. He was in the commission for reforming the ecclesiastical laws, and also in that for the suppression of heresies. To his disgrace he took part in the scandalous proceedings against Joan Bocher, who was burnt for holding that our Saviour was not incarnate of the Virgin Mary. Very shortly after the accession of queen Mary, Latimer, who was in Warwickshire, was summoned to appear before the lords of the council, by whom, on 13 Sept. 1553, he was committed to the Tower, remaining in confinement there until the following March, when he and his fellow-prisoners archbishop Cranmer and bishop Ridley were removed to Oxford. In April 1554 they disputed at that place on transubstantiation and the sacrament of the mass before certain divines of that university and others specially sent thither by the university of Cambridge. Those with whom Latimer argued were Hugh Weston, D.D. rector of Lincoln college the prolocutor or moderator, John Smyth, provost of Oriel college and Margaret professor, William Tresham, D.D. canon of Christchurch, John Seton, D.D. of S. John's college Cambridge, William Pye, D.D. dean of Chichester, Nicholas Cartwright, B.D., and Henry Cole, D.D. of New college. Latimer displayed no mean ability on this occasion, and remaining firm in his opinions was committed to Bocardo the common gaol of the city of Oxford. Soon afterwards parliament passed the acts reviving the old laws against heresies and for repealing the acts against the supremacy of the see of Rome, and in September 1555 Latimer, with Ridley and Cranmer, were brought before John White bishop of Lincoln, James Brookes bishop of Gloucester, and John Holyman bishop of Bristol, who sat at S. Mary's church in Oxford under a commission from cardinal Pole as legate a latere. Latimer's appearance on this occasion is thus described: "Then master Latimer bowed his knee down to the ground, holding his hat in his hand, having a kerchief on his head, and upon it a night-cap or two, and a great cap (such as townsmen use with two broad flaps to button under the chin), wearing an old threadbare Bristowe frieze-gown girded to his body with a penny leather girdle, at the which hanged by a long string of leather his Testament, and his spectacles without case depending about his neck upon his breast." Notwithstanding his long imprisonment he appears to have lost little of his old spirit, and could not omit the inviting opportunity of directing atten-

tion to a singular misquotation in a book which bishop Brookes had published, and he did this in such a manner as to create a laugh even in that assembly at Brookes' expence. Latimer was formally condemned for heresy and handed over to the secular power, and he and bishop Ridley were, 16 Oct. 1555, burnt together at a place then called Canditch, situate near the front of Balliol college and not far from Bocardo. Cranmer, who was at that time imprisoned there, ascended to the roof to see the spectacle, and kneeling down prayed to God to strengthen them. They endured their torments with true christian heroism, and Latimer, addressing himself to Ridley, used the memorable words, "Be of good comfort, master Ridley, and play the man: we shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England, as I trust shall never be put out." Compassion for his fate is slightly diminished by the recollection that when in power he had himself taken a part in some of those intolerant proceedings which were the disgrace of his age. He was not very learned and was often indiscreet, but he was plain-spoken, earnest and fearless, had great natural eloquence, much homely wit, and singular ability in enforcing his arguments by quaint pertinent and familiar illustrations and anecdotes. His sermons may be studied with advantage by all who are desirous of becoming familiarly acquainted with his time. They came home to men's businesses and bosoms. He spared none. He attacked the errors and superstitions of the church of Rome; the opinions held by or imputed to the anabaptists; the vices of all classes both high and low; the neglect, peculation and corruption of officials; the venality, delays, and partiality of the magistrates and courts of justice; the frauds of manufacturers, traders, and husbandmen; usury, monopolies, and every species of ill-gotten gain; the debasement of the coinage; intramural interments; the non-residence of the clergy, benefice-hunting, simoniacal patronage, pluralities, worldly and unpreaching prelates; the abuses in the ecclesiastical courts; the misappropriation of church revenues to secular uses; the love of gay and costly attire; the lack of benevolence amongst the wealthy, and especially the neglect to maintain colleges and schools. His writings are as follow: 1. Two sermons on the Card, preached at Cambridge 1529. 2. A sermon at the time of the insurrection in the north 1535. 3. Concio in conventu spiritualium nono Junii ante inchoationem parliamenti celebrati, anno 28 invictissimi regis Henrici octavi. 4. Sermon of the Plough, preached in the Shrouds at S. Pauls 18 Jan. 1548. 5. Seven sermons preached before king Edward VI. within the preaching-place in the palace of Westminster 1549. 6. A most faithful sermon preached before the king and council in the court at Westminster 1550. 7. Two sermons at Stamford 9 Nov. 1550. 8. Seven Sermons on the Lord's prayer, preached at Grimsthorpe before Catharine duchess of Suffolk 1552. 9. A Sermon at Grimsthorpe on S. Simon's & S. Jude's day 1552. 10. Eight Sermons preached in Lincolnshire 1552. 11. A Sermon at Bexterly in Warwickshire, on Christmas-day 1552. 12. Three Sermons at Grimsthorpe on S. Stephen's day, S. John the Evangelist's day and Twelfth-day 1552. 13. Sermons preached on the five Sundays after the Epiphany, Septuagesima Sunday, and Sexagesima Sunday 1552. 14. Miscellanies, consisting of Articles, Injunctions, Arguments, Disputations, &c. 15. Letters both in latin and english. Many of his sermons were given to the world by Augustin Bernhere, his faithful and affectionate servant. A complete collection of bishop Latimer's works was published for the Parker Society, 2 vols. 8vo. Cambridge 1844, 1845, under the able editorship of the Rev. George Elwes Corrie, B.D., then fellow and tutor of Catharine hall, since D.D. and master of Jesus college. A greatly admired author has sarcastically said, "Cambridge had the honour of educating those celebrated protestant bishops whom Oxford had the honour of burning;" and to some it may appear singular that there should be at Oxford a desire to perpetuate the recollection of transactions which reflect no particular credit on that place. However in that city, in honour of the three great martyrs to the protestant cause, there was in 1841 erected, from a design by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, a stately and elegant structure called the Martyrs' Memorial, adorned with the statues and arms of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer,

and having on the north side the following inscription:

To the glory of God, and in grateful commemoration of his servants, Thomas Cranmer, Nicholas Ridley, and Hugh Latimer, prelates of the church of England, who near this spot yielded their bodies to be burned; bearing witness to the sacred truths which they had affirmed and maintained against the errors of the church of Rome; and rejoicing that to them it was given not only to believe in Christ, but also to suffer for his sake. This monument was erected by public subscription, in the year of our Lord 1841.

The north aisle of the adjacent church of S. Mary Magdalen has been rebuilt as part of the memorial, and is now commonly known as the Martyrs' aisle. Latimer's crosier is preserved at S. John's college Oxford. There are many engravings of his portrait. Arms: G. a cross patonce O.

Lives by Gilpin & Corrie. Bale. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Fuller's Worthies. Biog. Brit. Anderson's Ann. of Eng. Bible, i. 120, 121, 259—261, 334, 335, 441, 486, 487, 490—493, ii. 68, 200—202, 297. Rymer, xiv. 553, 564, 586. P. P. Exp. Hen. 8. 30, 73, 333. Trevelyan Papers, 164. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 203, 205, 249. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 5, 9, 41, 106. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 77, 176. Beloe's Anecd. i. 212, vi. 418. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 334—336, 339—343, v. 261. Wood's Ann. ii. 123—126. Machyn's Diary, 57, 96. Ret. Rev. vi. 272. Southey's Commonplace Book, i. 479, ii. 3, 9, 10, 21, 54—57, 97, 296—300, 619, iii. 2, 114, 115, 122, 469, iv. 192, 610. Wright's Mon. Letters, 11, 36, 38, 147, 148. Chron. of Queen Jane, 26, 86. Macaulay's Essays, 344, 378. Gent. Mag. N. S. xiv. 378. Haynes's State Papers, 179. Greyfriars' Chron. 55. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, i. 152. Parl. Hist. iii. 140. Fox's Acts & Mon. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Strype. Lingard's Hist. Eng. Smith's Autogr. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 101. Nethercliff's Autog. Miscell. Charity Reports, xxxi. 104. Granger. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 21, 43. Gough's Gen. Index. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 543, 544, 563, 564, 571, 627, 628, 846, 848, 849. Commons' Journals, i. 6. MS. Baker, xxiv. 90.

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, of an honourable family long seated in Northumberland, was the second son of Nicholas Ridley, esq., of Unthank near Willimoteswick in that county. He received an excellent grammatical education at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, whence about 1518 he removed to Pembroke hall, and acquired much distinction, particularly from his proficiency in greek. He proceeded B.A. 1522-3, and in April 1524 was elected into a Skirlaw fellowship at University college Oxford. He however declined to accept the same, and was soon afterwards chosen a fellow of Pembroke hall. He commenced M.A. 1526, and in the following year we find him empowered to act for his college in certain matters relating to the churches of Tilney, Soham, and Saxthorpe. In or about 1527 he proceeded to Paris and studied at the Sorbonne, as he did subsequently at the university of Louvaine. The charges of his university education, both here and abroad, were liberally defrayed by his uncle Dr. Robert Ridley, prebendary of S. Paul's. He returned to England in, if not before 1530, in which year he served the office of junior-treasurer of Pembroke hall. In 1533 he was one of the famous scholars of this university who took part in a disputation with George Throckmorton and John Ashwell, who came hither from Oxford and publicly challenged discussion of the questions, whether the civil law were worthier than medicine, and whether a woman condemned to death and twice hanged, but whose rope twice broke, ought to be hung a third time. In 1534 he was one of the proctors, and was instrumental in procuring the decree of the university against the spiritual power of the pope. He was also much employed during his year of office in defending the privileges of the university, and with the other proctor and the taxors had to take many journies to London on that account. He at this time and for two or three years subsequently also held the then important office of chaplain of the university, which seems to have included that of master of the glomery, the functions of which are now but imperfectly understood. It is said that he was also public orator, but this statement appears erroneous. His uncle and kind friend Dr. Robert Ridley, who had been a zealous upholder of the ancient church, died in 1536, and it was probably soon afterwards that Nicholas Ridley openly avowed opinions favourable to the reformation. In 1537 he proceeded B.D., and was appointed one of the chaplains to archbishop Cranmer, who on 13 April 1538 collated him to the vicarage of Herne Kent. In 1539 he bore his testimony in the pulpit against the act of the six articles, though he himself at that period believed in the corporal presence, was (as he always remained) unmarried, and was not averse to auricular confession, though he held it ought not to be pressed as a point necessary to salvation. In 1540 he commenced D.D., and in October of that

year was elected master of Pembroke hall. He became one of the king's chaplains soon afterwards, and was appointed a canon of Canterbury by the new charter granted to that church 8 April 1541. In or about 1543 certain charges were preferred against Dr. Ridley in respect of sermons wherein he had delivered his opinions respecting auricular confession, and had applied the epithet of 'beggarly' to certain ceremonies of the church, also in consequence of his permitting the Te Deum to be commonly sung in english in his church at Herne. Upon an investigation by commissioners specially appointed by the king, it appeared that the case had been got up at the instigation of bishop Gardiner and others. Some of the leading accusers were sent to prison, and the plot against Dr. Ridley signally failed. In January 1544-5 he was a candidate for the office of vicechancellor, but was not elected, receiving only five votes. He was appointed a canon of Westminster 1545, and about the same time was led to renounce the doctrine of transubstantiation. Soon after the accession of Edward VI. certain visitors were dispatched to propagate the principles of the reformation throughout the kingdom, and Dr. Ridley was appointed preacher to the visitors for the dioceses of York, Durham, Carlisle, and Chester. In 1547 his college presented him to the vicarage of Soham Cambridgeshire, and on the 4th of September in the same year he was elected bishop of Rochester, having the king's licence to hold in commendam till Christmas 1552 two vicarages and as many prebends. On 12 Nov. 1548 he was constituted one of the commissioners for the visitation of this university. The visitors did not arrive at Cambridge till the 5th May in the following year, when he opened the proceedings by a sermon in Great S. Mary's. He subsequently took part in the disputations on transubstantiation and the nature of the Lord's supper, concluding the proceedings with a solemn and learned determination in favour of the opinions of the reformed church. He preached on the same subject at S. Mary's on 30th June. He dissented from the other visitors as respects the proposed union of Clare hall and Trinity hall, and probably upon other points, as he was recalled before the visitation terminated. During the time that Joan Bocher was in confinement in the house of lord Rich, he visited her several times with a view of inducing her to recant. We wish we could add that he took any active step to prevent the execution of the unhappy woman. He was in the commission for the reformation of the ecclesiastical laws 6 Oct. 1549, but his name does not occur in the commission subsequently issued for the same purpose. He was also in the commissions under which Bonner and Gardiner were deprived of the bishoprics of London and Winchester, and he succeeded Dr. Bonner in the see of London, wherein he was installed 12 April 1550. Much to his honour he treated the mother and sister of the extruded prelate with marked humanity and kindness. At S. Bartholomew 1552 bishop Ridley visited Pembroke hall, the mastership of which he still retained. He held an ordination there, and on his return to London paid a casual visit to the princess Mary at Hunsdon in Hertfordshire. He offered to preach before her, she rejected the proposal, and bitterly reproached the reformed church. From this interview he appears to have contracted a great dislike of her, and therefore the more readily concurred in the steps subsequently taken for her exclusion from the throne. In the beginning of the next year he preached before the king at Westminster, and in moving terms pressed his majesty to take care that a constant and settled maintenance should be provided for the poor. The discourse made a great impression on the king, who sent for the bishop and desired his advice as to the best means of effectually carrying out his great and good designs. The bishop suggested that letters should be sent to the lord-mayor and citizens of London to devise a scheme for the relief of the poor who swarmed in great numbers about that city. Letters to this effect were accordingly issued, and the bishop himself attended the common council when the matter was brought under the consideration of that body. The result was the foundation of those noble institutions, Christ's, S. Thomas's, and Bethlehem hospitals. The rapacity of the courtiers and their utter disregard of the rights of the church occasioned bishop Ridley much disquietude. He

opposed their designs so far as he could, but not always with success. He, in consequence of his spirited remonstrances on the subject, fell under the displeasure of the all-powerful duke of Northumberland, but he was nevertheless induced to sign the will of Edward VI. by which the crown was settled on lady Jane Grey. About this time he was elected bishop of Durham, but the king's death prevented his actual translation to that see. On Sunday 9 July 1553, when the death of king Edward was not generally known, bishop Ridley preaching at S. Paul's-cross denounced the princesses Mary and Elizabeth as illegitimate, and foretold the evils which actually did ensue from the succession of the former to the throne. Soon afterwards, however, he repaired to queen Mary at Framlingham, to throw himself at her feet, acknowledge his error, and submit to her mercy. He was treated with rudeness, taken into custody, and sent to the Tower of London, where he arrived on the 26th of July, and in a short time afterwards Dr. Bonner resumed the bishopric of London. In the spring of 1554 bishop Ridley, with his fellow-captives archbishop Cranmer and Hugh Latimer formerly bishop of Worcester, were removed to Oxford. Of the celebrated disputation at that place in April 1554, it may suffice here to state that bishop Ridley maintained his opinions before an adverse, ill-behaved, and impatient auditory, with learning, ability, good temper, and indomitable firmness. His principal opponent was Dr. Richard Smith, canon of Christchurch, assisted occasionally by Dr. Weston the prolocutor, Dr. Nicholas Harpsfield, Dr. Henry Cole, Robert Ward of Merton college, James Curtopp dean of Peterborough, Dr. Owen Oglethorp president of Magdalen college, Dr. William Glyn president of Queens' college Cambridge, Dr. Thomas Harding of New college, Dr. Pye, Dr. Tresham, and Dr. Thomas Watson master of S. John's college Cambridge, afterwards bishop of Lincoln. Three days after the disputation bishop Ridley appeared before the commissioners sitting in S. Mary's church, and refusing to recant was pronounced an excommunicated heretic. On 30th September 1555, bishops White, Brookes, and Holyman met in the Divinity schools Oxford, in order to try bishop Ridley under a commission from cardinal Pole. On this occasion, after protesting against their power as delegates from the pope, he gave brief answers to certain articles whereby he was charged with having falsely heretically and contrary to the holy catholic faith taught and maintained that the natural body of Christ is not really present in the eucharist after consecration; that the substance of bread and wine still remains; and that in the mass is no propitiatory sacrifice for the quick and the dead. The court then adjourned to S. Mary's church on the following day, he being desired in the meantime to write his opinions on the articles more fully. On the next day he accordingly produced and began to read a paper containing his written answers to the articles. It was however taken from him, and the commissioners having perused it would not permit it to be read in the audience of the people, saying it contained blasphemies. After further proceedings, equally unfair, he was declared an obstinate and incorrigible heretic, sentenced to the greater excommunication, to be degraded from his episcopal and all other ecclesiastical orders, and to be delivered over to the secular power for punishment according to law. He suffered death at the same stake with Latimer 16 Oct. 1555. He was long in dying, but went through the fiery trial with wonderful fortitude, praising God that he had been pleased to call him to the honour of suffering for the truth. Great efforts had been made to save his life, and the lord Dacre his kinsman ineffectually offered the queen £10,000. as a ransom. Bishop Ridley's abilities and acquirements were extraordinary. He had great sagacity, discretion, and moderation, and perhaps there were few churchmen in that age less obnoxious to the charge of intolerance. He was very studious, and in his manners was most placid and saintly yet without any hypocrisy or monastic severity, for he would often exercise himself with the bow and at handball and occasionally indulged in the game of chess. The following is a list of his writings. 1. Answers to certain queries touching abuses of the mass. 2. A determination concerning the sacrament made at Cambridge after three disputations held there June 20 1549. 3. Judicium de epistolis decreta-

libus, sc. Clementis, Anacleti, Lucii, Pontiani, et aliorum vetustissimorum pontificum. 4. Articles to be enquired of in his visitation of the diocese of London, 1550. In Wilkins's Concilia iv. 60 seq. 5. Injunctions given in his visitation of the diocese of London, 1550. 6. Reasons why the Lord's board should rather be after the form of a table than an altar. 7. A brief declaration of the Lord's supper. 8. A treatise, in the name as it seemeth of the whole clergy, addressed to King Edward VI., concerning images, that they are not to be set up nor worshipped in churches. 9. A conference between him and Secretary Bourn, with others, at the Lieutenant's table in the Tower. 10. A piteous Lamentation of the miserable estate of the Church of Christ in Englande, in the time of queene Mary, wherein is conteyned a learned comparison betwene the comfortable doctryne of the gospell, and the traditions of the popyshe religion; with an instruction howe the true Chrystian oughte to behave himselfe in the tyme of tryall. 11. Certain godly, learned, and comfortable conferences betwene the two Reverend Fathers and holy Martyrs of Christ, D. Nicholas Rydley late bisshoppe of London, and Mr. Hugh Latimer, sometyme Bisshop of Worcester during the tyme of their imprisonmentes. 12. The manner of Dr. Ridley's handling in the schools at Oxford, and of the impudent, spiteful, and cruel dealing of the papists. 13. Disputation at Oxford between Dr. Smith with his other colleagues and doctors and bishop Ridley. 14. The order and manner of the examination of Dr. Ridley had the 13th day of September 1555 before the Queen's commissioners. 15. Certain matters wherein Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, varieth from other of the papists, and from himself, as touching the sacrament of the Lord's supper. 16. Letters. With the exception of the visitation articles, the foregoing are included in bishop Ridley's works, edited for the Parker society by the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge, 8vo. 1841. The following appear to have perished: 17. De abominationibus sedis Romanæ et Pontificum Romanorum. 18. Annotationes in Tonstalli libros de Transubstantiatione. 19. De electione et predestinatione. 20. Annotationes in duas Watsoni conciones quadrigesimales coram regina. It is somewhat remarkable that none of bishop Ridley's sermons have come down to us. He was engaged in the compilation of the book of common prayer, and it is believed that he assisted Cranmer in framing the articles of the church, originally forty-two in number. It is said that he, archbishop Cranmer, and bishop Tunstal superintended the edition of the Bible 1540. The Catechism of 1552 has been sometimes attributed to him, but it seems he was not the author, although he perused it and made notes upon it as it passed through the press. A walk in the garden of Pembroke hall is still distinguished by the name of Ridley's walk. In his last farewell letter to all his true and faithful friends in God, a little before he suffered, he refers to "Pembroke hall, of late mine own college and my charge," calls it "a right worshipful college," and adds, "In thy orchard (the walls, butts and trees, if they could speak, would bear me witness,) I learned without book almost all Pauls epistles, yea and, I ween, all the canonical epistles, save only the Apocalypse." His portrait is at the palace of Fulham and at Pembroke hall, and has been engraved by R. White, W. Marshall, R. Houston, Miller and Dean, also in Holland's Heroologia. Arms: G. on a cheveron between 3 falcons close A. as many pellets. Crest: a bull passant G.

Lives by Glocester Ridley, Christmas, and Hone. Fox's Acts & Mon. Downes's Lives, liii. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Biog. Brit. Newcourt's Repert. i. 26. Smith's Autogr. Granger. Wood's Coll. & Halls, 55. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 174. MS. Richardson, 24. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 227. Hodgson's Northumberland, ii. (2) 323. Hasted's Kent, ii. 42, iii. 623, iv. 610. MS. Baker, vi. 240, xxiv. 87, 89, 91, 92, 96, 97, xxxi. 41. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Faulkner's Fulham, 186, 204. Nethercliff's Autogr. Miscell. Wood's Annals, ii. 54, 95, 123—126. Chron. of Queen Jane, 27, 68, 99. Lemon's Cal. State Pap. 9, 11, 16—18, 22, 34, 51. Greyfriars' Chron. xxv.; xxvii, 66, 74—76, 78, 81, 89, 96. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, i. 428—432. Trollope's Christ's Hospital, 34—38, 46. Machyn's Diary, 38, 57, 96. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 23, 26, 27, 31—36, 64. Camb. Portfolio, 244, 482. Gough's General Index. State Pap. Hen. 8, i. 843. Richardson's Godwin. Smith's Ann. Univ. Coll. Oxford, 170. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 226. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 51. ii. 300, 570, iii. 356, 617, 674. Rymer, xv. 163, 165, 178, 181, 191, 192, 222—227, 250. Neal's Hist. of Puritans, i. 31, 42, 47, 49, 70, 127, 150, Brook's Lives of the Puritans, i. 7, 8, 12, 129. Fuller's Hist. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 208, 248. Durham Wills, 397.

STEPHEN GARDINER, son of John Gardiner, clothworker, of Bury S. Edmund's, was born in that town about 1495. He was educated in Trinity hall, of which he became fellow, and where he applied himself with great diligence to the study of classical literature and the laws. He proceeded doctor of the civil law 1520, and doctor of canon law 1521. He was tutor to a son of the duke of Norfolk, and was by that nobleman introduced to Wolsey, to whom he became confidential secretary. He was also made chaplain and almoner to the king, and in 1525 was elected master of Trinity hall. Soon after this period he devoted all his energies in favour of the king's divorce from Catharine of Arragon. He was sent ambassador to Rome on that business 1527-8. Although unsuccessful in this mission, his conduct gave the king great satisfaction. He was admitted archdeacon of Norfolk 1 March 1528-9, and was employed as the king's advocate on the hearing of the divorce case before cardinals Wolsey and Campeggio. He soon afterwards became secretary of state, and on the 25th March 1531 was collated to the archdeaconry of Leicester. He is also said, but we think erroneously, to have been archdeacon of Worcester. On the 27th November 1531 he was consecrated bishop of Winchester. He was dispatched as ambassador to France 1533 and 1536, and to Germany 1539, and on his return from the latter embassy he suggested the act of the six articles, in carrying out which he took a conspicuous part. He was elected chancellor of this university in or about 1540, in which year he again went as ambassador to France. He somewhat reluctantly married the king to Catharine Parr 12 July 1543, and was afterwards concerned in a discreditable but unsuccessful plot for prosecuting her for heresy. From this period the king's favour was withdrawn, and he most peremptorily refused to name him as one of the executors of his will. On the accession of Edward VI. bishop Gardiner continued to oppose the reformation, and being required to promise obedience to the royal injunctions refused to do so. He was committed to the Fleet 25 Sept. 1547, and remained in confinement till 9 January following. During his imprisonment he was removed from the chancellorship of the university. He was appointed to preach at S. Paul's-cross before the young king 29 June 1548, and in his sermon enlarged upon the roman catholic doctrine with respect to the eucharist. For this he was committed to the Tower and soon afterwards deprived of his bishopric, although he made a vigorous and very able defence before the commissioners who were appointed to try him. He was also removed from the mastership of Trinity hall about Feb. 1551-2. Immediately on the accession of Mary he was liberated from the Tower, restored to his see, to the chancellorship of the university, and to the mastership of Trinity hall, and appointed lord high-chancellor of England. He crowned the queen and married her to Philip of Spain. In the merciless persecution of the reformers which ensued, and which has made that reign so infamous, he took a leading part. He died of the gout at Whitehall on the 12th November 1555. On the passion of our Saviour being read to him in his last moments, he exclaimed when they came to the denial of S. Peter, "Negavi cum Petro, exivi cum Petro, sed nondum flevi cum Petro;" but it is supposed that his remorse arose not from the cruelties he had inflicted, but from the temporary renunciation of his allegiance to the pope. His bowels were buried before the high altar of S. Mary Overies in Southwark, where his exequies were celebrated with striking solemnity 21 November. His body was afterwards interred in his cathedral of Winchester, where is his chantry-chapel of very indifferent architecture. It has been much defaced. It is said he died worth 40,000 marks. He was author of the following works: 1. De vera obedientia. London, 4to. 1534 &c. 2. Conquestio ad M. Bucerum de impudenti ejusdem pseudologia. Louvaine, 1544 &c. 3. Detection of the devil's sophistrie robbing the people of the true bylaef in the sacrament of the aulter. Lond. 8vo. 1546. 4. Epistola ad M. Bucerum qua cessantem hactenus ac cunctantem et frustatoria responsionis pollicatione orbis de se judicia callide sustinentem urget ad respondendum de impudentissima ejusdem pseudologia justissime conquestioni ante annum editæ. Louvaine, 4to. 1546. 5. A declaration of those articles G. Joy hath gone about to confute. London, 4to. 1546. 6.

An explanation and assertion of the true catholick faith, touching the most blessed sacrament of the aulter; with a confutation of a book written against the same. Rouen, 12mo. 1551. 7. Palinodia libri de vera obedientia—Confutatio cavillationum quibus eucharistiæ sacramentum ab impiis Capharnaitis impeti solet. Paris, 4to. 1552. 8. Contra convitia Martini Buceri. Louvaine, 1554. 9. Exetasin testimoniorum quæ M. Bucerus minus genuine e patribus produxit de dono coelibatus. Louvaine, 4to. 1554. 10. Tractatus ad Bucerum scriptum in quo probare cognatur contemptum humanæ legis autoritate latæ gravius et severius vindicandum quæ divinæ legis qualumcunque transgressionum, MS. C. C. C. Cantab. 11. Concio coram rege Edw. VI. 29 June 1548. MS. C. C. C. Cantab. 12. Articles in his defence before the Judges delegates.—Protestatio contra auctoritatem judicum delegatorum.—Additional positions and articles.—Other articles of defence.—Allegations, &c. MS. C. C. C. Cantab. 13. Exercitationes quando turri Londinensis incarcerabatur. MS. C. C. C. Cantab. 14. Annotationes in dialogum Johannis Oecolampadii cum suo Nathanaele de mysterio eucharistico disceptantis. MS. Lambeth. To him has been attributed The necessary doctrine and erudition of a Christian man, published in the name of Henry VIII., and he revised the Gospel of S. Luke for the bible of 1540. He was a man of great genius and ability, his learning was not inconsiderable, and he was distinguished as an orator, yet he was very odious in his own day and generation, and to this hour his name is almost a byeword for craft, sophistry, and cruel intolerance. Without attempting to controvert either the general opinion of his contemporaries or the judgment of posterity, we may perhaps be permitted here to indicate some better points of his character. On several memorable occasions he gave sound constitutional advice to the sovereign. In framing the articles on the marriage of the queen with king Philip, he was particularly mindful of the honour and dignity of his native land. He encouraged literature, patronised Ascham, and befriended sir Thomas Smith. He was instrumental in the prosecution of cardinal Wolsey's great collegiate foundation at Oxford, and was indefatigable in supporting the rights and promoting the honour of this university. When some over-zealous romanists urged the imprisonment of Peter Martyr, the bishop, to his honour, not only replied that he must be protected as he had come to England on the invitation of government, but also furnished him with supplies to return in safety to his own country. Portraits of bishop Gardiner are at Trinity hall and in the picture-gallery at Oxford, and have been engraved by R. White and W. M. Gardiner. Arms: Az. on a cross O. between 4 griffins' heads erased A. langued G. a garland of the last.

Biog. Brit. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Fox's Acts & Mon. Gough's General Index. Anderson's Ann. of Engl. Bible. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 48. Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Smith's Autographs. Gent. Mag. N. S. xliii. 495. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th edit. ii. 171. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 681. Wood's Coll. & Halls, ii. 972. Machyn's Diary, 96, 97, 347. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary. Howell's State Trials, i. 551. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 3, 7, 10, (3) ii. 157. Rymer, xiv. 429, 608, 795, 796, xv. Fiddes' Wolsey. Lloyd's State Worthies. Nasmith's Cat. MS. C. C. C. C. 82, 85, 92, 93, 104, 136, 176, 201, 202. Nicolas's Proc. Pr. Council, vii. Trevelyan Papers, 147. Warton's Sir Thos. Pope, 238. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 121. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 421—435. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 95, n.

THOMAS COTTISFORD, a native of Winchester, was M.A. of this university. He also studied at Oxford. He embraced the opinions of the reformers, and in January 1540-1 was charged before the privy-council for setting forth an epistle written by Melancthon, in violation of the act of the six articles, and he was committed to the Fleet during the king's pleasure. He held the rectories of S. Peter and S. Andrew in Walpole Norfolk, which he resigned 31 May 1544. On the 9th June following he was presented to the vicarage of Littlebury Essex, and in 1547 was appointed preacher to the royal commissioners for visiting the dioceses of Salisbury, Exeter, Bath, Bristol, and Chichester. On the 20th of May 1553 he was collated to the rectory of S. Martin Ludgate London, and on the 10th of July in the same year preferred to the prebend of Absthorpe in the church of York. On the accession of queen Mary he left the kingdom and resided successively at Copenhagen, Geneva and Frankfort. He died at the latter place 6 Dec. 1555. His works are, 1. A translation from the

latin of, The accompt, reckenyng, and confession of Huldrik Zwinglius, bishop of Zuryk, &c. Zurich, 8vo. 1548; Geneva, 12mo. 1555. 2. An Epistle wrytten from Copynhauen in Denmarke vnto an Englyshe Marchaunt dwellyng at Wynchestre in Englande. This and the two following works are annexed to the translation of Zwinglius. 3. An Epistle vvritten to a good Lady, for the comforte of a frende of hers, wherein the Nouations erroure now reuiued by the Anabaptistes is confuted, and the synne agaynste the holy Goste playnly declared. 4. The prayer of Daniel turned into metre and applied vnto our tyme. This was licensed to John Alde as a ballad in 1569 or 1570. 5. An exhortation to communicants. 6. To the sick and dying. 7. A meditation of a pregnant woman. 8. Dialogue between a physician and a patient. 9. Against secret contracts. 10. Against the Anabaptists. 11. Against the arguments of the Anabaptists. 12. An address on behalf of the poor of the city of London. 13. Pious prayers for every day in the week. Lond. 8vo. temp. E. 6. 14. Marten Micron, minister of the Dutch church in London, his short and faithfull instruction for the edifyeng and comfort of the symple christians, which intende worthely to receyue the holy Supper of the Lorde. Translated from the dutch. London, 1552. 15. John à Lasco on the discipline of the Church. A translation. 16. Differentia Christi et Dei Mauzim. A translation. Cottisford was also, it is said, engaged in the compilation of the liturgy.

Herbert's Ames, 711, 1571, 1584. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Gough's General Index. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 231. Bale, ix. 63. Nicolas's Privy Council Proc. vii. 104, 107. Ritson's Bibl. Poetica, 174. Collier's Register of the Stationers' Comp. i. 218. MS. Cole, xxvi. 198.

WILLIAM FRANKLYN, born at Bledlow Buckinghamshire, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college 1496. He was bachelor of canon law 1504, and was appointed archdeacon of Durham 1515, in which year he also became master of the hospital of S. Giles at Kepyer in the county of Durham. He was also temporal and spiritual chancellor of that diocese, and receiver of the bishop's revenues. He was installed prebendary of Heydour-cum-Walton in the church of Lincoln 12 Feb. 1517-18; occurs as rector of Houghton-le-Spring in the county of Durham 1522, and held the prebend of Eveston in the collegiate church of Lanchester in the same county. He was one of the counsellors appointed to be resident with Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond the natural son of Henry VIII. was collated to the prebend of Stillington in the church of York 15 Feb. 1525-6, and about 1527 was elected president of Queens' college, which office he held about a year and a-half. He occurs in a commission to treat for peace with the king of Scots 1 Oct. 1528, and we find him recorded as being present at Holyrood 31 July 1534, when the king of Scots swore to observe a peace then concluded. He was installed dean of Windsor 19 Dec. 1536, and became rector of Chalfont S. Giles in his native county 15 Nov. 1540, in exchange for his prebend at Lincoln. On 14 Jan. 1544-5 he surrendered to the crown the hospital of Kepyer. As dean of Windsor he alienated some of the revenues of that church, and in consequence of the complaints against him on that account was obliged to resign the deanery about the close of 1553. He died Jan. 1555-6, and was buried at Chalfont S. Giles. By his will he bequeathed goods and money for uses then deemed pious, but soon afterwards adjudged superstitious. On one occasion, the date of which is not specified, he recovered the castle of Norham from the hands of the Scots, and for his prowess and policy had a grant of the following arms: A on a pale between two saltires engrailed coupe G. a dolphin in pale A. on a chief Az. a lion rampant A. langued G. between 2 birds O. collared G. There is extant a curious letter from him to cardinal Wolsey respecting coal-pits and other temporal rights of the bishopric of Durham.

MS. Cole, xiii. 125, xlviii. 257. Rymer, xiv. 282, 541, xv. 67, 169. Le Neve's Fasti. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 233. Hutchinson's Durham, i. 498, 500, ii. 282, 388, 692. Lipscombe's Bucks. ii. 69, iii. 232. Nichols' Mem. of Duke of Richmond, xxiii, xxiv, xxix, xxx. Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. 206. Borderers' Table-Book, i. 189, 191. Archæologia, xv. 202.

JOHN CHAMBERS, a native of Peterborough and from that circumstance sometimes called BURGH, became monk in the abbey there and studied both at Oxford and Cambridge, and in the latter university took the degree of M.A. 1505. He was elected abbat of Peterborough

1528, and with his convent acknowledged the king's supremacy 27 July 1534. He surrendered his monastery to the king 1539, was constituted guardian of the temporalities, and had an annual pension of £266. 13*s*. 4*d*. and 100 loads of wood. He proceeded B.D. in this university the same year. On the abbey of Peterborough being converted into an episcopal see 4 Sept. 1541, he being then one of the king's chaplains was appointed bishop, receiving consecration on the 23rd of October. He died 7 Feb. 1555-6, and was buried in the choir of his cathedral on the 6th of March, with a goodly herse and banners of his arms, the Trinity, our Lady, S. Peter and S. John; a herald at arms attending with 100 mourners in black gowns and coats, and many poor in gowns. There was also a morrow mass and a great dinner. There were formerly two monuments to his memory in Peterborough cathedral. On one was this inscription:

Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum et in carne mea videbo Deum Salvatorem meum. Reposita est hec spes mea in sinu meo. Moritur ...... die ...... Anno Domini milessimo quingentesimo.........

Also his figure in brass with these verses underneath:

En pius, en validus pastor jacet hic Johannes
Burgh, Burgo natus, ac domus hujus apex.
Cui caro, mundus, opes cesserunt, id genus omne
Prælia divinus carnea vincit amor.
Ordinis infestos redigens sub vindice mores,
Dum comes ipse fuit, norma, locique decor.
Pauperimos ditans, lapsis peccata remittens,
Mitibus ipse pius, asperimus rigidis.
Sta, lege, funde preces, Deus est cui singula cedunt,
Dic, velit ipse dare celica regna sibi.

On another stately monument of clunch was his recumbent statue exquisitely carved. It is said that he was appointed by the convocation of 1540 to revise the translation of the Book of Revelations, but this is doubtful, as at that date he was neither abbat nor bishop. By his will, dated 31 Dec. 1554 and proved 3 Dec. 1556, he gave a pix and two silver candlesticks to his cathedral, £20. for repair of the fabric, £20. to Peterborough bridge, and £20. at his funeral to the poor of Peterborough and his other manors.

Leland's Collect. vi. 154. Gunton and Patrick's Peterborough, 57, 330. Richardson's Godwin. Dugdale's Warwicksh. 802. Fuller's Church Hist. Rymer, xiv. 731. Machyn's Diary, 101, 348. Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 298. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 773. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 500.

ROBERT ALDRICH, a native of Burnham Buckinghamshire, was elected from Eton to King's college 1507. He accompanied Erasmus on his famous pilgrimage to Walsingham 1511, was B.A. 1511-12, M.A. 1515, and master of Eton school from 1515 to 1518. In 1517 a special grace passed that he might be B.D. within two years, but he was not admitted to that degree within the prescribed period. He was a university preacher 1523, and one of the proctors of the university in the year following. He was employed by the university to write certain letters to the king 1527, and was collated to the prebend of Centum Soldidorum in the church of Lincoln 18 July 1528, but exchanged it for that of Decem Librarum in the same church January 1528-9. He was a member of the convocation 1529, when the great case of the king's divorce was agitated, and in the same year was incorporated at Oxford in the degree of B.D. which he had previously taken here. He commenced D.D. at Oxford 1530, and was nominated by the crown to the archdeaconry of Colchester 30 Dec. 1531. In 1533 he accompanied the duke of Norfolk and others on an embassy to the king of France and the pope, and 13 May 1534 was constituted registrar of the order of the garter and canon of Windsor. He was elected provost of Eton college 21 June 1536, became almoner to queen Jane Seymour, and was nominated bishop of Carlisle 18 June 1537. We find him vigorously supporting the bill of the six articles in the house of lords 1539. In 1540 he was one of many eminent divines whom the king appointed to compare the rites and tenets of the church with the scriptures and ancient writers. He complied with all the subsequent changes of religion, and in the reign of Mary acted as a commissioner for the suppression of heresies, and took a part in the proceedings against bishop Hooper, Dr. Rowland Taylor, Dr. Crome, John Rogers, and other protestants. He died at Horncastle Lincolnshire 5 March 1555-6, and was there buried. His learning is highly extolled by Erasmus and Leland. He had a share in the composition of The Institution of a Christian Man, and compiled The Register of the most noble order of the Garter, commonly called the

Black Book, published by John Anstis, Garter, fo. 1724. Mr. Anstis however speaks disparagingly of this work, which he says is full of mistakes, and he terms its author a credulous antiquary. Bishop Aldrich has latin verses in Horman's Antibossicon, and verses and an epistle also in latin prefixed to the same author's Vulgaria. An able modern writer alludes to this bishop's theological treatises, but on examination it appears that these are really nothing more than very brief replies by him to certain questions put to various prelates and divines consulted by the king in 1540.

Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 232. Richardson's Godwin. Knight's Erasmus, 143. Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. p. 198. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 246, 468. Alumni Eton. 3, 57, 133. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Newcourt's Repert. i. 91. Strype. Le Neve's Fasti. Burnet's Hist. of Ref. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 489. Erasmi Epistolæ, 901, 971, 998. P. P. Exp. Prin. Mary, 37, 219. Fuller's Worthies. Anstis's Garter, i. 393, 410, ii. 23. Lelandi Encomia, 70. Nichols's Pilg. to Walsingham & Canterbury. Wright's Mon. Lett. 49. MS. Cole, i. 148, xiii. 144. Burn's Cumberland & Westmorland, ii. 279.

RICHARD MORYSIN was son of Thomas Morysin, esq., sometime of Chardwell Yorkshire, but who subsequently settled in Hertfordshire, having married a daughter of Thomas Merry of Hatfield in that county. He was probably born in Hertfordshire, although his birth has been also assigned to Essex and Oxfordshire, and even to Scotland. He appears to have been educated at Eton, and afterwards at both the english universities. It is indeed said that he took a degree in arts at Oxford. This may however be doubted. He for some time studied the law in one of the inns of court and then travelled abroad for his greater improvement, being, as there is reason to believe, attached to the english embassy at Venice, where we find him in April 1536. He also resided for some time in the university of Padua. He was living at London in March 1537. Although not in orders, he was on 17th July in that year admitted to the prebend of Yatminster-secunda in the church of Sarum, and he kept that preferment till 1539. He was secretary to Cromwell, and was constituted one of the gentlemen of the king's privy-chamber. About the close of 1538 he was returned to parliament, but for what place does not appear. He was not elected as an independent representative of the people, but as the nominee of the sovereign or his minister, for the express purpose of supporting the measures of the court. Cromwell writing to the king 17 March 1538-9, says, "Amonges other, for Your Graces Parliament, I have appoincted Your Majesties servaunt Mr. Morrison, to be oon of them; no doubte he shalbe redy to answer, and take up such as wold crake or face with literature of lernyng, or by indirectyd wayes, if any such shalbe, as I think there shalbe fewe, or noon, for asmoch as I, and other your dedicate Conseillers, be aboute to bring all thinges so to passe, that Your Majestie had never more tractable Parliament. I have thought the said Morrison very mete to serve Your Grace therin; wherefore I besech the same to have hym in your good favour, as ye have had hitherto. I know his hert so good, that he is worthy favour in dede." He occurs in May 1540 as master or keeper of the hospital of S. James near Northallerton, and also as master or keeper of the hospital or preceptory of S. Wolstan in the suburbs of the city of Worcester. He surrendered both these hospitals to the king, and had a grant of their possessions which he subsequently exchanged with the king for other estates. In the same year he obtained a grant of the library and other portions of the house of the friars Carmelite in London. At a council at Ampthill 13 July 1541 Morgan the king's goldsmith was required to provide plate of the value of 100 marks, and to deliver the same to Mr. Morysin, to be given for the king's reward to Stanislaus of Astorogh, a gentleman of Poland, who had come hither to see the king and the realm. In 1545 he received considerable grants from the crown of monastery and other lands, including the fine estate of Cashiobury in Hertfordshire, which had belonged to the abbey of S. Alban's. At the close of 1546 he was appointed ambassador to Denmark with the allowance of 26*s.* 8*d.* per diem, and 5*s.* per diem for Jaques Granada one of the gentlemen pensioners who was appointed to bear him company. We presume he went on this embassy, but if so he soon returned to England, as we find him in 1547 one of the visitors appointed to propagate the principles of the reformation, and repress superstitious practices in the dioceses of

Worcester, Hereford, Llandaff, S. David, Bangor, and S. Asaph. On 8 May 1549 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the visitation of the university of Oxford, as also of the chapel of S. George within the castle of Windsor, and the college of S. Mary beside Winchester. In the visitation of Oxford he proved himself a great friend to and protector of Peter Martyr, during the disputations in which he was engaged in the divinity school there with the opponents of the reformed doctrines. In July 1550, at or about which time he appears to have received the honour of knighthood, he was dispatched as ambassador to the emperor Charles V. The famous Roger Ascham accompanied him as secretary. After their official labours the ambassador and his secretary were accustomed to employ their leisure hours with Herodotus and Demosthenes. He was, it is said, recalled in 1551 in consequence of his being unacceptable to the emperor on account of his free and unrestrained discourse on the subject of religion. On 3rd December of the same year a friendly conference was held at his house concerning the sacrament between divers learned persons of the clergy and laity of both persuasions. Amongst those present on the occasion were the marquess of Northampton, the earl of Rutland, lord Russell, sir Anthony Cooke, sir William Cecil, and sir John Cheke. He soon afterwards resumed his function as ambassador to the emperor, and continued to reside at that court until the death of Edward VI. Queen Mary recalled him 5 Aug. 1553, but he does not appear to have returned to England. Being well known as a staunch upholder of the reformation he doubtless feared to put himself in the power of the queen and her advisers. He at first travelled in Italy, but ultimately settled at Strasburg, where he attended Peter Martyr's exposition of Aristotle's ethics and the book of Judges. His death occurred at Strasburg to the great grief of the english exiles at and near that city 17 March 1555-6. He was well skilled in latin, greek and italian, and spoke and wrote german with the fluency and ease of a native. Altogether his literary attainments were of a superior order. They have been commemorated by Leland and Parkhurst. He is described as being of tall stature and of a reserved temper, having great foresight and discretion, and being very faithful to his prince, and exceedingly benevolent to those who had been obliged to leave England on account of adherence to the protestant religion. The letters which he wrote from Germany during his embassies there are conspicuous for the admixture with the more dry and cumbersome details of state affairs, of anecdote, wit, and gossip about eminent men. The gravity of Cecil was offended at what he termed Morysin's toys, yet at this day few will be found to concur in the secretary's censure. Sir Richard Morysin was accustomed to say, "Give me this day and take the next yourself." He observed that his master maintained not ambassadors so much to write histories as prophecies. When asked why his embassy tended more to preserve his sovereign's dominions than to augment them, he replied, that getting was a chance, but that keeping was a wit. He used also to say, "Think an hour before you speak, and a day before you promise." In the reign of Edward VI. he commenced building a handsome and spacious mansion at Cashiobury, which was completed by his son, and ultimately passed by an heiress into the family of Capel, ennobled as earls of Essex. His works are: 1. Comfortable consolation for the birth of prince Edward, rather than sorrow for the death of qu. Jane, ... 8vo. [1537.] 2. Apomaxis calumniarum convitiorumque, quibus Johan. Coclæus homo Theologus, exiguus artium professor, etc. Henrici 8. nomen obscurare, rerum gestarum gloriam fœdare, nuper edita, non tam ad regem quam in regis invidiam, epistola studuit. London, 4to. 1537. 3. The epistle of John Sturmius to the cardinals and bishops that were chosen by the bishop of Rome to search out the abuses of the church. Translation. London, 8vo. 1538. 4. Exhortation to styrre up all Englishemen to the defence of their country. London, 8vo. 1539. 5. An invective ayenste the great and detestable vice, treason, wherein the secret practises, and traiterous workinges of theym that suffrid of late, are disclosed. London, 12mo. 1539. 6. The Stratagems, Sleyghtes, and policies of warre, gathered togyther by S. Julius Frontinus, and translated into Englyshe. London, 8vo. 1539. 7. An

Introduction to Wisdome made by Ludovicus Vives and translated into Englyshe. London, 12mo. 1544. 16mo. 1563. 8. Historia rerum gestarum Henrici. 9. A discourse shewing the godly and vertuous resolution of King Edward the VI. upon the Emperours demand to have the Ladi Mary the Kinges suster to be allowed Libertie of her Concience in England, A.D. 1553. MS. Harl. 353. 10. A Treatise of Faith and Justification. MS. Harl. 423. 11. Letters, of which several have been printed. 12. Poems, but of these none are now known to exist. He married Bridget the eldest daughter of John lord Hussey of Sleaford, and by this lady, who afterwards married successively Henry earl of Rutland and Francis earl of Bedford, he had issue Charles Morysin knighted by queen Elizabeth, and three daughters; Elizabeth married to William Norris, son and heir of Henry lord Norris; Mary married to Bartholomew Hales, esq., of Chesterfield, and Jane Sibylla married successively to Edward lord Russell and Arthur lord Grey of Wilton. He had also a natural son called Marcellus Morysin. A certain genealogist makes this sir Richard Morysin to have been the elder brother of Fynes Moryson the celebrated traveller who died 1614. A comparison of dates will at once shew the utter absurdity of this statement. Moreover it is certain that Fynes Moryson, who was of Lincolnshire, had entirely different arms from this sir Richard Morysin, who bore O. on a chief G. 3 chaplets of the field. Crest: On a wreath O. & Az. a moor's head full faced proper vested per pale O. & Erm. wreathed round the temples O. & A. between two bats' wings displayed S.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Chauncey's Hertfordsh. ii. 353. Fuller's Worthies. Bale. Wood's Ath. Oxon, i. 81. Burke's Extinct Baronetage, 372. Strype. Lloyd's State Worthies, 102. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 218, 219, 347, 348, 358. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 48, 51. Rymer, xiv. 671—673. xv. 183. Lelandi Encomia, 94. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, i. 342, ii. 79, 132—140, 145, 182, 235. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 34, 45. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 176. Parkhurst's Epigrams. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. i. 237, 259. Cat. of Cottonian MSS. 218, 219, 273. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 557, 603, 892, vii. 674, viii. 47, 212, 213. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 115, 205, 248, 334—339. Newcourt's Repert, i. 568. Herbert's Ames, 429, 433, 434, 446, 1798. Lodge's Illustrations, i. 180—192, 196—216. Chron. of Queen Jane, 108, 109, 175. Zurich Letters, ii. 69, iii. 147, 148, 173, 391. Aschami Epistolæ, 57, 226, 230, 243, 261, 383, 384, 407, 409, 423. Originalia, 32 Hen. 8, p. 2, r. 21, 72; 36 Hen. 8. p. 8, r. 3; 37 Hen. 8, p. 2, r. 33, p. 4, r. 2, 3, 10 vel. 40; 4 Edw. 6, p. 1, r. 111. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley. vi. 779, 780. Leland's Itinerary, iv. 184. Nicolas's Proc. Priv. Council, vii. 213. Rep. D. K. Rec. viii. Append. ii. 33, 50, x. Append. ii. 66, 240. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iii. 74. Wood's Annals, ii. 92, 96, 99, 101. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 455, 480. Churton's Life of Nowell, 23. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 467. Bennet's Ascham, x, xi, 371. Burnet's Hist. of Ref. p. i. b. 3, rec. viii.

THOMAS CRANMER, born at Aslacton in the county of Nottingham 2nd July 1489, was son of Thomas Cranmer, esq., a gentleman of a very ancient family, and Agnes his wife, the daughter of Laurence Hatfield, of Willoughby in the same county. He was taught grammar by a rude and severe parish clerk, under whom he learned little and endured much. He was also inured to manly exercises, his father permitting him to shoot with the long-bow and cross-bow, and to hunt, hawk, and ride rough horses. He lost his father early, and in 1503 his mother, he being then of the age of fourteen, sent him to Jesus college, where he became well grounded in logic and philosophy as then taught. It was not however till 1511-12 that he took his degree of B.A. He then gave himself to the reading of Faber, Erasmus, and good latin authors for four or five years together, commencing M.A. 1515. He was elected fellow of Jesus college, but soon vacated his fellowship by marriage. His wife was named Joan ...., and many years afterwards we find her derisively termed black Joan of the Dolphin. She is said to have been the daughter of a gentleman, and the niece of the landlady of the Dolphin, a tavern of good repute which stood at the Bridge-street end of what is now called All Saints' passage in Cambridge. After his marriage he lived with his wife at the Dolphin and became a common reader in Buckingham college. His wife died in childbed within a year of his marriage, and he was immediately afterwards re-elected a fellow of Jesus college. He now applied himself with extraordinary diligence to the study of divinity, read through the holy scriptures, made himself master of the points then in controversy between the adherents of Luther and the supporters of the old religion, took orders, was appointed one of the university preachers 1520, and in 1521 proceeded

B.D. In or about 1524 he was nominated upon the recommendation of Dr. Capon the master of Jesus college, who was chaplain to Wolsey, as one of the canons of the Cardinal's college at Oxford, but declined the appointment, although it is said that he in the first instance accepted it, and was indeed actually on his road to Oxford when he met with a friend who persuaded him to return to Cambridge. He commenced D.D. 1526, and in that or, as some say, in the preceding year was constituted archdeacon of Taunton. He also read a divinity lecture in Jesus college, and was one of those who were appointed by the university to examine all candidates for degrees in the sacred faculty. It would also appear that he devoted considerable attention to the canon law, the study of which was at that time from peculiar circumstances in no little repute. The strenuous efforts now making by Henry VIII. to obtain a divorce from Catharine of Arragon engrossed the attention of the whole realm, and the case was therefore, there can be little doubt, frequently and eagerly discussed in the universities. In August 1529 the plague prevailed in Cambridge, and Dr. Cranmer retired with two pupils to the residence of their father, a Mr. Cressy, situate at Waltham in Essex. The king also at the same period came to that place, and Fox his almoner and Gardiner his secretary, who were in attendance on the sovereign, were lodged at Mr. Cressy's house, and met Dr. Cranmer, to both of whom he must have been well known as they were heads of colleges in Cambridge. At supper the royal marriage was discussed: Dr. Cranmer expressed his surprise that there should be any hesitation as to the mode of procedure respecting it. If the marriage were unlawful in itself by virtue of any divine precept, it was certain that the pope's dispensation could be of no force to make that lawful which God had declared to be unlawful. Therefore he thought that instead of a long fruitless negociation at Rome, it would be better to consult the learned men and the universities of Christendom, and if they declared against the marriage the pope must needs give judgment accordingly, or otherwise, the bull of dispensation being of itself null and void, the marriage would be found sinful notwithstanding such bull. Shortly afterwards Dr. Cranmer's advice was reported to the king, who was highly pleased with it and instantly sent for him to Greenwich. He went with apparent reluctance, but expressed himself ready to write a treatise in support of his views on the question, and even to advocate his opinions before the pontiff himself at Rome. The king appointed him his chaplain, and directed that he should be accommodated in the house of sir Thomas Boleyn, and there compose his treatise. The book was soon finished and published, but it is not a little singular that no copy appears to be in existence. Such statements as have been made as to its title and the date of its publication are perplexing and unsatisfactory. We know that it must have been published in, if not before, February 1529-30, because Gardiner and Fox, in a letter of that date written from Cambridge and addressed to the king, state that objections had been made to all such persons who were proposed as delegates as had allowed Dr. Cranmer's book, inasmuch as they had already declared their opinion on the matter in controversy. About the time this book of Dr. Cranmer's made its appearance the king presented the author to a benefice, but we are not informed of its locality. During the discussion of the divorce case in this university Dr. Cranmer came to Cambridge, and by his authority, learning and persuasion brought over to his opinion in one day five out of six learned men who had been favourable to the pope's power of dispensation in causes matrimonial. In December 1530 Dr. Cranmer was dispatched with sir Thomas Boleyn, now created earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, Dr. Lee archbishop elect of York, Dr. Stokesley bishop elect of London, and others, on embassies to the emperor and the pope with reference to the divorce. Dr. Cranmer was left at Rome where he remained some months, his book was delivered to the pope, and he offered to dispute openly against the marriage. This offer was declined or evaded, but the pope conferred on him the title or dignity of penitentiary for all England. Dr. Cranmer returned to England in 1531, and in June that year we find him in close attendance upon the king at Hampton-court. He appears to have remained in

England till January 1531-2, when he was constituted the king's orator at the imperial court. The resident ambassador at that court, with whom we find him associated, was sir Thomas Elyot. It is observable that he had received instructions from the king for the seizure of William Tyndal the eminent reformer, although it is but justice to add that there is no evidence whatever that his colleague and fellow-collegian Cranmer was acquainted with this fact. Dr. Cranmer resided chiefly at Nuremburg for about six months. He had a secret interview with the elector of Saxony, and delivered letters to him and the other princes who had joined the protestant league, whom he personally assured of Henry's friendship. He also concluded a commercial treaty between England and the Low-countries. Whilst in Germany, he formed an intimacy with the celebrated Cornelius Agrippa, and with Andrew Osiander the pastor of Nuremburg, and it seems that it was about this time that he married Anne .... a niece of Osiander. The archiepiscopal see of Canterbury became vacant by the death of Dr. Warham 22 Aug. 1532, and Dr. Cranmer, who was then in Germany, was summoned home to become his successor. It was necessary to obtain the sanction of the pope to his appointment. The usual bulls were therefore applied for, and considering the circumstances in which Henry and the pope stood to each other, and Dr. Cranmer's known opposition to the papal authority, it is somewhat surprising that they were granted. They were eleven in number, and bear date in February and March 1532-3. Dr. Cranmer was consecrated archbishop in the chapter-house of the college of S. Stephen Westminster by the bishops of Lincoln, Exeter, and S. Asaph, 30 March 1533. His equivocation in this matter is indefensible. He surrendered the bulls to the king because he would not, as he said, recognize the pope as the giver of ecclesiastical dignities, and then he took the usual oath of obedience to the see of Rome, but previously to doing so, made a protestation, declaring that he intended not by the oath he was about to take to bind himself to do any thing contrary to the laws of God, the king's prerogative, or to the commonwealth and statutes of the kingdom, nor to tie himself up from speaking his mind freely in matters relating to the reformation of religion, the government of the church of England, and the prerogative of the crown. He received restitution of the temporalities of the see 29 April following his consecration. It should be stated that in the interval between the death of archbishop Warham and Dr. Cranmer's consecration he had been informed of the secret marriage of Henry to Anne Boleyn; and very soon after he was established in the primacy, he, as archbishop and legate of the apostolic see, pronounced the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon to have been null and void ab initio, as contrary to the divine law. This sentence was given at the priory of Dunstable 23 May 1533. In April preceding, Anne Boleyn had been publicly introduced to the court as queen, and her coronation had been fixed for the 1st of June. On the 28th of May the archbishop, at Lambeth, judicially confirmed her marriage, and at her coronation, which was performed with unusual magnificence, he placed the crown upon her head. In the same month of June Cranmer took a part in the examination of John Frith for heresy. That able and courageous young man was delivered over to Stokesley the bishop of London, by whom he was condemned to the flames. Cranmer cannot however be altogether acquitted of complicity in this cruel act. He was one of the godfathers of the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen, who was christened in the church of the friars Observant at Greenwich 10 Sept. 1533. Soon after the birth of the princess Elizabeth the king commanded his eldest daughter Mary to lay aside the title of princess. She refused to obey, and so exasperated her father that he resolved to send her to the Tower as a traitor. He was however dissuaded from carrying out his savage threat by the earnest exhortation of the archbishop. So soon as the pope became acquainted with the proceedings in respect to the divorce of queen Catharine, he issued a public instrument, declaring the whole process to be null and void, and threatening the archbishop with excommunication, unless by a given day he revoked all that he had done. The archbishop anticipating that this threat would

be carried into effect, interposed an appeal to a general council. A series of legislative measures now passed in rapid succession, by which all connection with or dependence upon the see of Rome was ultimately broken off. These measures either originated with the primate or obtained his hearty support. He received the pontifical seat in the monastery of the Holy Trinity at Canterbury on 3 Dec. 1533, and on the 9th began a personal visitation throughout his diocese. Soon afterwards he sent to Germany for his wife, whom however he was obliged to keep privately. In 1534 he prevailed on the convocation to petition the king that his majesty would decree that the scriptures should be translated into the vulgar tongue by some honest and learned men to be nominated by the king, and to be delivered to the people according to their learning. Such was however the influence of Gardiner and Stokesley, that this was coupled with a request that the king, for the increase of the faith of his subjects, would command that all in whose possession were any books of suspected doctrine, especially those in the vulgar language, imprinted beyond or on this side the sea, should be warned to bring them in within three months under a certain pain to be limited by him. In 1535 the primate commenced a general visitation of the several dioceses which composed his province. The bishops of Winchester and London opposed this proceeding but without effect, but it would rather seem that the archbishop's design of visiting all the dioceses was never fully carried out. It is remarkable that in the process relative to this visitation he continued to use the title of legate of the apostolic see. He did himself honour by making endeavours to save the lives of bishop Fisher and sir Thomas More. Shortly after the committal of queen Anne Boleyn to the Tower, he interceded for her to the infuriated king by a letter which bears date 3 May 1536. This letter, though undoubtedly well meant, can hardly be deemed to have been judicious. Fourteen days afterwards he pronounced her marriage with the king to have been null and void, in consequence of the existence of a precontract with another. In 1537 he obtained from the king permission that Tyndal's translation of the Bible might be sold and be read by every person without danger of any act, proclamation, or ordinance to the contrary. In the same year he again visited his diocese, and took steps to abolish the superstitious observance of holidays, and in October he became godfather to the prince of Wales afterwards king Edward VI. We find by a letter from him to Cromwell, dated 6 April 1538, that he to some extent sanctioned the prosecution of friar Forrest, who in May following was hung as a traitor and burnt as a heretic, and in November the same year he was one of the prelates who disputed on the sacrament with John Lambert, in the guilt of whose death he is therefore to some extent involved, although the sentence of condemnation was actually pronounced by another. On the dissolution of the greater monasteries he was unwilling that their possessions should be given solely to the king, being of opinion that some substantial portion of the revenues which the fervent but mistaken piety of former ages had devoted to the church, ought to have been applied to the maintenance of religion and the relief and education of the poor. His advice was not however palatable to the sovereign, who in a few years dissipated the immense wealth which an obsequious parliament had placed at his disposal. The primate strenuously and ably opposed for three successive days the act of the six articles. When it came into operation he was obliged to send his wife with his children to her friends in Germany. On 7 May 1540 the king issued letters sanctioning a new edition of the bible. To this edition is prefixed a brief preface by the archbishop. On the fall of Cromwell the primate made intercession to the king on his behalf, in a letter of which a fragment only remains. Shortly after the execution of that minister the archbishop retired into the country, and for a considerable period abstained as much as was practicable from interference in state affairs. He however concurred in the unjust sentence given by the convocation in favour of the king's divorce from Anne of Cleves. In 1541 he issued orders for taking away superstitious shrines, and it was in that year that he disclosed to the king the infidelities of queen Catharine Howard. In 1542 he succeeded in procuring a law for modera-

ting the rigour of the act of the six articles. In 1543 a plot for his destruction was entered into by his inveterate enemy Gardiner and others. Of the numerous charges brought against him, the principal were that he had discouraged and restrained those preachers who refused to promote the doctrines of the reformation, that he had ordered the removal of images, and that he corresponded with the divines of Germany. These accusations were laid before the king, who immediately suspected the parties from whom they emanated. The archbishop solicited that the whole matter might be sifted by a commission, to which the king at once acceded, but insisted upon appointing the primate himself as chief commissioner. The result of certain examinations which ensued was that the archbishop's character was cleared and his adversaries confounded. The king was desirous that a letter from Gardiner relating to these charges should be laid before the house of lords, but the archbishop prevailed on him to let the matter drop. A motion against him as a heretic was about the same time made in the house of commons by sir John Gostwick, one of the members for Bedfordshire; but the king sent word to Gostwick, whom he termed a varlet, that he would punish him unless he asked the archbishop's pardon, which he accordingly did and obtained his hearty forgiveness. In 1544 he succeeded in effecting a great change in the forms of public devotion by the introduction of a litany in english. Various further attempts on his part at reformation were however defeated, and he had again to endure another measure of hostility on the part of his adversaries, from which he was once more released by the stedfast friendship of the king, who gave him his ring to be produced in any moment of emergency, and also reproved the archbishop's opponents for their malignant hostility. By his motion and advice an act was passed empowering the king to name commissioners to examine all canons, constitutions, and ordinances, provincial and synodal, and to draw up such laws ecclesiastical as should be thought by the king and them convenient to be used in all spiritual courts. The archbishop upon this, in 1545, with great diligence and care prepared the draft of a code of ecclesiastical laws. Circumstances however intervened which prevented legal sanction being given to this code. In the sanguinary persecutions which disgraced the last year of Henry VIII. the archbishop took no part. This is the rather mentioned, because it has been stated by some and insinuated by others that he was implicated in the death of Anne Askew. Indeed there is reason to believe that shortly before her martyrdom the primate's own sentiments had undergone a change as respects the doctrine of the real presence in the sacrament. After entertaining for some interval the opinions of Luther on the question, he who had suffered Frith and Lambert to be led to the stake as heretics became entirely convinced of the truth of the opinions for which they had shed their blood. The archbishop was opposed to the bill for attainting the duke of Norfolk, although the duke had ever been one of his most inveterate enemies, and the king warmly interested himself in favour of the bill. Finding his opposition to this iniquitous measure unavailing, he left the house of lords with indignation, and retired to Croydon, whence he was summoned to attend his royal master on his death-bed. Before his arrival the king had lost the power of speech, but was able to recognize the primate, and pressed his hand with all his remaining strength. He was one of the king's executors, and by his will was appointed one of the regents or governors of the realm during the minority of Edward VI. On 7 Feb. 1546-7 he took out a commission from the king empowering him to continue in his archbishopric, and on the 20th crowned the youthful sovereign, his godson and pupil, in Westminster abbey. It appears that there was no sermon on the occasion, but the bishop made a brief address to the king, reminding him that he was altogether independent of the pope, and exhorting him to see God truly worshipped, the tyranny of the bishop of Rome banished, and images removed. The archbishop now took the lead in church affairs, unfettered by the adverse influences he had experienced in the late reign. With a view to the more complete diffusion of the principles of the reformation visitors were appointed for the whole kingdom, which was divided into six circuits, an eminent preacher

being associated to each set of visitors. A book of homilies, and an english translation of Erasmus's paraphrase of the New Testament, were sanctioned by royal authority, the processions used on Candlemas-day, Ash-Wednesday and Palm Sunday were forbidden; the act of the six articles was repealed, as were other persecuting laws, and the mass was converted into a communion. The marriage of the clergy being now sanctioned by law, the archbishop's wife returned from Germany to reside with him again, and was publicly owned and recognized. In 1548 he held a general visitation of his diocese, with the view, amongst other things, of seeing that the clergy had destroyed and taken away from the churches all images, shrines, and other monuments of feigned miracles, idolatry, and superstition. He opposed the bill by which all the colleges, free chapels, and chantries not actually in the king's possession, were vested in the crown from a conviction founded on sad experience that the property of these establishments would not be devoted to the encouragement of letters and religion, nor even to the secular welfare and security of the realm, but would be swallowed up by the profligate cupidity of worthless courtiers. All resistance however proved unavailing, though it may be regarded as a signal deliverance that the two universities were exempted from this sweeping confiscation. The archbishop in 1548 set forth what is commonly called a catechism. It is not however in the form of question and answer, but rather an easy elementary exposition of the commandments, the creed, the Lord's prayer, the sacrament of baptism, the authority of the keys, and the Lord's supper. It was originally written in german by Justus Jonas, and translated into latin by him or his son. In the same year the primate and other learned and eminent divines commenced the compilation of the book of common prayer. The work was finished by the end of November, was approved by convocation, and soon afterwards received the sanction of the legislature. In 1549 he drew up an answer to the fifteen articles of the rebels of Devon, praying for the reestablishment of the old religion, the renewal of the act of the six articles, and the recal of cardinal Pole. This answer has been commended for copious erudition and admirable reasoning. He also invited to England Bucer, Fagius, Peter Martyr, and other learned foreign protestants; Bonner was deprived of the see of London, the two universities were visited and reformed, and a commission was issued for the compilation of a code of ecclesiastical laws. On the fall of the protector Somerset the archbishop joined sir William Paget and sir Thomas Smith in a letter to the council, setting forth the frightful danger to which the kingdom was exposed by the dissensions amongst the nobility, urging that private interest should be postponed to the safety of the commonwealth, and beseeching them for the passion of Jesus Christ, so to use their wisdom, and temper their determination that on either side no blood should be shed nor cruelty practised. In 1550 a new formulary for ordination was established; Gardiner, Heath, and Day were deprived of their bishoprics; communion-tables were substituted for altars; and congregations of foreign protestants settled in London and elsewhere under the protection of the government. In this year also was Joan Bocher burnt for heresy. The archbishop, there can be no doubt, fully acquiesced in this proceeding, but it seems that it is not true, as is generally believed, that he persuaded the young king to sign the warrant for her execution. That warrant was issued not by the king but by the privy-council, at a meeting at which the archbishop was not present. He now published his defence of the true and catholic doctrine of the sacrament of the body and blood of our Saviour Christ. This treatise contains a formal and systematic exposition of his views upon the subject, and was the commencement of a controversy which was carried on by him to the end of his life. His opponents in this controversy were Gardiner bishop of Winchester, now in confinement in the tower, and Dr. Richard Smith, divinity professor at Oxford, who was at this period residing at Louvaine. In 1551 George Van Parre a dutch arian was put to death for heresy, and it is to be feared that the archbishop sanctioned what has been well termed a bloody sacrifice offered up by the government for the purpose of establishing a good name for orthodoxy. It is more pleasing to state, that when in the

course of the same year a bill was introduced into parliament for attainting bishop Tunstal of misprision of treason, the archbishop not only intrepidly opposed the arbitrary measure, but also entered his protest against it. The commons refused to sanction the bill until the witnesses against Tunstal were examined in his presence, and as this was never done the bill did not become law. In 1552 the articles of religion, substantially the same as those now in force, passed the convocation, and the book of common prayer was revised, being reduced very nearly to the precise form in which it appears at the present day. The archbishop was altogether opposed to the flagitious intrigues by which Northumberland procured the settlement of the crown upon his daughter-in-law the lady Jane Grey; yet when pressed by the king to sign the engagement to maintain her succession, he wanted the courage to refuse his signature to a document of which he did not approve. His own statement is that he refused to sign until the king said that he hoped he would not stand out and be more repugnant to his will than were all the rest of the council. It is however due to the archbishop to state that he had been denied the privilege of consulting the king privately on the matter. When the king died the primate took the oaths to the lady Jane, but we find his hand to the letter soon afterwards sent by the privy-council to the duke of Northumberland, commanding him in the name of queen Mary to disband his army. In August 1553 the archbishop was cited before the privy-council for being implicated in the proclamation of the lady Jane. He was commanded to keep his house at Lambeth and be forthcoming. On the 27th of the same month he, in pursuance of a citation, appeared before the queen's commissioners in the consistory of S. Paul's, and brought in an inventory of his goods. He then retired to Lambeth. Whilst under restraint there he drew up a declaration conceived in language much more intemperate than was usual with him, the object of which was to repel a misstatement that he had restored the celebration of the mass at Canterbury. To this vindication of himself he added a challenge to defend the common prayer and the doctrine and religion established by Edward VI. This declaration was surreptitiously published. He was summoned before the privy-council on the 13th September, and was commanded to appear the next day in the star-chamber. He did so, and was then committed to the Tower. When before the privy-council he was charged with having published the before-mentioned declaration, which they designated a seditious bill. He admitted the authorship of the document, but expressed great concern at its dispersion before he had had an opportunity of revising it; avowing however that his intention had been to enlarge and correct it, and then to affix it to the doors of all the churches in London. In November a bill of indictment for high-treason was found against him. He was arraigned under a special commission at the Guildhall London on the 13th, and pleaded not guilty. Whilst the jury were considering their verdict, he withdrew his plea, confessed the indictment, and was sentenced to be hung at Tyburn. He was also attainted by act of parliament. He sued to the queen for a pardon, and it seems it was so far granted that his life was not taken away for treason, it being intended to proceed against him for heresy. He remained in the Tower till March 1554, when he was removed with bishop Ridley and Hugh Latimer to Oxford. In April the same year the archbishop took a part in the disputations in that university with respect to the sacrament of the altar. Two days after the disputations were ended, as he firmly refused to sign the articles tendered to him, he was condemned as a heretic. A long delay now ensued, during which the papal power was reestablished and the old laws against heresy revived, and in September 1555 the archbishop was again tried at Oxford before Dr. Brookes bishop of Gloucester, as deputy of cardinal Puteo the pope's delegate, and Thomas Martyn, LL.D. and John Story, LL.D, proctors or commissioners of the queen. The charges against him were blasphemy, perjury, incontinency, and heresy. Eight witnesses were examined, and an official report was transmitted to Rome, the archbishop having been previously cited to appear in that city within fourscore days. This was in fact a mere idle form, but it is observable that he expressed his readiness to go to

Rome if the queen would give him leave, saying that he would there justify himself and his proceedings before the pope. His imprisonment continued, but soon after the expiration of the prescribed period of eighty days he was declared contumacious, sentenced to excommunication, and deprived of the archbishopric. Bishops Bonner and Thirleby were empowered by the pope to degrade him. Bonner, in the performance of this commission, displayed vulgar brutality, but the demeanour of Thirleby was more decent and becoming. Cranmer appealed to a general council. This appeal was wholly disregarded, and he was delivered over to the secular power. It is grievous to state that soon afterwards, in the hope of saving his life, the archbishop was induced to recant, signing no less than six papers in succession. It was notwithstanding resolved to put him to death, and the 21st March 1555-6 was fixed upon for his execution. On that day he was brought to S. Mary's church, and placed on a low scaffold opposite the pulpit. Dr. Cole then began a sermon, the chief scope whereof was a justification of putting the archbishop to death, notwithstanding his recantation. The preacher in concluding his discourse exhorted him not to despair, and as an encouragement to hope for eternal salvation, alluded to the example of the thief upon the cross. Cranmer had had no previous direct intimation of his intended execution. During Cole's sermon he wept incessantly, and it was most evident that he felt bitter anguish. On concluding his sermon the preacher moved him to make a confession of his faith. Cranmer thereupon knelt down and gave utterance to a most penitential prayer, repeated the apostles' creed, and declared his belief thereof and of all things contained in the old and new testament. Then to the amazement and confusion of the auditory, he declared his unfeigned repentance for having denied his real opinions, lamented with many tears his grievous fall, and declared that the hand wherewith he had so offended should first be burnt. He renounced the pope and professed his belief concerning the eucharist to be that which he had asserted in his book against Gardiner. This address was received with loud clamours from the exasperated assembly. He was reviled as a hypocrite and hurried to the stake near Balliol college. So soon as the fire was kindled he stretched out his right hand, and, except that he once wiped his face with it, held it stedfastly and without shrinking to the flame until it was consumed. He neither moved his body nor expressed any sense of pain. Often he cried out, "This unworthy hand! This unworthy hand!" Raising his eyes to heaven he expired with the dying prayer of S. Stephen, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit." The unutterable folly—to say nothing of the perfidy—of putting to death one who had in the most abject manner recanted his opinions must be obvious. Without question he was one of the most remarkable men who ever held the primacy. His rapid rise in the church, and his continuing to the last to retain the confidence and regard of one so unprincipled and capricious as was Henry VIII. are extraordinary circumstances. In his conduct during the reign of that sovereign we find much to deplore and to condemn, but a regard for truth compels us to say that upon the whole—especially considering the days of violence and semi-barbarism in which he had the misfortune to live and the formidable difficulties he had to encounter—the good much preponderates over the evil. If we except some few matters, perhaps rather attributable to the general intolerance of the age than to any particular disposition of the individual, his conduct during the reign of Edward VI.—when he really had the power and the influence to which his great talents and eminent station in the church entitled him—was in a high degree commendable. Many of this prelate's faults arose from timidity and irresolution, but it must be borne in mind that his temper was singularly mild and amiable. Of his placability we have recorded some instances. It was indeed so remarkable as to become a kind of proverb. His temporary loss of fortitude towards the close of his life, though undoubtedly very lamentable, was expiated by his subsequent anguish and contrition, and especially by the fortitude with which he endured the agonising torments of his last moments. That he was sincerely pious we cannot doubt. Learned himself, he was uniformly the friend of letters and literary men. Born

a gentleman, he had nevertheless large sympathy with the poor and was the enlightened friend of the general diffusion of knowledge. When his church of Canterbury was converted from an abbey to a cathedral, certain commissioners proceeded to elect the children of the grammar-school. Some of the commissioners would have admitted none but gentlemen's sons, saying that husbandmen's children were more meet for the plough and to be artificers than to occupy the place of the learned sort. The archbishop was however of a contrary mind: for, said he, poor men's sons are many times endued with more singular gifts of nature, which are also the gifts of God, as with eloquence, memory, apt pronunciation, sobriety, with such-like, and also commonly more given to apply their study, than is the gentleman's son delicately educated. After more to the same purpose and in reply to objections which were urged, he determined the matter by saying, If the gentleman's son be apt to learning, let him be admitted: if not apt, let the poor man's child apt enter his room. His palace was the asylum of persecuted virtue and friendless scholarship, and he had a noble library which was freely open to all men of letters. His abilities as a controversialist were considerable, and he was a frequent and powerful preacher. He was famed for his hospitality. His charities were extensive. One noble instance must be recorded. Struck with the misery of the wounded and disabled soldiers returning from the wars with France, he fitted up his manor-house of Bekesbourn in Kent as a hospital for them, provided medical assistance and nurses, and supplied them with money when convalescent. His general habits were those of a studious scholar, but he occasionally amused himself with field-sports and horse exercise, nor did he disdain a game at bowls or chess. By his wife, who survived him many years, he had Thomas Cranmer, esq., of Kirkstall, Yorkshire, and two daughters, Anne who died in her father's lifetime, and Margaret. A special act for the restoration in blood of his children passed the legislature in the 5 Eliz. The archbishop's works are: 1. Concerning the unlawfulness of marrying the brother's wife [1529]. 2. Substance of a speech delivered about the year on the authority of the pope and of general councils. 3. Some queries in order to the correcting of several abuses. 4. Some considerations offered to the king to induce him to proceed to further reformation. 5. A speech delivered at an assembly of bishops 1536. 6. Injunctions given to the parsons, vicars, and other curates in his visitation kept (sede vacante) within the diocese of Hereford, A.D. 1536. 7. Annotations or corrections of The Institution of a Christian Man. 8. Preface to the Holy Bible 1540. 9. Speech at the coronation of Edw. VI. Feb. 20, 1546-7. 10. Articles to be inquired of in the visitations to be had within the diocese of Canterbury 2 Edw. VI. 11. Answers to questions put concerning some abuses of the mass. 12. Homily of Salvation. 13. A short declaration of the true lively and christian faith. 14. An homily or sermon of good works annexed unto faith. 15. A catechisme, that is to saie, a familiar introduction and training of the simple. London...[1548]. 16. Questions put to the bishops of Worcester, Chichester, and Hereford, and further questions in reply to their answers. 17. Preface to the book of Common Prayer, 1549. 18. Answer to the fifteen articles of the rebels, Devon, Anno 1549. 19. Notes for a homily against rebellion. 20. A sermon concerning the time of rebellion. 21. Articles of visitation in the diocese of Norwich. London, 4to. 1549. 22. Preface to the Form and Manner of making and consecrating of Archbishops, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, 1549. 23. A defence of the true and catholike doctrine of the sacrament of the body and bloud of our saviour Christ, with a confutation of sundry errors concerning the same, grounded and established upon God's holy woorde, and approved by the consent of the most auncient doctors of the Churche. London, 4to. 1550. 24. Articles of inquiry at the visitation of the cathedral church of Canterbury, 1550. 25. Injunctions given to the dean, prebendaries, preachers, and other ministers and officers of the metropolitan and cathedral church of Canterbury the 29th day of October, 4 Edw. VI. 26. Notes on justification, with authorities from the scripture, the fathers, and the schoolmen. 27. An answer unto a crafty and sophisticall cavillation, devised by Stephen Gardiner,

Doctour of Law, late Byshop of Winchester, agaynst the true and godly doctrine of the most holy sacrament of the body and bloud of our Saviour Jesu Christ. Wherein is also, as occasion serveth, aunswered such places of the booke of Doct. Richard Smith, as may seeme any thyng worthy the aunswering. London, 4to. 1551, fo. 1580. 28. A confutation of unwritten verities, both bi the holye scriptures and most auncient authors, and also probable arguments, and pithy reasons, with plaine aunsweres to al (or at the least) to the moste part and strongest argumentes, which the adversaries of god's truth either have, or can bring forth for the profe and defence of the same unwritten vanities, verities as they woulde have them called. London, 16mo. 155..., 4to. 1582 . 29. A declaration concerning the untrue report and slander of some, which reported that he should set up again the mass in Canterbury. 30. Disputations at Oxford, 1554. 31. Examination at Oxford before bishop Brokes, Sept. 1555. 32. Appeal at his degradation before Dr. Thurlby and Dr. Boner coming with a new commission to sit upon the archbishop, 14 Feb. 1555-6. 33. Submissions and Recantations. 34. Letters. [The number of the archbishop's letters in Mr. Cox's edition of his works is 318.] 35. Collectiones ex S. Scripturæ et patribus in varia argumenta theologica. 2 vols. fo. Royal MSS. Brit. Mus. 36. Of the consolation of christian men against the fear of death taken from the fathers. MS. C. C. C. C. 37. An exhortation to take sickness well and adversity patiently, drawn out of Ciprian. MS. C. C. C. C. 38. An exhortation to take the paynes of sickness patiently, translated out of Augustin, lib. i. de visitatione infirmorum. MS. C. C. C. C. 39. Reformatio legum ecclesiasticarum. MS. Harl. 426. 40. Collectiones ex jure canonico. MS. Lambeth. 1107. 41. Sententiæ doctorum virorum de Sacramentis. MS. Lambeth. 1108. 42. Orders and Statutes of howshold. MS. Lambeth. 884, 1145. The archbishop's principal works, edited for the Parker society by the Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., F.S.A., of All Souls college Oxford, were printed at Cambridge, 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1844 and 1846. His portrait was painted by Holbein and Gerbicus Fliciis. At Jesus college are three portraits of him. That in the combination-room is an original dated 1547, and was the gift of lord Willoughby; in the master's lodge is a copy from Holbein on board, by D. Mytens; and in the hall a copy by sir Joshua Reynolds, the gift of lord Carysfort 1758. There are also portraits of him at Emmanuel college and Lambeth palace, and in the picture-gallery at Oxford. His portrait has been engraved by A. Blooteling, D. Loggan, J. Faber, R. White, G. Vertue, R. Houston, H. Hondius, V. Gunst, C. Picart, J. A. Dean, H. Robinson, and W. Holl, also in Holland's Heroologia. Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4. A. on a cheveron Az. between 3 pelicans sable as many mullets O. pierced. 2. G. six lions rampant A. within a bordure O. 3 G. five fusils in fess A. each charged with an escallop S.

Lives by Strype, Gilpin, Todd, Sargant, & Le Bas. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Downes' Lives, p. i. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 33, 136, 171, (3) ii. 314, iii. 23. MS. Richardson, 323. Bale. Dodd's Ch. Hist. Rymer. Chron. of Queen Jane. Chron. of Calais, 167, 170, 174. Greyfriars' Chron. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary. Herbert's Ames. Anderson's Annals of Eng. Bible. Burnet's Hist. of Reform. Strype. Fox's Acts & Mon. Cranmer's Remains, ed. Jenkyns. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox. Granger. Smith's Autographs. Netherclift's Autograph Miscellany. Baga de Secretis. Willement's Canterb. Cath. 172. Lelandi Encomia, 90. Stat. 28 Hen. 8. c. 50, 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 16. 5 Eliz. c. 45. Casley's Cat. of Royal MSS. 123, 219. Trevelyan Papers, 162, 167, 172. Wilkins' Concilia, iii. 757, 826, 827, 828, 843, 857, 858, 862, 868. Wright's Mon. Lett. 36, 113, 173. Machyn's Diary. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 125. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 74, 75, 77, 79, 109, 149, 150, 176. 186, 203, 204, 355. State Papers, Hen. 8. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 23, 25, 337. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 165. Todd's Cat. of Lambeth MSS. 74, 87, 197, 253, 257. Howell's State Trials, i. 767. Aschami Epistolæ, 215, 222, 304—307. Richardson's Godwin. Fuller's Ch. Hist.

THOMAS ALLENSON, bachelor of the civil law 1516, became vicar of Wrangle in the county of Lincoln, and by his will, dated 1 Aug. 1555, founded and endowed a school and a bedehouse for poor men and women in that parish.

Charity Reports, xxxii. (4) 75.

CHRISTOPHER HALES, son of Thomas Hales of Hales-place Kent, B.A. 1539, was admitted fellow of S. John's college 26 March in that year, and commenced M.A. by special grace 1541. He afterwards travelled on the continent, and on his return to England in March

1549-50 had a narrow escape from a French privateer. On the accession of queen Mary he became an exile for religion, and was residing at Frankfort 1555. Six of his letters to Rodolph Gualtier are in print. His son John ultimately succeeded to Hales-place Coventry as heir of John Hales the brother of this Christopher.

Baker's Hist. S. John's College, 336. Zurich Letters, iii. 83, 184—195, 656, 660, 668, 724, 726. Strype's Cranmer, 269. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 140. Strype's Memorials, iii. 241. Troubles at Frankfort, 65, 68, 133.

PETER VALENCE, a Norman, studied here about 1515. It happened that a copy of the pope's general indulgence or pardon was, by bishop Fisher the chancellor of the university, set upon the gate of the schools. In the night Valence, who held Lutheran opinions, wrote over the pardon, "Beatus vir cujus est nomen Domini spes ejus, et non respexit in istas vanitates et insanias falsas." Great but ineffectual efforts were made to discover the writer, against whom the chancellor pronounced sentence of excommunication. It is said that Valence subsequently acknowledged the fact, expressed contrition, and was absolved: fixing over the school-gate this sentence, "Delicta juventutis meæ et ignorantias ne memineris Domine." We subsequently find him acting as teacher of the French language, in which capacity he enjoyed high reputation, being described as having a wondrously compendious, facile, prompt and ready mode of instruction, and being painfully diligent and laboriously industrious. Amongst his pupils were Henry Brandon earl of Lincoln, and Gregory afterwards lord Cromwell. Valence ultimately became domestic chaplain and almoner to Dr. Goodrich bishop of Ely, in which situation he appears to have continued under his successor Dr. Thirleby. In 1555 he visited in Ely gaol William Wolsey and Robert Pygot confined there for heresy, beseeching them to stand to the truth of the gospel, and intimating that he knew not how soon he might be in the very condition in which they were placed.

Lewis's Life of Bp. Fisher, i. 63—66. Fox's Acts & Mon. Ellis's Letters, (3) i. 342. Strype's Mem. ii. 294.

WILLIAM WATERMAN, of this university, who would seem to have been a native of the West of England, and to have studied also at Oxford, published 1. The Fardle of facions conteining the aunciente maners, customes, and Lawes of the peoples enhabiting the two partes of the earth called Affricke and Asie. Lond. 8vo. 1555 [a translation from the latin of John Boemno]. 2. Latin Verses on the death of queen Jane Seymour. 3. Latin verses on the death of the two Dukes of Suffolk. 4. English verses to Thomas Camell, 172 lines. fo. One Waterman was a bachelor of canon law here 1516.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 590, 833.

JOHN PONET, alias POYNET, born in Kent about 1514, was educated at Queens' college under Mr. afterwards sir Thomas Smith. He graduated in arts though his degrees do not appear to be recorded, was elected a fellow of Queens' 1532, had the college title for orders 31 Jan. 1535-6, was bursar 1537 to 1539, and dean of his college 1541-2. He was an eminent grecian, was acquainted with italian and german, deeply read in the fathers, and had skill in mathematics and astronomy. He gave to Henry VIII. a dial of his own device, shewing the hour of the day, the day of the month, the sign of the same, the planetary hour, the change of the moon, the ebbing and flowing of the sea, with divers other things no less strange, to the great wonder of the king and his own commendation. Archbishop Cranmer appointed him one of his chaplains, and he was instituted to the rectory of S. Michael Crooked-lane London, 15 Nov. 1543, and collated to the rectory of Lavant Sussex 12 June 1545. This he soon afterwards resigned and was presented to a canonry in the church of Canterbury 29 Jan. 1545-6. He commenced D.D. here in 1547, in which year we find him in the convocation as one of the proctors for the clergy of the diocese of Canterbury. Being warmly attached to the principles of the reformation, and having acquired extraordinary celebrity as an able and effective preacher, he was nominated to the bishopric of Rochester by the king's letters 8 March 1549-50, had a grant of the same by letters patent 6 June 1550, and was consecrated the 29th of the same month. In consequence of

his having no palace he, 4th July following, obtained a grant to hold with his see in commendam till lady-day 1555 the vicarage of Ashford Kent, the rectories of Towyn Merionethshire, and S. Michael Crooked-lane, and his canonry of Canterbury. He occurs in a commission for suppression of heresies 18 Jan. 1550-1, and 23rd March following was by letters patent appointed to the bishopric of Winchester, then vacant by the deprivation of Dr. Stephen Gardiner. He was constituted a commissioner to reform the ecclesiastical laws 6 Oct. 1551. On the accession of queen Mary he is said to have taken a part in Wyat's rebellion, on the suppression whereof he fled this kingdom and retired to Strasburg. His house there was consumed by fire, and he died in that city 11 April 1556. He was twice married. From his first wife, who is said to have been the wife of a butcher of Nottingham, to whom he had allowed a yearly sum of money, he was divorced 27 July 1551, and 25 October following he married at Croydon Maria Heymond, who survived him. The following works were written by, or are ascribed to, bishop Ponet: 1. A tragoedie or Dialoge of the unjuste usurped primacie of the Bishop of Rome, and of all the just abolishyng of the same, made by master Bernardine Ochino, an Italian, and translated out of Latine into Englishe. Lond. 8vo. 1549. 2. A defence for Mariage of Priestes by Scripture and aunciente Wryters. Lond. 8vo. 1549. 3. Sermon at Westminster before the King, 14 March, of the right administration of the Lords supper, on Matth. xiii. 4. Lond. 24mo. 1550. 4. Catechismus Brevis Christianæ Disciplinæ summam continens omnibus Ludimagistris authoritate Regia commendatus. Lond. 8vo. 1553. Zurich, 8vo. 1553. 5. De Ecclesia ad regem Edwardum. Zurich, 8vo. 1553. 6. An Apologie fully aunsweringe by Scriptures and aunceant Doctors, a blasphemose Book gatherid by D. Steph. Gardiner, of late Lord Chauncelor, D. Smyth of Oxford, Pighius, and other Papists, as by ther booke appeareth and of late set furth under the name of Thomas Martin, Doctor of the Civile lawes (as of himself he saieth) against the godly marriadge of priests. Wherein dyvers other matters which the Papists defend be so confutid, that in Martin's overthrow they may see their own impudency and confusion. .... 12mo. 1555. ...... 8vo. 1556. 7. A Shorte Treatise of politique power, and of the true Obedience which subjectes owe to kynges and other civile Governours, with an Exhortacion to all true naturall Englishe men. ...... 8vo. 1556. ...... 1639. ...... 4to. 1642. 8. Axiomata eucharistiae. 9. Diallacticon de veritate natura atque substantia corporis et sanguinis Christi in eucharistica. Lond. 4to. 1588. 10. Homeliæ per totum annum. 11. In Paulum ad Colossenses. His treatise of politique power, having regard to the period in which it was compiled, is worthy attention. Mr. Hallam observes that it is clearly and vigorously written, deserving in many parts a high place among the english prose works of that age, though not entirely free from the usual fault, vulgar and ribaldrous invective.

Strype. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Gough's Gen. Index. Middleton's Biog. Evan. i. 469. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 175. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 374. Newcourt's Repert. i. 486. Hallam's Lit. Europe, ii. 39. Rymer, xv. 237, 240, 250, 253. Machyn's Diary, 8, 320, 323. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iv. 91. Greyfriars' Chron. 70. 77. Lemon's Cal. State Pap. 32, 44. MS. Searle. Churton's Nowell, 23, 156, 161, 408. Herbert's Ames, 599, 602, 753, 830, 1246, 1571, 1587, 1594, 1596. Warton's Sir Tho. Pope, 57. Aschami Epistolæ, [10] 220—222. Hearne's Benedictus Abbas, pref. xxxviii. Hasted's Kent, ii. 42, iv. 615. Manning & Bray's Surrey, iii. 477. Life of Sir Peter Carew, 62. Troubles at Frankfort, 1. Lelandi Encomia, 110.

GEORGE DAY, born in Shropshire about 1501, was third son of Richard Day of Newport in that county, and Agnes [Osborne] his wife. He is believed to have been sometime a scholar of Corpus Christi college. He was B.A. 1520-1, and was admitted a fellow of S. John's college 19 Sept. 1522. In his early days he studied physic, and was the first person appointed to Lynacre's readership in that faculty. He commenced M.A. 1524, and taking orders became chaplain to Fisher bishop of Rochester. He was public orator from 1528 to 1537, B.D. 1533, and D.D. 1537. On 27 July in the latter year he was admitted master of S. John's college, being 18th September following instituted to the rectory of Allhallows-the-Great London, on the presentation of the king, to whom he was chaplain. He was vicechancellor of the university 1537-8, and was elected provost of King's college 5 June 1538, by virtue of the king's letters dated at

S. James's the 2nd of the same month. By these letters, directed to the viceprovost and fellows, the king, by virtue of his supreme authority, made Dr. Day eligible as provost, although he was not and never had been a fellow of the college. When it was contemplated to convert the church of Dunstable into a cathedral, Dr. Day was designed for dean. He was elected bishop of Chichester 24 April 1543, having 4th July following the royal licence to hold the provostship of King's college in commendam for six years. He occurs as almoner to the queen 1545, in which year he was in a commission to enquire concerning the distribution of the monies the king had given to cathedrals, cities, and towns, for the relief of the poor and the maintenance of highways. In 1547, private masses being laid aside at King's college, the bishop wrote to the viceprovost and fellows, charging them with perjury and breach of statutes, and forbidding them to make any innovations in religion. He gave up the provostship 2 Oct. 1547. It is commonly, but it seems erroneously, said that he was deprived of that office. He was one of the commissioners appointed to compile the book of common prayer, but when that book was completed, refused to subscribe it, and protested against its establishment by parliament. In 1550 he preached in his diocese against the reformation, whereupon Dr. Cox was dispatched into Sussex to preach in its favour. Bishop Day occurs in a commission for the suppression of heresies 12 April 1549. In 1550 he protested against the new form for ordination of priests, and against the act for delivering to the king's commissioners all missals and church books in use before the establishment of the new liturgy. We subsequently find him refusing to take down the altars in his diocese, and to put up tables in their stead; for this he was sent to the Fleet 11 Dec. 1550. He was deprived of his bishopric in September 1551, and remained in the Fleet till June 1552, when he was committed to the custody of bishop Goodrich, with whom he continued till after the death of Edward VI., the letter for his liberation being dated 4 Aug. 1553. He was immediately restored to his see, and preached the funeral sermon for Edward VI. 8 Aug. 1553. A grant to him as queen's almoner occurs 28th September in the same year, and he preached the sermon at the queen's coronation 1st October following. On 26 Feb. 1553-4 her majesty remitted to him certain debts &c. owing by him in respect of the profits of his see during the vacancy preceding his appointment thereto. He died in London 2 Aug. 1556, and was buried in his cathedral of Chichester, under a monument without any inscription, on the south side of the choir. By his will, dated 26 July preceding, he bequeathed to S. John's college a rich cope or vestment for the chapel, and a copy of the Complutensian bible for the library; to King's college S. Chrysostom and Clemens Alexandrinus in greek; to his successor in the see of Chichester his crosier and mitre garnished and set with pearls; and to the archbishop of York his sapphire ring, the gift of Henry VIII. He was greatly admired as a preacher, but has been censured for scurrilous and indecent language towards bishop Hooper. On one occasion when his brother William Day, afterwards bishop of Winchester, was in great want, he sternly refused him assistance, saying he thought it a sin to relieve those who were not of the true church. It has been asserted that he was not a persecutor of the protestants; it however appears that one was burnt to death in his diocese 1554, and that four others suffered in the like manner the next year. He has verses addressed to bishop Fisher, prefixed to the Assertio contra Lutherum. Antw. 1523. He was concerned in the compilation of the statutes of the cathedral of Chester, and is supposed also to have assisted in drawing up those for the cathedrals of Durham and Bristol. Arms: Per cheveron Az. & O. 3 mullets counterchanged. These arms it is said he changed to Quarterly G. & A. a cross between 4 demi-roses counterchanged.

Downes's Lives. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. 67. Alumni Eton. 38. Richardson's Godwin. Fuller's Worthies. Machyn's Diary, 111, 351. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 302. Rymer, xiv. 781, 784, xv. 1, 77, 181, 303, 339, 366, 370, 452. Hartshorne's Book Rarities of Cambr. 327. Strype. Gough's General Index. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 19, 35. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. i. 249. Haynes's State Papers, 165, 179. MS. Cole, i. 120, 150, xiv. 12, xlix. 87, 249, lvii. 367. Burnet's Hist. of Ref. Lelandi Encomia, 95. Aschami Epistolæ, [6, 7,] 89, 214, 225. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 117—122, 279, 333. Archæologia, xviii. 149, 150, 174. Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex, i. 72.

NICHOLAS SHAXTON, a native of the diocese of Norwich, went out B.A. 1506, was soon afterwards elected a fellow of Gonville hall, and commenced M.A. 1510. He was appointed a university preacher 1520, proceeded B.D. 1521, and was one of those early adherents of the reformation who were accustomed to assemble at the White-horse in S. Benedict's. He was one of the delegates appointed by the senate of the university in February 1529-30, to determine as to the lawfulness of the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon, and is marked by Gardiner and Fox the king's agents as a man of whom they were sure. He was also one of the twelve best clerks and learned men of the university, who in May 1530 were, at the king's request, dispatched to London to examine erroneous and pestiferous books, and to advise what order and direction his majesty should take to repress and remove errors and seditions. He is frequently termed master of Gonville hall, but was only president or vicemaster. He was also, as it would seem, principal of Physwick hostel which was subordinate to Gonville hall. In a sermon ad clerum, preached by him at Great S. Mary's church on Ash-Wednesday 1531-2, he asserted that it was not damnable to disbelieve in purgatory, that no man could be continent or chaste unless God gave him grace, and that in his daily celebration of the mass he prayed that celibacy might be wholly taken away from the clergy and wedlock granted and permitted them. He was consequently cited before Dr. Watson vicechancellor, Dr. Wilson and Dr. Edmunds. For some time he adhered to the opinions he had expressed, but was at length persuaded to renounce them and to take an oath not to maintain the errors of Wickliff, Huss, Luther, or any others who had been condemned of heresy, and to hold and believe all such articles and points as the church of Rome held and believed. Shaxton afterwards preached a sermon at Westacre in Norfolk, which attracted the notice of Nykke the persecuting bishop of Norwich, who made enquiries respecting it of the priors of Westacre and Penteney. They said it was a good sermon and had no heresy in it. The bishop not being satisfied ordered the prior of Westacre to be sworn, whether Shaxton taught any erroneous opinions or not. He also caused enquiries to be made as to Shaxton's demeanour in the university, and so became cognizant of the proceedings touching his sermon ad clerum, and as Shaxton was about the same time detected in the dispersion of heretical books, he was confined in the bishop's gaol at Norwich. How long he continued there, or by what means he contrived to regain his liberty, we are not informed. In allusion to the death of Bilney and to the case of Shaxton, bishop Nykke said, "I fear I have burnt Abel and let Cain go." Shaxton was admitted D.D. in 1531, although not created till 1533. In that year he was constituted chaplain and almoner to queen Anne Boleyn. On the 3rd October in the same year he was admitted treasurer of the church of Sarum. On 9 Jan. 1533-4 we find archbishop Cranmer writing to Dr. Sampson dean of the chapel-royal, praying that his the primate's old acquainted friend master Shaxton might be appointed to preach before the king in the ensuing lent. The dean by letter promised compliance, but added, "And to say liberally to your grace of that man by my troth I favour him in my mind for his learning. I pray God it (his sermon) may be moderate—the signs are not most pleasant—since that his teaching moveth no little dissension among the people wheresoever he cometh; the which is either a token of the new doctrine, or else negligence in not expressing of his mind more clearly to the people." We also find the queen on the 20th of the same month writing to the mayor and burgesses of Bristol, requesting them to grant the advowson of the mastership of the hospital of S. John Baptist standing in Radcliff-pit in that town to certain persons, to the intent that Dr. Shaxton might be presented thereto on the first vacancy. On 27 April 1534 he had a grant from the crown of a canonry in the collegiate church of S. Stephen Westminster, and he was elected bishop of Sarum 22 Feb. 1534-5, being on the 7th April 1535 consecrated by archbishop Cranmer, John Longland bishop of Lincoln, and Christopher bishop of Sidon. From some unexplained cause considerable delay took place in the restitution of the temporalities. About March 1536 we find him assisting archbishop Cranmer and bishop Latimer in the investigation of

the feigned visions of Dr. Robert Cronkar, and a few days subsequently John Lambert was brought before him and bishop Latimer on a charge of heresy. Soon after the fall of Anne Boleyn he wrote a letter to Cromwell exhorting him to persevere in procuring a reformation of the church notwithstanding the queen's misconduct, and in the memorable discussion on the sacraments in the convocation of 1536, he expressed sentiments entirely in accordance with those of archbishop Cranmer and bishop Latimer. He soon became involved in differences with the abbat of Reading, the mayor and citizens of Salisbury, and the prebendaries of his cathedral, and Cromwell having to some extent taken part against him he addressed a letter to that minister by way of remonstrance. Cromwell sent a spirited answer, and the bishop closed the correspondence by a long expostulatory rejoinder. The dispute with the abbat of Reading had reference to a divinity lecture in the monastery, and that with the city of Salisbury in part related to an attempt by the bishop to put down the solemn watch yearly kept there on the vigil of S. Osmund. All disputes between the bishop and the citizens were however, in August 1537, referred to the arbitrament of lord chief-justice Fitzjames and sir Thomas Willoughby. The injunctions which he gave on the visitation of his diocese in 1538 are not undeserving the attention of those who would be accurately informed of the actual state of the church at the period, and desire to trace the progress of the reformation. Some points may here be indicated. French and Irish priests who could not perfectly speak english were forbidden to officiate. The epistle and gospel were to be read at high mass in english. No friar or other wearing a religious habit was to do any service in the church, or to serve any chantry, trental, or brotherhood. No priest was to say two masses in one day except on Christmas-day. All having cure of souls were to con without book specified portions of the new testament. The reading of the holy scriptures by the laity was to be encouraged. Curates and chantry-priests were to instruct children to read at moderate rates, and young people were to be taught the paternoster creed and commandments in english. Preaching was not to be put off for processions, exequies of the dead, or other church observances. Night watches, decking, adoration of or offerings to images, pilgrimages, and other old customs were prohibited. An english bible was to be bought in every parish and to be chained to a desk in the body of the church. All relics (many of which he had perfect knowledge were stinking boots, mucky combs, ragged rochets, rotten girdles, pyled purses, great bullocks' horns, locks of hair, and filthy rags, gobbets of wood under the name of parcels of the holy cross, and such pelfry,) were to be sent to his house at Ramsbury, together with the writings concerning the same, that he and his counsel might explore them and try what they might be, he undertaking to send back such of them as were adjudged true relics, with instructions how they were to be used. Lastly, the pardon or ave bell was not to be any more tolled. He strongly opposed the act of the six articles, and when it became law he and Latimer resigned their bishoprics. They were imprisoned for a time, and when they regained their liberty under a general pardon they were prohibited from preaching or coming within a prescribed distance of the two universities, the city of London, and their respective dioceses. Whilst in prison Shaxton wrote a letter to Cromwell desiring him to intercede with the king for his liberty and to obtain him a pension. When at length released from custody he became minister of Hadleigh in Suffolk, but he was not suffered to remain long unmolested there. About 1543, as we conjecture, he was apprehended for heresy and sent a prisoner to London. When he left Hadleigh he declared that he would die before he would forsake God's truth. Having said, whilst in Bread-street compter, that Christ's natural body was not in the sacrament, but that it was a sign and memorial of his body that was crucified for us, he was indicted for heresy, convicted, and condemned to be burnt. The king however sent Bonner bishop of London, Heath bishop of Worcester, and Dr. Redman and Dr. Robinson his chaplains to him, and by their persuasion he was induced to recant 9 July 1546. His recantation contains thirteen articles, embracing all the principal points in controversy between the protestants and the roman catholic church.

He had his pardon 13th of July, when he was of course liberated from prison. With that indiscreet zeal which so frequently accompanies apostasy he had the effrontery to endeavour to induce Anne Askew, then under sentence of death for heresy, to follow his example and recant. The heroic woman, after many faithful monitions, concluded by telling him it would have been better for him if he had never been born. When three days afterwards her racked and mangled body was taken to Smithfield to be burnt, he made a sermon on the sacrament inveighing against the opinions he had himself so recently held. This was on the 16th of July, and on Sunday the 1st of August following he preached at S. Paul's cross, and in the language of a contemporary "recantyd, and wept sore and made grete lamentation for hys offens, and prayed the pepulle all there to forgeve hym hys mysse insample that he had gevyn unto the pepulle." In September of the same year he induced Dr. John Taylor, dean and afterwards bishop of Lincoln, to sign the thirteen articles which he had himself subscribed in July. He was desirous of obtaining a free chapel at Bury S. Edmund's, but there were some difficulties which could not be easily got over, and about the end of September 1546 he was presented, either by the king or Rugg bishop of Norwich, to the mastership of the hospital of S. Giles in that city. This preferment, which was of small value, he held but a short time, as he and three brethren surrendered the hospital and its possessions to the crown 6 March 1546-7. Shaxton was married, but soon after his recantation he repudiated his wife, but sent the poor woman a miserable poem in praise of continence. It commences thus:

Receyve this little ingredience,
Agaynst the griefe of incontinence.

After his recantation he went down to Hadleigh to declare the change in his opinions; whereupon the inhabitants sent him an admirable letter deploring his want of constancy and courage, and pretty plainly insinuating their disbelief in his sincerity. Soon after his liberation from prison he published for his vindication the articles he had subscribed. In November 1548, Robert Crowley, sometime of Magdalen college Oxford, published a well-written confutation thereof. With this was printed Shaxton's absurd verses to his wife, a short metrical comment thereon, the letter to him from the inhabitants of Hadleigh, and his opinion on the sacrament before his recantation. He now lived for several years obscurely. At length we trace him in 1555 officiating as suffragan to Thirleby bishop of Ely, on the condemnation and burning of John Hullier, William Wolsey, and Robert Pigott for heresy. That year the university, by a special grace, on account of his advanced age, dispensed with his attendance at general processions, funerals, congregations, and other statutable academical assemblies, unless expressly called by name. He died at Gonville hall in August 1556. The common statement that his death took place on the 4th of that month must be inaccurate, as his will is dated on the 5th and was proved on the 9th. He is therein described as of Gonville hall D.D., and suffragan to the bishop of Ely. He devised to that college a house in S. Andrew's parish Cambridge to solace the company at home yearly at Christmas, gave all his books to the college library, and directed that the hangings of green say in his chamber in the college should there remain. He also bequeathed 12*d.* to every gremial of the university and to every pensioner of Gonville hall who should be at his dirige and mass, and 2*d.* to every poor person of the town of Cambridge at the day of his burial. As to his sepulture he desired it might be in the chapel of Gonville hall, where he was accordingly interred. There is no monumental inscription, but the following is in the books he gave to the library:

Orate pro anima Nicholai Shaxton Episcopi, qui quondam, Sarum suffraganii Episcopi Eliensis et socii Gunv. Collegii, qui dedit Collegio suos libros in hoc stallo. Cujus Anime propicieter deus. 1556.

With many others he had a share in the Institution of a Christian Man. He was also the author of the following: 1. Injunctions throughout his diocese. London, 4to. 1538. Reprinted in Burnet's Hist. of Reformation. 2. The Submission of Nic. Shaxton, late bishop of Salisbury, to the Kinges Majestie, and subscribing to 13 Articles touching the real presence, &c. Who was condemned to

death and pardoned by the king upon his submission, ix Julii Anno 38 Hen. VIII. London, 4to. [1546]. 3. Verses on continence addressed to his Wife. In Crowley's Confutation. 4. Letters. Many of these are in the State Paper Office. Arms: G. & Erm. 3 lions passant tails extended O.

Burnet's Hist. of Ref. Strype. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 605, 647. Gough's Gen. Index. Fox's Acts & Mon. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Rymer, xiv. 527, 550, 560, 564, 568. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 95. Blomefield's Norfolk, iv. 399. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 187. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 428, 544, 866, 875, 878. Greyfriars' Chron. 51. Herbert's Ames, 487, 579, 588, 616, 620, 758. Cooper's Annals of Camb. i. 339, 343, 345, ii. 103. Richardson's Godwin. MS. Baker, vi. 219, xxiv. 59, 61, 81, 84, 122, xxxix. 41. Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 35. Coke's Institutes, iv. 256. Wright's Mon. Letters, 36, 37. Anderson's Ann. Eng. Bible, i. 441, 494, 499, ii. 195, 197. Ives' Select Papers, 61. Collett's Cat. of Caius Coll. Library, i. 49. Hatcher's Salisbury, 230, 237, 238, 248, 254. R. Crowley on Shaxton's Articles. Cat. Cott. MSS. 368, 590, 597. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 312. Weever's Fun. Mon. 102. Stow's Annals, 592.

JOHN BELL, a native of Worcestershire, was educated at Balliol college Oxford and in this university, here taking the degree of bachelor of civil law 1504. He was collated to the rectory of Weston-sub-Edge Gloucestershire, and was warden of the collegiate church of Stratford-upon-Avon. His other preferments in the church were as follows: chancellor of the diocese of Worcester 1518, and about the same time archdeacon of Gloucester; prebendary of Dernford in the church of Lichfield 18 Feb. 1525-6; prebendary of Reculverland in the church of S. Paul 27 Sept. 1528; prebendary of Asgarby in the church of Lincoln 28 Sept. 1528; prebendary of Normanton in the church of Southwell 12 Oct. 1528. King Henry VIII. employed him in the matter of the divorce, on which business he went abroad, and took at some foreign university the degree of LL.D., in which he was incorporated at Oxford in 1531. He was present at the baptism of prince Edward in 1537, and in 1539 was raised to the bishopric of Gloucester. In the following year the convocation appointed him one of a committee to decide on the validity of the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves. He resigned his bishopric in 1543, and retiring into private life took up his abode at Clerkenwell, where he died 11 Aug. 1556. He was buried with great pomp on the 13th in the church of S. James Clerkenwell, his funeral sermon being preached by Dr. Harpsfield. Under his effigy in pontificalibus was the following inscription:

Contegit hoc marmor Doctorem nomine Bellum.
Qui bene tam rexit praesulis officium
Moribus, ingenio, vitae pietate vigebat
Laudatis cunctis, cultus et eloquio.
A.D. 1556 *die Aug.* 11.

The original plate is now in the possession of John Gough Nichols, esq. Bishop Bell's will, dated 10 Aug. 1556, was proved 24th October following. He was a benefactor to Balliol college Oxford, and bequeathed 50 marks to the poor scholars of this university.

Chambers's Worcestersh. Biog. 47. Malcolm's Lond. Rediv. iii. 212, & plate. Strype. Machyn's Diary, 112, 351. Wood's Coll. & Halls, 78, 86, 89. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 584. Le Neve's Fasti. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Granger. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 105.

RICHARD ATKINSON, a native of Ripley in Yorkshire, was elected from Eton to King's college 1527. He was B.A. 1530, M.A. 1535, B.D. 1542, D.D. 1545, lady Margaret preacher in the latter year, and rector of Stour-Provost Dorsetshire 1546. He was also rector of Woodchurch Kent. On 24th October 1553 he was elected provost of King's college. He was one of the divines dispatched by this university in April 1554 to Oxford in order to dispute with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. He was incorporated D.D. there, and died of the plague when on a journey to survey the college lands about September 1556. He is author of Commentarium in priorem epistolam ad Corinthios, MS. in the library of Canterbury cathedral. Arms: S. a cross voided between 4 roses A.

Alumni Eton. 41. Hutchins' Dorset, ii. 491. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 95. Parker Correspondence, 18. Strype's Cranmer, 335, Append. 183. Todd's Deans of Canterbury, 294. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 710. MS. Cole, i. 123. xiii. 206.

THOMAS VAUX, eldest son of Nicholas lord Vaux of Harrowden by his second wife Anne [Green], had some part of his education in this university. By the death of his father, which occurred in May 1523, he succeeded to the barony. He was probably of full age at that time, as we soon afterwards find him presenting to a moiety of the church of Woodford. He attended cardinal Wolsey on his embassy 1527, and in 1532 accompanied

the king to Calais and Boulogne. He was created a knight of the bath at the coronation of Anne Boleyn 1533, having about that time the custody of queen Catharine of Arragon. His only public office seems to have been captain of the isle of Jersey, which he surrendered 1536. He attended the disputation in this university before the royal visitors 24 and 25 June 1549, died in October 1556, and was buried, apparently in Northamptonshire, with a banner of his arms, helmet, target, and sword, 6 dozen of escocheons, and a dozen of pensils. He was author of various short poems of considerable merit, and appears to have contemplated a history of the two sons of Edward IV. who were murdered in the Tower. He married Elizabeth daughter and heiress of sir Thomas Cheney, knight, of Irthlingborough, by whom he had two sons, William and Nicholas, and as many daughters, Anne wife of Reginald Bray of Stene, and Maud who died unmarried. His portrait by Holbein has been engraved. Arms: chequée A. & G. on a cheveron Az. 3 roses O. Crest: a gryphon's head erased S.

Walpole's Roy. & Noble Authors, ed. Park, i. 309. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Campbell's Specimens. Machyn's Diary, 115, 352. Ellis's Specimens. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 31. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 42. Chamberlain's Holbein. Dugdale's Baronage. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 188, iii. 70. Bridges' Northamptonsh. ii. 268.

WILLIAM WATSON occurs as prior of the Carmelites in this university 18 Feb. 1535-6. He held the office but a short time, and seems afterwards to have become a monk of Durham. He was appointed to a canonry in that church 12 May 1541, and died about October 1556.

Le Neve's Fasti.

RICHARD WILKES, B.A. 1523-4, was elected fellow of Queens' college 1525, commenced M.A. 1527, was proctor of the university 1533, and proceeded B.D. 1537. He was elected lady Margaret preacher 1539, presented to the rectory of Pulham Norfolk 7 Dec. 1542, collated to the rectory of Fenditton Cambridgeshire 11 June 1544, and to the mastership of the hospital of S. John Ely 25 Oct. 1547. He was admitted master of Christ's college 11 June 1548, and presented to a canonry in the church of Ely 12 Jan. 1549-50. He occurs in a commission for suppression of heresy 18 Jan. 1550-1, and in another relative to church goods in the county of Cambridge 1552. Being a decided protestant he was ejected from the mastership of Christ's college Dec. 1553, and is supposed about that time to have lost his other preferments. He died at Ely and was buried in the church of S. Mary there 13 Oct. 1556. It would seem that he left a widow. Arms: G. a bend Erm. cotised dancette O.

Bentham's Ely, 249. Rymer, xv. 250. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 95. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 93. Seventh Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 308. MS. Searle. MS. Cole, xx. 50. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 191, 192, 235.

EDMUND PIERPOINT, B.A. 1536, fellow of Christ's college, commenced M.A. 1540 and proceeded B.D. 1548. He was elected lady Margaret preacher 25 May 1549, and appointed master of Jesus college 1551. On 9 Jan. 1554-5 he was installed prebendary of Coringham in the church of Lincoln. He was also rector of Doddington in the isle of Ely, and probably also of Fenditton. He died 7th January 1556-7, and was buried the following day in Jesus college chapel. By his will, dated 12 June 1556, he gives bequests to the poor of Jesus-lane in Cambridge and Doddington and March; also two spoons to Christ's college, and books and vestments to Jesus college. He mentions lady Pierpoint, also his brethren Edward and Bryan, and his kinswoman Dorothy Hawes.

Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jesu, ed. Halliwell, 36. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 96. MS. Baker, vi. 221. Le Neve's Fasti. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 83, 120.

EDWARD MONTAGU, of noble descent and second son of Thomas Montagu, esq., of Hemington Northamptonshire, by Agnes daughter of William Dudley, esq., was born at Brigstock in that county. Having had a liberal education, partly in this university, he studied the common law in the Middle Temple, was called to the bar, and became a distinguished practitioner. He was a member of the house of commons 1523, and it has been often related, though the story seems hardly credible, that having opposed a money bill, or rather having complained of the breach of privilege committed by Wolsey in coming down to the house to complain

of the slow progress of the bill, the king sent for him and told him if the bill did not pass by twelve the next day he should lose his head; whereupon he took means that the bill passed without further opposition. He was autumn reader of his inn in 1524, and double reader in 1531, and in November that year was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, his inauguration in that dignity being celebrated by him and the other serjeants included in the same call by a great feast at Ely-house, which continued five days, and was almost equal in plenty and splendour to a coronation banquet. The king, who dined there, now took particular notice of him and invited him to the palace at Westminster. He was made king's serjeant 16 Oct. 1538, and soon afterwards knighted. He was constituted chief-justice of the king's bench 21 Jan. 1538-9. The situation, from the peculiar circumstances of the time, became so unpleasant that he was glad to exchange it for the position—inferior as regards dignity but superior in profit—of chief-justice of the common-pleas, his appointment to the latter office being made 6 Nov. 1546. He received extensive grants of abbey-lands from Henry VIII. who appointed him one of his executors with a legacy of £300. He was induced by the threats of the duke of Northumberland to prepare the will of Edward VI., settling the crown on the lady Jane Grey, and for his part in this transaction was committed to the Tower 26 July 1553, but after repeated examinations was set at liberty on the 6th of September, being deprived of his chief-justiceship, fined £1000, and forced to surrender a grant he had received from king Edward of certain lands worth £50. per annum. His death occurred 10 Feb. 1556-7, and he was buried with heraldic ceremonies on the 5th of March, in the north aisle of the church of Weekley in his native county. In that church is an altar-tomb having his effigy thereon. At the head are his arms impaled with those of his widow within this motto:

Pour unge pleasoir mille dolours.

Around the verge is inscribed:

Orate pro Anima Edwardi Montagu militis nuper Capitalis Justic. de communi Banco apud Westm. qui quidem Edwardus obiit decimo die Februarii Anno Dom. MD.LVI. *Cujus animæ propicietur Deus.*

The following verses are on the wall at his feet:

Montacute pater legum jurisque Magister
O Edwarde vale quem disciplina severa
...... & Improbitas hominum scelerata timebat
Moribus antiquis vixisti pacis amator
Virtutis rigidus Custos Vitiique flagellum
O venerande Senex te luxuriosa Juventus
Criminis ultorem metuens in funere gaudet
Patria sed meret sancto spoliata Catone
Qui vixit justi summus defensor et æqui
Hunc tu preteriens Lector defende precando.

Genealogists state that he married 1. Elizabeth, daughter of William Lane, esq., of Orlingbury Northamptonshire, and by this lady had three sons who all died in infancy, and three daughters. 2. Agnes, daughter of George Kirkham, esq., of Warmington Northamptonshire, by whom he had no issue. 3. Ellen, daughter of John Roper, esq., of Eltham in Kent. By this lady, who survived till May 1563, he had issue five sons and six daughters. The preceding statement as to his children is not however consistent with a note under his own hand, wherein he states that he had eleven daughters and six sons, "whereof one of the said sons had his leg stricken off by the knee in Scotland at Musselburgh-field." From him descended the dukes of Montagu and Manchester, the earls of Sandwich and Halifax, and the lords Montagu of Boughton. By his will, dated 17 July 1556, he bequeathed alms to the poor, and legacies for repairing various churches, also 40*s.* to each of fifty poor maidens for their advancement in marriage and to the intent they should pray for his soul. He is author of The Truth of the Carriage of Sir Edward Montagu in his Drawing up of the Will of King Edward VI., printed in Fuller's Church History. Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4 A. three lozenges conjoined in fess G. within a bordure S. 2 & 3 O. an eagle displayed V. beaked and membered G. Motto: Æquitas justitiæ norma.

Collins's Peerage. Lord Campbell's Chief Justices, i. 170. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 127, 216. Chron. Series, 83, 84. Machyn's Diary, 38, 43, 128, 331, 356. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, ii. 165—168. Fuller's Ch. Hist. b. 8, s. 1. Chron. of Queen Jane, 4, 26, 87, 91, 99. Parl. Hist. iii. 35. Bridges' Northamptonsh. ii. 346, 347, 349—351. Rymer, xiv. 403, 404, xv. 115, 117. Baga de Secretis. Tenth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 240, 241. Strype. Burnet's Hist. of Ref. Wright's Mon. Letters, 159. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 210. Fuller's Worthies. Test. Vetust. 743. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 702, 704—706, 769. Cat. Harl. MSS. 111, 463. Memoranda Scacc. Pasch. 34 Hen. 8, r. 27. Originalia, 31 Hen. 8, p. 2, r. 240; 32 Hen. 8, p. 1, r. 153; 33 Hen. 8, p. 3, r. 70; 36 Hen. 8, p. 2, r. 24 vel. 26; 38 Hen. 8, p. 1, r. 115; 3 Edw. 6, p. 3, r. 10; 7 Edw. 6, p. 3, r. 33. Smith's Autographs. Haynes's State Papers, 174.

JAMES HADDON, B.A. 1541, M.A. 1544, was one of the original fellows of Trinity college 1546, and received a license to preach in March 1550-1, at or about which time he was tutor to the lady Jane Grey, and chaplain to the duke of Suffolk. In August 1552 he was elected dean of Exeter and installed prebendary of Westminster. He took part in the disputation on the real presence in the convocation October 1553, but was soon afterwards deprived of his preferments, whereupon he retired to Strasburg where he was living in 1556. Some of his letters to Bullinger are extant. Bucer corresponded with him, and bishop Hooper commends his erudition and virtue. It is probable that he was a brother of Walter Haddon, with whom he has been occasionally confounded.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Strype. Zurich Letters, iii. Philpot's Works, ed. Eden. Le Neve's Fasti. Nasmith's Cat. MSS. C. C. C. 134. Aschami Epistolæ, 239. Troubles at Frankfort, 16, 23.

ROBERT HOLGATE, born at Hemsworth Yorkshire 1500, became a canon of the order of S. Gilbert of Sempringham, and was probably educated in the house of that order within this university, though it has been said he was of S. John's college. He was constituted one of the preachers of this university 1524. He was master of the order of Sempringham, and prior of the house at Watton in Yorkshire, in or before 1536. He was elected bishop of Llandaff, his election being confirmed by the crown 19 March 1536-7, and he being empowered by royal licence to retain the mastership of Sempringham and the priory of Watton in commendam. He commenced D.D. in this university by special grace 1537, and with the subprior and seven canons, the prioress, subprioress, and eleven nuns, surrendered the house of Watton to the king 9 Dec. 1539. He was elected archbishop of York 10 Jan. 1544-5, and soon afterwards alienated to the crown 67 manors belonging to his see in exchange for 33 impropriations and advowsons which had come to the crown by the dissolution of monasteries. He for several years was lord-president of the council of the north. On 15 Jan. 1549-50 he married Barbara the daughter of Roger Wentworth, esq. This lady had in her childhood been betrothed to one Anthony Norman, who ineffectually petitioned the privy-council that she might be restored to him as his wife. The archbishop was committed to the Tower for treason 4 Oct. 1553, and soon afterwards the goods and effects in his houses at Battersea and Cawood were seized. A detailed statement of his losses is extant, and gives a vivid idea of his great wealth. He was deprived of his see for being married 16 March 1553-4. He was restored to his liberty 18 Jan. 1554-5, and it is said that this was owing to the intercession of king Philip, though it is more than probable that an offer of £1000. which he made to the queen was not without some influence. In the document containing this offer he states that he had been induced to marry by the advice of the late duke of Somerset, and for fear of the late duke of Northumberland. He died at Hemsworth, but the date of this event does not appear. His will, made 27 April 1555, was proved 4 Dec. 1556. He was one of the compilers of The Institution of a Christian Man. Although generally represented as covetous and worldly-minded, he in his lifetime founded free schools at York, Hemsworth, and Old Malton, and by his will established a hospital for a master, 10 brethren, and as many sisters at Hemsworth. He also endowed the see of York with the manor of Scrooby Nottinghamshire, subject to the life-interest of his wife. It is related that in early life he held the vicarage of Cadney Lincolnshire, but quitted it and came to London in consequence of a vexatious suit commenced against him by sir Francis Ayscough. When he was lord-president in the north sir Francis had a suit in the court there and expected his cause was lost, but the lord-president did him strict justice and decided in his favour, observing to some of his attendants that sir Francis was the best friend he ever had, as but for his driving him to London he might have remained a poor country priest all the days of his life. His portrait has been engraved by J. Stow. Arms: ...... a lion rampant ...... within a bordure compony Az. & O.

Gent. Mag. 70, i. 321. Drake's Ebor. 452. State Papers, Hen. 8. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 74. Nasmith's Cat. of MSS. C. C. C. 80. Machyn's, Diary, 46, 58, 80. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Charity Reports, xii. 638, xvii. 669, xix. 551, 555. Lodge's Illustrations, i. 151. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 947, 952. Rymer, xv. 61, 370. Rep. D. K. Rec. viii. Append. ii. 47, x. Append. ii.

95. Richardson's Godwin. Cole's Ath. Cantab. MS. Cole, xxxix. 422, 423, xlix. 89, 249. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 279. Aschami Epistolæ, 65, 72. Thoresby's Vic. Leodiensis, 20. Granger, i. 195.

RICHARD LYST was a grocer and apothecary in Cheapside London for eight years, and also a servant of Cardinal Wolsey. He afterwards became a lay brother of the house of Observant friars at Greenwich, and on leaving that convent studied at Clare hall, was ordained at Ely, and finally became a priest. He was presented by Thomas Wendy, M.D., to the rectory of S. Dunstan-in-the-west London 5 Feb. 1535-6. This preferment he resigned in 1556. Six of his letters written from Greenwich have been published. They are interesting, and prove him to have been an intelligent person, well devoted to the king's cause in the matter of the divorce.

Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 245—270. Newcourt's Repert. i. 337.

GEORGE BROWNE, originally an Augustinian friar of London, received an academical education in the house of his order near Holywell in Oxford, which now forms the site of Wadham college, and in 1523 supplicated that university to confer upon him the degree of B.D., but appears not to have been admitted. His learning probably drew upon him the notice of his religious brethren, who elected him provincial of their order in England. Some foreign university created him D.D., in which degree he was incorporated at Oxford 1534, and at Cambridge 1536. Previously to this he had adopted the reformed doctrines, and was accustomed to inveigh against the invocation of the blessed virgin Mary and other saints. Henry VIII., on 12 March 1535-6, raised him to the archiepiscopal see of Dublin, and on the 19th of that month he received consecration at Lambeth from archbishop Cranmer, assisted by the bishops of Rochester and Salisbury. He was one of the privy-council of Ireland, and the chief instrument to obtain from the Irish the acknowledgment of the king's supremacy. A commission, of which the archbishop was a member, was issued for the promotion of this design. The endeavours of the commissioners were however ineffectual. Upon this the archbishop recommended the king to call a parliament, which accordingly was convened at Dublin 1 May 1536. In this parliament archbishop Browne stoutly upheld the royal supremacy, and notwithstanding a determined opposition led by George Cromer, archbishop of Armagh and primate of Ireland, an act was passed acknowledging the king to be supreme head of the church of Ireland. This caused great dissatisfaction among the natives, and two years afterwards O'Neal invaded the pale, but was soon repulsed. In 1537 the king, being much dissatisfied with his conduct, addressed to him a remarkable letter dated the last day of July in that year, reminding him that before his promotion to the archiepiscopal see he had shewn an appearance of entire zeal and affection as well to the setting forth and preaching the sincere word of God and the avoiding of all superstition, but that he perceived that he neither gave himself to the instruction of the people in the word of God, nor was of any furtherance to the king's affairs. That such was his lightness of behaviour, and the elation of his mind in pride, that glorying in foolish ceremonies and delighting in we and us he compared himself so nearly to that prince in honour and estimation that all virtue and honesty was almost banished from him. In fine the king exhorted him to reform himself, and intimated that if he persevered in his fond folly, he was able to remove him and to put a man of more virtue and honesty in his place. The archbishop in an apologetic reply acknowledged that the king's letter had made him tremble in body. He and Staples bishop of Meath had a violent quarrel, and in 1538 went so far as to preach against each other Sunday after Sunday. In 1540 archbishop Browne occurs as one of the council who advised the king to assume the title of king of Ireland. About the time when Henry commenced the suppression of the monasteries, the archbishop despoiled the churches in his diocese of their ornaments. In 1541, when the king converted the priory of the Holy Trinity into a cathedral, archbishop Browne founded three prebends in the same. He also took an active part in introducing into Ireland the book of common prayer. This step was vehemently opposed by Dowdal arch-

bishop of Armagh, who in consequence was deprived of the title of primate of all Ireland, which was transferred to his opponent Browne by letters-patent dated 20 Oct. 1551. He brought various charges against sir Anthony Sentleger the lord-deputy, which to some extent led to the temporary removal of that most able and energetic officer. Queen Mary on coming to the throne restored the primacy to archbishop Dowdal, and removed Browne from his see because he had a wife. His death took place about 1556.

His works are:

1. Sermon on Psalm cxix. 19. Printed in his life.

2. Letters. Some of these are in print.

3. A Device or peticion for an Universitie to be founded and erected in Irland, with a playne declaration howe the same may be easilie doon by the King's Majestie to the great glorie of God, his Majesties honor and immortall remembrance, and the spedier reducement of the people there to a due obedience and acknowledging of their duties in that behalf. [1547.] Printed in Shirley's Letters.

It may be mentioned that during the time he was archbishop the cathedral of S. Patrick was suppressed, although it was restored to its ancient dignity by queen Mary. This prelate was involved in so many and such fierce disputes, that we cannot but conclude that he had a turbulent disposition and unhappy temper; yet Usher observes that he was a man of a cheerful countenance; in his acts and deeds plain downright; to the poor merciful and compassionate. To him undoubtedly belongs the credit of having originated the scheme carried out forty-four years afterwards for the establishment of a university in Dublin.

The Reformation of the Church of Ireland in the Life and Death of George Browne, abp. of Dublin. Lond. 4to. 1681. Reprinted in The Phenix, i. 120, in Ware's Antiq. ed. 1705, p. 147, and in Harleian Miscellany, viii. 534. State Papers, Hen. 8. Shirley's Letters, 5, 18, 54. D'Alton's Abps. of Dublin, 196. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 497. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, ii. 622. Ware's Works, ed. Harris, i. 348. Strype. Gough's General Index. Liber Hiberniæ, iv. 110, v. 36.

GEOFFREY GLYNN, brother or half-brother of Dr. Glynn bishop of Bangor, LL.B. 1535, and LL.D. 1539, was admitted an advocate of the Arches 4 Feb. 1544. On 19 Aug. 1549 we find him soliciting to be appointed advocate of the Admiralty, but it does not appear whether he obtained the office. On 12 March 1549-50 he was instituted to the prebend of Gaia minor in the church of Lichfield. He was one of the commissioners of the diocese of Bangor during a vacancy of the see 1551, and a commissioner for the restoration of bishop Bonner 1553. His death occurred July 1557, his will dated 8th being proved 21st of that month. He was the founder of the free grammar-school at Bangor.

Le Neve's Fasti. Strype. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 21. Coote's Civilians, 36. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 765. Willis's Bangor, 47. Charity Reports, xxviii. 477—487.

JOHN CHEKE, son of Peter Cheke, one of the esquire-bedels of this university, and Agnes [Dufford] his wife, was born in the parish of S. Mary the Great in this town over against the Market-cross, on 16 June 1514. After receiving a grammatical education under John Morgan, M.A., who afterwards removed to Bradfield in Essex, he was admitted of S. John's college, where he obtained extraordinary reputation for his knowledge of the learned languages, especially greek. His tutor was George Day, fellow of S. John's, afterwards master of that society and ultimately bishop of Chichester. He was admitted a fellow of S. John's 26 March 1529, proceeded B.A. 1529-30, and commenced M.A. 1533. He received from Henry VIII. an exhibition for encouragement in his studies, and the payment of his expences of his travels abroad. Amongst his pupils at S. John's were William Cecil, afterwards lord Burghley, Roger Ascham, and William Bill. He became greek lecturer of the university, and on the foundation of the regius professorships in 1540, was appointed to the greek chair. His endeavours to reform the pronunciation of that language met with the disapproval of bishop Gardiner the chancellor of the university, who issued an authoritative decree enjoining adherence to the old mode of pronouncing greek. In or about 1544 Cheke was elected public orator of the university. In July that year he was appointed to succeed Richard Cox, afterwards bishop of Ely, as tutor to prince Edward. This occasioned him to leave

the university, and he gave up the office of public orator, being succeeded by his friend Roger Ascham. In his Toxophilus, Ascham, in allusion to a translation made by Cheke from greek into latin of the work of the emperor Leo V., De re militari, says, "The booke is rare trulye, but this last yeare when maister Cheke translated the sayde booke oute of Greeke into Latine, to the Kings Majestye Henrye the Eyght, of noble memorye, he of his gentlenesse would have me verye oft in his chamber, and for the familiaritye that I had with him, more than manye other, would suffer me to reade of it, when I would, the which thinge to do, surelye I was verye desirous and glad because of the excellent handelinge of all things, that ever he taketh in hande. And verilye Philologe, as oft as I remember the departinge of that man from the Universitye (which thinge I do not seldome) so ofte do I well perceive our most helpe and furtheraunce to learninge to have gone away with him. For by the great commoditye that we toke in hearinge him reade privately in his chamber, all Homer, Sophocles, and Euripides, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Isocrates, and Plato, we feele the great discommodity in not hearinge of him, Aristotle and Demosthenes, which two authours, with all diligence, last of all, he thought to have redde unto us. And when I consider howe manye men be succoured with his helpe and his ayde to abyde here for learninge, and howe all men were provoked and styrred up by his counsayle and dailye example, howe they should come to learninge, surelye I perceive that sentence of Plato to be true which sayeth : that there is nothinge better in anye common wealthe than that there should be alwayes one or other excellent paslinge man, whose life and virtue shoulde plucke forwarde the will, diligence, laboure, and hope of all other, that folowinge his foot-steppes, they might come to the same ende, whereunto labour, learninge and vertue had conveyed him before. The great hinderaunce of learninge in lackinge this man greatly I should lament if this discommoditye of ours were not joyned with the commoditye and wealth of the whole realme, for which purpose our noble Kinge, full of wysedome, called uppe this excellent man, full of learninge, to teache noble Prince Edwarde, an office full of hope, comforte, and solace, to all true hartes of Englande." About the time Cheke was constituted tutor to the prince he was made a canon of King's college (since Christchurch) in Oxford, and was incorporated M.A. in that university. On the dissolution of this college in 1545, a pension was awarded him as a compensation for the loss of his canonry.

Shortly after the accession of his royal pupil to the throne, Cheke obtained several grants of lands and rents, and 1 April 1548 was appointed provost of King's college by virtue of a mandate from the crown. He was one of the visitors for the reformation of this university, and was in both the commissions for the revision of the ecclesiastical laws, and in that for the suppression of heresy. We find him examined as a witness against bishop Bonner 1549, and against bishop Gardiner 1550. In or before the latter year he was constituted one of the gentlemen of the king's privy-chamber. He continued to act as tutor to the king, to whom he read Cicero's philosophical works and Aristotle's ethics. He also instructed him in the history, laws, and constitution of England.

In the summer of 1551 he had an alarming attack of illness. In an admirable letter to Edward VI., written from what he believed to be his deathbed, he charged the young monarch to have the fear of God continually before his eyes, to consider and reward such of his servants as should frankly admonish him of anything amiss, and to beware of those who serving themselves and not their sovereign should, whatsoever they should see to the contrary, tell him all was well. He besought him often to read specified portions of Aristotle and of the holy scriptures; and after thanking his majesty for his comfortable messages, and for having granted to his wife the wardship of his son, and suggesting Walter Haddon as his successor in the provostship of King's college, he concludes with the following supplication on behalf of the late provost, Dr. Day, bishop of Chichester, who was then in prison: "The Bishop of Chichester was my bringer-upp, and at his hands I gate an entrie to some skill in learning; lyving I could never do hyme anye good, whereby I might be accompted a grateful scholler; if dyeing I might

attaine for hym libertie with some small aide of lyving, I should be moche bound unto youe, thinking most assuredlye you shall fynde of hym during his lyfe, bothe a dailye beadesman for you, and a right obedient subject; thoughe in some thinges heretofore he hathe more throughlye perswaded his conscience, then to the perfection of Christes religion was requisyte." In October of the same year he received the honour of knighthood, and he soon afterwards took a leading part in certain friendly conferences respecting the sacrament with Feckenham, Young, and Watson. The first of these was held at the house of secretary Cecil November 25th, and the second at the house of sir Richard Morysin December 3rd. At the commencement at Cambridge 1552, sir John Cheke held a public disputation with Christopher Carlisle, touching Christ's descent into hell. He was on 25th August in the same year appointed for life one of the chamberlains of the exchequer. He was also clerk of the council, and 2 June 1553 was appointed one of the secretaries of state. He concurred, but it is said reluctantly, in the settlement of the crown on lady Jane Grey, and acted as secretary of state during her brief reign. On 27 July 1553 he was committed to the Tower on an accusation of treason. He was discharged from custody on 13th September, and about the same time, or shortly afterwards, obtained a pardon and the royal licence to travel abroad. After residing for some time at Basle he went to Italy, but ultimately settled at Strasburg, where he read a greek lecture for his subsistence, being reduced to low circumstances in consequence of the confiscation of his property in England.

As he was travelling with sir Peter Carew between Brussels and Antwerp on 15 May 1556, they were, through the treachery of lord Paget and sir John Mason, who had professed to be most friendly to him, seized by order of king Philip, conveyed to England, and committed to the Tower. The alleged ground of his committal was, that having obtained licence to travel, he had not returned to England by the time specified in his licence. In the Tower he was visited by two of the queen's chaplains, who tried in vain to induce him to alter his religious opinions. At length Feckenham, dean of S. Paul's, urging compliance or death, his firmness forsook him; he was reconciled to the church of Rome by cardinal Pole, and on the 4th of October made a public recantation of his former opinions before the queen, whereupon he was released from the Tower and regained his lands, which he was however forced to exchange with the queen for others. Pining away with shame and regret for his apostacy, he died 13 Sept. 1557, at Wood-street London, in the house of his friend Peter Osborn, sometime a scholar of this university and afterwards remembrancer of the exchequer. He was buried on the 16th in the north chapel of the chancel of S. Alban's Wood-street, where was a monument with his arms impaling those of his wife, and this inscription from the pen of his learned friend Dr. Walter Haddon:

Doctrinæ lumen Checus vitæque magister,
Aurea naturæ fabrica, morte jacet.
Non erat e multis unus, sed præstitit unus
Omnibus et patriæ flos erat ille suæ.
Gemma Britanna fuit, tam magnum nulla tulerunt
Tempora thesaurum, tempora nulla ferent.

He married in 1547 Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Richard Hill, serjeant of the wine-cellar to Henry VIII. This lady bore him three sons, Henry, John, and Edward, and remarried to Henry McWilliams, esq., whom she survived many years, not dying till 30 Nov. 1616.

The following is a list of the works of sir John Cheke:

1. D. Joannis Chrysostomi homiliæ duæ, Gr. et Lat., nunc primum in lucem eruditæ et ad sereniss. Angliæ regem Latine factæ. London, 8vo. 1543, 1552, 1553. Original MS. in the library of S. John's college, Cambridge (H. 18). An english translation of one of these homilies and of a discourse upon Job and Abraham, by Thomas Chaloner, was published, London, 8vo. 1544.

2. D. Johannis Chrysostomi de providentia Dei ac de Fato Orationes sex. London, 8vo. 1545. A translation from the greek into latin.

3. The hurt of sedition, how grievous it is to a commonwealth. London, 8vo. 1549, 1569, 1576. Oxford, 4to. 1641, with a short life of the author by Dr. Gerard Langbaine. This work is also reprinted in Holinshed's Chronicle.

4. Preface to the New Testament in Englishe after the greeke translation,

annexed with the translation of Erasmus in Latin. London, 8vo. 1550.

5. A latin translation of the english communion book, done for the use of M. Bucer, and printed in his Opuscula Anglicana.

6. De obitu doctissimi et sanctissimi Theologi domini Martini Buceri, &c., epistolæ duæ. Lond. 4to. 1551, and in Buceri Scripta Anglicana.

7. Epitaphium in Anton. Denneium clarissimum virum. Lond. 4to. 1551. Reprinted in Strype's Life of Cheke.

8. Defensio veræ et catholicæ doctrinæ de sacramento corporis et sanguinis Christi servatoris nostri, et quorundam in hac causa errorum confutatio, verbo sanctissimo Domini nixa atque fundata, et consensu antiquissimorum Ecclesiæ scriptorum firmata, &c. London, 1553. Embden, 8vo. 1557. A translation into latin from archbishop Cranmer. Reprinted in Cox's edition of Cranmer's works.

9. Leo de apparatu Bellico. Basle, 8vo. 1554. A translation from greek into latin. Dedicated to Henry VIII. from Cambridge 5 Nov. 1544.

10. De pronuntiatione Græcæ potissimum linguæ Disputationes cum Stephano Wintoniensi episcopo, septem contrariis epistolis comprehensæ, magna quadam et elegantia et eruditione refertæ. Basle, 8vo. 1555.

11. The Gospel according to Saint Matthew, and part of the first chapter of the Gospel according to Saint Mark, translated into english from the greek, with original notes. Prefixed is an introductory account of the nature and object of the translation, by James Goodwin, B.D., fellow and tutor of C. C. C. C. London, 8vo. 1843.

12. De superstitione ad regem Henricum. MS. in Univ. coll. Oxon. An english translation by William Elstob in Strype's Life of Cheke.

13. De fide justificante.

14. De eucharistiæ sacramento. See Strype's Life of Cheke, ed. 1821, 70 seq.

15. In quosdam psalmos.

16. In psalmum "Domine probasti."

17. De aqua lustrali cineribus et palmis. Ad episcopum Wintoniensem.

18. De ecclesiâ; an potest errare?

19. An licet nubere post divortium?

20. De nativitate principis. It is uncertain whether this is a panegyric on the birth of prince Edward, or a calculation of his nativity.

21. Introductio Grammaticæ.

22. De ludimagistrorum officio.

23. Translation from greek into latin of five books of Josephus's Antiquities.

24. S. Maxime Monachi Liber asceticus per interrogationem et responsionem de vita pie instituenda dialogi forma compositus Græce. Quem etiam Latine reddidit et R. Henrico VIII. inscripsit. Royal MS. (16 c. ix.) in British Museum.

25. Plutarch of Superstition. Translated into Latin.

26. Three of Demosthenes' Philippics, his three Olynthiacs, and his Oration against Leptines. Translated into latin.

27. The Orations of Demosthenes and Æschines on the two opposite sides. Translated into latin.

28. Aristotle de animâ. Translated into latin.

29. Literal latin translations of Sophocles and Euripides.

30. An Epitath or Death Dole of the right excellent prince King Edward the Sixth. An exhortacion to the repentaunce of sinners and amendment of life, which were the causes of the king's death, and will be the destruction of the realme if God be not the more merciful unto us. Printed under the title of The Funeralles of King Edward the Sixt, &c. London, 4to. 1560, and under the title of a Royal Elegie, &c. London, 4to. 1610. Reprinted in Trollope's History of Christ's Hospital.

31. De veritate corporis et sanguinis Domini in eucharista ex patribus. MS. C. C. C. C.

32. Statuta collegii de Stoke juxta Clare scripta anglice a Mattheo Parker et latine versa per Joannem Cheke.

33. Letters in latin and in english. Several of the latter have been printed.

34. Tractatus de ecclesia. MS. Harl. 418, fo. 179.

35. Summary of his grounds of belief concerning the eucharist. MS. Lansd. 3. art. 54.

He made corrections of Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Xenophon, and other authors, and jointly with Dr. Walter Haddon translated into latin the proposed code of ecclesiastical laws. He has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer, and prefixed to Setoni Dialectica, and composed a greek epitaph on his sister Mary, wife of sir William Cecil. It is

supposed that he also wrote the epitaph on his early patron sir William Butts, and on his father-in-law Richard Hill in S. Martin's Queenhithe. Many of the works specified in the foregoing list are lost. On the other hand it is supposed that he was the author of several publications which cannot now be identified as his. He obtained John Leland's collections, intending to place them in the royal library, but by reason of his misfortunes or from some other accident they were never reposited there. To him Thomas Nicolls, citizen and goldsmith of London, dedicated his translation of Thucydides from french to english 1550.

Sir John Cheke was a felicitous imitator and judicious translator of the ancient and best writers, was critical and exact as respects the pronunciation of the latin and greek languages, and took great pains to correct regulate and improve his mother-tongue. He is described as beneficent, charitable and communicative. It has been said that he was a libertine, but there seems to be no ground for the imputation. He was, it appears, an implicit believer in judicial astrology, and it was owing to his credulity in this respect that he was induced to take the journey to Brussels, which resulted in his betrayal and capture.

There are engravings of the portrait of sir John Cheke in Holland's Heroologia, and by Joseph Nutting, and James Fittler, A.R.A. The latter is after a drawing from an original picture at Ombersley court Worcestershire. A small statue of sir John Cheke is placed on the conduit on the Market-hill in Cambridge. The house in which he was born is supposed to have been that at the corner of the Market-hill and Petty-cury.

Arms: A. three crescents G. a crescent for difference. Crests: 1. A leopard sejant.........collared and chained......... 2. A crescent with a cross patée fitchée G.

Lives by Langbaine & Strype. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 241. Ellis's Letters, (2) i. 196. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Alumni Eton. 39. Granger. Machyn's Diary, 10, 38, 151, 322, 359. Hallam's Lit. Eur. i. 327, 335, 336, 338, 502. Chron. of Queen Jane, 12, 13. 27, 91, 99, 109. Bromley's Cat. of Engr. Portraits, 29. Archæologia, xxviii. 123. Waterland's Works, x. 282, 289, 314—316, 370. Wylson's Olinthiacs of Demosthenes. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 8, 19. Smith's Autographs. Southey's Doctor, chap. cxcii. Trollope's Christ's Hospital, 41; Append. No. vi. Nugæ Antiquæ, ii. 258, iii. 9—59. Gough's General Index. Cooper's Annals of Camb. i. 401—403, 405, 406; ii. 135, v. 267. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 127, 136, 139, 334. Aschami Epistolæ. Cowie's Cat. of S. John's Coll. MSS. 83. Herbert's Ames, 445, 455, 560, 597, 598, 623, 695, 700, 702, 765, 851, 866, 1570. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 808. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 251. Cat. of Lansdowne MSS. i. 3, 4, 6, ii. 197, 244, 303. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 242, iii. 342. State Papers Hen. 8, i. 764. Life of Sir Peter Carew, 63, 65. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 8, 11, 14, 35, 43. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, i. 154, ii. 175, 439. Fox's Acts & Mon. Lelandi Encomia. Originalia, 2 Edw. 6, p. 1, r. 87; 3 Edw. 6, p. 4, r. 63; 5 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 98; 7 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 15; 3 & 4 Phil. & Mar. p. 1, r. 15. Memoranda Scacc. Mic. 6 Edw. 6, r. 6. Trin. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. r. 33. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 73, 74, 77, 102, 110, 150, 176, 177. Rymer, xv. 178, 250. Lloyd's State Worthies. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Baker's Reflections upon Learning, 31—34. Benet's Ascham, 104, 195. 211, 241, 300, 310, 313, 314, 316, 319, 327, 329, 376. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 408, 409. Haynes's State Papers, 183. Milton's Minor Poems, ed. Warton, 339.

THOMAS CORNWALLIS, second son of William Cornwallis, esq., of Brome Suffolk by Elizabeth [Stamford] his wife, was educated at Eton, elected thence to King's college 1514, and proceeded B.A. 1518-9. He was rector of Thrandeston Suffolk, and was collated to the archdeaconry of Norwich 25 Nov. 1543. He died in September or October 1557, and was buried at Thrandeston. His will, dated 15 Sept. 1557, was proved at Norwich 15 March 1559. Arms: S. guttée d'eau on a fess A. 3 Cornish choughs proper.

Alumni Eton. 135. Le Neve's Fasti. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 640. Correspondence of Lady Jane Cornwallis, xxxiii. Test. Vetust. 679. 715.

ROBERT STEWARD, descended from a branch of the royal family of Scotland, and eldest son of Simeon Steward and Joan his wife, became a monk of Ely when he assumed the name of WELLS, from the place of his nativity. He was B.A. 1516, and M.A. 1520, and in or about 1522 was elected prior of Ely. He was one of the few divines who in the convocation of 1529 had the courage to assert the legality of the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon. In 1536 he was nominated to the king as a suffragan bishop, but was not appointed. It is said that he was afterwards active in bringing over the religious to surrender their houses to the king. Certain it is that he and his convent made such a surrender 18 Nov. 1539, when a pension of £120. per annum was assigned him, and he was constituted guardian of the goods of the late monastery, which was however

reestablished as a capitular body 10 Sept. 1541, he being appointed the first dean under his old family name of Steward, which he continued thenceforward to use. He died 22 Sept. 1557, and was buried on the south side of the presbytery of Ely cathedral under a stone, around which is a brass thus inscribed:

Hic jacet Magister Robertus Styward, primus Decanus hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Eliensis; qui obiit 22 die Mensis Septembris et in Anno Domini 1557.

He was author of:

1. Continuatio Historiæ Eliensis 1486-1554, printed in Wharton's Anglia Sacra.
2. Genealogiæ et Arma Gentilitia ex heraldorum rotulis extracta. MS. Lambeth.

By his will he bequeathed to the church of Ely 286 ounces of silver-gilt plàte and some vestments and copes. It is said however that these articles had been left in his hands as guardian of the monastery, and that he therefore merely restored them to the church whereto they of right belonged.

Bentham & Stevenson's Ely. Fiddes' Life of Wolsey, Collect. 202. Wharton's Anglia Sacra, xlvi, 685—688. Wright's Monast. Letters, 147. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Todd's Cat. of Lambeth MSS. 25, 57.

ROBERT PARFEW, alias PUREFOY, called also WARBLINGTON, alias WARTON, from the place of his nativity, was a monk of the Cluniac order. He was abbat of S. Saviour Bermondsey about 1524, proceeded B.D. in this university 1525, and was elected bishop of S. Asaph 8 June 1536, receiving consecration at Lambeth 2nd July in the same year. He held his abbey in commendam until 1 Jan. 1537-8, when he surrendered the same, an ample pension being assigned to him. He was appointed one of the king's council in Wales April 1551, and was translated to the see of Hereford 1 March 1553-4. He died 22 Sept. 1557, his will being proved 21 Jan. 1557-8. He was one of those commissioned to compile The Institution of a Christian Man, and to him in 1540 was assigned the revision of the translation of the first and second epistle to Timothy, and the epistles to Titus and Philemon. It is said that he was a great spoiler of the revenues of the see of S. Asaph, by granting long leases thereof, but this has been denied. Arms: .... two hands conjoined between three hearts.........

Strype. Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 190, 489. Willis's S. Asaph, i. 98. Manning & Bray's Surrey, i. 202. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, v. 92. Cole's Athen. Cantab. Willis's Bangor, 341. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, ii. 150. Rymer, xiv. 570. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 583.

JOHN CAPON, alias SALCOT, a monk of the Benedictine order, proceeded B.A. 1488, and was a member of the house of S. John at Colchester when ordained deacon 16 May 1502. He was B.D. 1512, D.D. 1515, and was elected abbat of S. Benedict in Hulme Norfolk, 18 Feb. 1516-7. He took an active part on the king's behalf when the question of the divorce was agitated in this university Feb. 1529-30. Shortly afterwards he was translated to the abbey of Hyde near Winchester. We find him preaching at Paul's-cross 23 Nov. 1533, when Dr. Bocking and others concerned in the business of the holy maid of Kent were brought from the Tower to do penance. He was then it seems styled bishop elect of Bangor, but his election to that see did not take place till 30 Jan. 1533-4, he being confirmed 15 April 1534, and consecrated at Croydon on the 19th of that month. He had liberty to keep with his see the abbey of Hyde in commendam, and held it till April 1539, when he as commendatory, the prior, and 19 monks surrendered it to the crown. He was subsequently translated to the see of Salisbury, the royal assent to his election being signified 31 July 1539. Queen Mary on account of his great age excused his attendance in parliament and at her coronation. He died 6 Oct. 1557, and was buried on the south side of the choir of his cathedral church near the episcopal throne. Bishop Capon was concerned in compiling The Institution of a Christian Man. In 1542 he and Goodrich bishop of Ely were appointed to examine the corrected service-books. When the translation of the New Testament was under revision by the bishops, the epistles to the Corinthians were assigned to bishop Capon. He greatly enriched himself at the expence of the revenues of the see of Salisbury.

Arms: S. a cheveron between 3 mullets O.

Richardson's Godwin. Leland's Collect. vi. 220, 234. Strype. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 338, 339. Gough's Gen. Index, 679. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 27, 56. Eighth Rep. D. K. Records, Append. ii. 24. Greyfriars' Chron. 37. Clive's Ludlow, 287. Hatcher's Salisbury, 248, 270. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 489. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, ii. 150. Rymer, xiv. 527. Fuller's Ch. Hist. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 228. Haynes's State Papers, 177.

NICHOLAS HARE, son of John Hare, esq., and Elizabeth [Fortescue] his wife, after some education here, probably in Gonville hall, went to the inner temple and was called to the bar. He was autumn-reader in that house 24 Hen. 8, and one of its governors 30 Hen. 8, as also in several subsequent years. He was knighted and appointed a king's counsel. On 24 Feb. 1539 he was sent to the Tower on a charge of having declared a fraudulent will of lands. He was not confined long, and in the parliament which met 28 April 1540, being one of the knights of the shire for Norfolk, he was elected speaker of the house of commons. In this parliament all the monasteries were dissolved, and the act of the six articles was passed. His subservient conduct gave great satisfaction to the king, who constituted him one of the masters of requests. He was also chief-justice of Chester. In September 1540 he occurs in a commission to enquire what goods, plate, jewels, and ornaments had been embezzled from the shrine of S. David. He was constituted master of the rolls 18 Sept. 1553, and was specially commissioned to hear causes in chancery during the vacancy in the office of chancellor occasioned by the death of bishop Gardiner. His death occurred 31 Oct. 1557, and he was buried 8th November in the Temple church with heraldic state. There is, or was, in that church a large monument of grey marble, with this inscription on a square plate of brass upon the top thereof:

Hic requiescunt corpora D. Nicholai Hare militis, et D. Catherinæ consortis suæ: qui quidem Nicholaus, potentissimis Regibus Henrico octavo, Edwardo sexto, et Mariæ Reginæ Supplicum Libellorum fuit Magister; et postea a præfata Regnia, officio Custodis, sive Magistri Rotulorum Cancellariæ honoratus, et in concilium suum secretum adeptus: in quibus omnibus fidelissime et laudabiliter se gessit; adeo ut cunctis, tam summatibus, quam infimitatibus Regni, juxta fuerit charus. Obiit autem idem Nicholaus, XXXI *die mensis Octobris anno Christi* 1557. *Catherinæ vero* XXI. *die Novembris eodem anno, divi Phillipo et Maria Regibus.*

His wife, above named the daughter of sir John Bassingbourn of Woodhall Hertfordshire, bore him three sons and as many daughters.

Arms: G. 2 bars and a chief indented O.

Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 164, 172, 178, 186. Manning's Speakers, 188. Machyn's Diary, 156, 361. Hall's Chron. 837, 838. Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 441. Strype. Rymer, xv. 426. Haynes's State Papers, 162.

ROWLAND SWINBOURNE, B.A. 1516, was fellow of Clare hall, commenced M.A. 1520, and was appointed master of the hospital of S. Mary Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 29 Nov. 1528. This preferment he resigned 31 Aug. 1529, having exchanged it for a prebend in the collegiate church of Norton in the county palatine of Durham, to which he was collated the following day. He was elected master of Clare hall 1539, in which year he was inducted to the rectory of Little Shelford Cambridgeshire. He had the prebend of North Aulton in the church of Sarum 1542, and was deprived of his mastership by the sentence of the king's commissioners for the visitation of the university 17 June 1549. He seems however to have retained possession till about April 1552, when he was succeeded by Dr. John Madew, who however was obliged to make way for Swinbourne about January 1553-4. Mr. Swinbourne subscribed the roman catholic articles of 1555 as a bachelor of divinity. He died in or before November 1557, his will being proved in that month. It bears date 16 Dec. 1556, and he thereby gives plate to Clare hall, and legacies to the fellows, butler, and bible-clerks there, as also to the poor of Great and Little Shelford, Harston, Hauxton, and Newton in Cambridgeshire, and of Stoneham. He mentions his brother John, his mother Ann, and other relatives, and directs that S. Nicholas' hostel, of which he was owner, should be sold.

Parker's Scel. Cantab. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 28, 63, 83, 154. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 378. Brand's Newcastle, i. 77. MS. Baker, vi. 222, 233. Aschami Epistolæ, 82. Nasmith's Cat. C.C.C. MSS. 95. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 113, 175, 186, 192, 196, 202, 203, 215, 224.

LAURENCE MOPTYD, of Suffolk, who appears to have been sometime of Trinity hall, was B.A. 1530, and M.A. 1533, became fellow of Gonville hall, and was president thereof in 1549, in which year he proceeded B.D. He was elected

master of Corpus Christi college 29 Dec. 1553. In that year he occurs as late incumbent of the chantry at Haslingfield Cambridgeshire, and as such in the receipt of a pension of £3. per annum. He was collated to the rectory of Teversham Cambridgeshire 19 March 1554, about which time he is said to have had the vicarage of Faversham Kent. Most likely this is an error arising from the similarity of the name of that place. He died 7 Dec. 1557. The place of his sepulture is uncertain, but in Trinity hall chapel is the following inscription on a brass plate:

Laurentius Moptyd Sudoroleas Sacr. Theol. Baccal. M. Coll. Corp. Christi contulit huic Collegio sexaginta Libr. pro Fundatione unius Scholaris, qui obiit 7 die Decembr. 1557.

By his will, which bears date 9 Nov. 1557, besides the benefaction to Trinity hall which is mentioned in the foregoing inscription, he gave to Gonville hall, where he says he had lived an unprofitable member by the space of twenty-one years, for his negligence and folly there committed, a house and lands at Foulden in the county of Norfolk, also certain articles of plate. He made provision for a dirige and mass either at Teversham or in the church of S. Benedict's Cambridge yearly, gave plate to Trinity college, and books to Clare hall. To Corpus Christi college he gave the hangings of red say in the parlour and chamber, as also his roan portal. The residue of his goods he gave to poor scholars.

Arms: Gyronny of 8 A. & G. on an inescocheon O. a cinquefoil pierced Az.

Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. C. 102. Hasted's Kent, ii. 725. MS. Cole, vi. 18, 32, 91; lviii. 131. MS. Baker, ii. 424; vi. 224. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 184, 186, 191, 192, 197, 200—203, 205, 206, 215, 217, 224, 225. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. 141.

BALTHASAR GUERSYE, an italian, who was surgeon to queen Catharine of Arragon, and was naturalised 16 March 1521-2, took the degree of M.B. here about 1530. He was also surgeon to Henry VIII. and in 1543 was engaged in collecting accusations against archbishop Cranmer. He was by special grace admitted M.D. here 1546. He was excepted out of the act of general pardon 7 Edw. 6, being therein described as "Balthaser Guarsy, surgenn," was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians London 22 Dec. 1556, but soon afterwards died in or near that city, being buried on 10 Jan. 1557-8.

Strype's Memorials, ii. 396. MS. Baker, xxiv. 106. Tenth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 95. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 53. Stat. 7 Edw. 6, c. 14, s. 11. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 248. Skelton's Works, ed. Dyce, ii. 63, 373.

THOMAS BAWGHE, alias WILLIAMS, M.A. 1506, B.D. 1517, was collated to the chancellorship of S. Paul's 20 Feb. 1529-30. He commenced D.D. 1531, and in November that year condemned Richard Bayfield for heresy. He was archdeacon of Surrey in or before 1536, and died about February 1557-8.

MS. Kennett, xlvi. 233. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 361, iii. 30. Strype's Mem. i. 361.

HENRY ADAMS, of Michaelhouse, B.A. 1511, was vicar of S. Michael in Cambridge, died in 1557, and was a benefactor to Trinity college.

Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. 141.

JOHN AUNGEL is said to have been scholar of Michaelhouse; he was certainly a fellow of King's hall, and as such had an annual pension of £2. 4*s*. 4*d*., of which he was in the receipt in 1555, about which time, being then one of the chaplains to queen Mary, he published and dedicated to the queen The Agreement of the holye Fathers and Doctors of the Churche upon the cheifest articles of the Christian Religion. Lond. 12mo. The queen presented him to the mastership of the hospital of S. Katharine Bedminster in the county of Somerset, 24 Sept. 1557.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 580. Dyer's Hist. of Camb. ii. 290, Supp. 78. Rymer, xv. 479.

EDMUND CRANMER, son of Thomas Cranmer, esq., of Aslacton Nottinghamshire, and brother of archbishop Cranmer, was B.A. 1513, and M.A. 1520. On 9 March 1534-5 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, and about the same time was provost of the college of Wingham in Kent, and rector of Hayes in that county. He was admitted a canon of Canterbury 11 March 1549-50. He left England on the accession of queen Mary, and was soon afterwards deprived of all his preferments for being married. It is supposed that

he died abroad in or about 1557. He had a son named Thomas, who was the father of George Cranmer of Corpus Christi college Oxford, slain in Ireland 1600, and a daughter Alice, married to Thomas Norton, distinguished as a poet, politician, and polemic. It is probable that George Cranmer, fellow of New college Oxford 1559, was also a son of the archdeacon.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 43, 53. Strype's Cranmer, 24, 93, 101, 155, 329, 419, 450. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 206. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 171, 265. Strype's Memor. i. 361. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 268, 301, 313. Camden's Annals of Eliz. translated by R. N. 3rd edit. 257.

RALPH STANDISH, of S. Nicholas' hostel, B.A. 1542, M.A. 1547, appears to have been one of the registrars of the court of Chancery 1549, served the office of proctor of the university 1551-2, and commenced M.D. 1553. On 5 Nov. 1556 he was licensed by the college of physicians to practise his faculty for one year only. This licence was grounded on a bye-law of that college which soon fell into desuetude, and it is therefore not improbable that Dr. Standish continued to practise in London after the expiration of the term for which the licence was granted.

Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Physicians, i. 120. Hardy's List of Chancellors, &c., 120.

JOHN PINDAR, B.A. 1542, was elected a fellow of S. John's college on Mr. Beresford's foundation 28 March 1547, in which year he commenced M.A. He was on account of his religion ejected from his fellowship by the delegates appointed by cardinal Pole to visit the university 16 Feb. 1556-7.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 353. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 223, 225, 227, 228.

JOHN BLYTHE, who is believed to have been a native of Derbyshire, was elected from Eton to King's college 1520, proceeded B.A. 1524, and commenced M.A. 1528. He was one of the proctors of the university 1529, but afterwards travelled abroad, and acquired skill in medicine. He was constituted the first regius professor of physic 1540, and having taken the degree of M.D. at Ferrara, was incorporated in that degree here 1543. He had a confirmation of his professorship from queen Mary by letters-patent 11 May 1554. He subscribed the roman catholic articles imposed on all graduates in 1555, and was living 1557. It does not appear when he died. He married Alice, daughter of Peter Cheke, esquire-bedel, and sister to sir John Cheke. He obtained from S. John's college a grant of the next presentation to the church of Horningsey.

Alumni Eton. 140. Rymer, xv. 389. Strype. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 187, 188, 190, 191, 194, 226, 228. Aschami Epistolæ, 74, 116. MS. Baker, xxx. 106. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 139.

THOMAS LEWIS, elected from Eton to King's college 1546, was B.A. 1550, and M.A. 1554. He contributed to the collection of verses on the death of Bucer 1550, subscribed the roman catholic articles 1555, and was living in 1557.

Alumni Eton. 163. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 213, 216, 219, 222.

JOHN BURY, B.A. 1553, M.A. 1555, translated from greek into english Isocrates's paranensis or admonysion to Demonicus, London, 8vo. 1557, with a dedication to his uncle sir William Chester. Another John Bury, supposed to have been LL.B. of this university, vicar of Aylsham and rector of Musham in Norfolk, and commissary of the bishop of Norwich for the archdeaconry of Norfolk, was much concerned in the prosecution of the protestants, and died suddenly in November 1558.

Herbert's Ames, 358. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 656, vi. 275, 289. Rymer, xv. 348.

JOHN MERE, born at Mayfield in Sussex, was elected from Eton to King's college 1521, was B.A. 1525-6, M.A. 1529, and chosen one of the esquire-bedels 1530, soon after which time he was one of the university apraisers. In November 1540 we find him examined before the privy-council as a witness on a charge of misprision of treason against Dr. afterwards sir William Petre. He became registrar of the university in 1543, was made public notary by royal authority 1547, and by that of the pope ten years afterwards. He was appointed gauger of the university 1550, and died 13 April 1558, being buried in S. Benedict's churchyard by the body of Joan his late wife, under a monument long since destroyed, whereon was inscribed:

Here lyeth the Body of John Meres one of the Esquier Beadles of this University, who gave anno 1558 *his two Dwelling Houses in this Parish to this University, and a Remembrance to the Vice-Chancellor and all the Officers of this University here present upon the day of his Commemoration in this Church.*

His will bears date 1 April 1558. A scholarship in Corpus Christi college was founded out of his effects, and £40. was expended in repairing the public schools of the university. He bequeathed to King's college all his church books broken and whole, and gave to the university many valuable collections made and purchased by him, consisting of eleven volumes and two bundles, preserved in the registrar's office. He is the author of a curious journal detailing the proceedings of the commissioners for the visitation of the university during the chancellorship of cardinal Pole. It is printed in Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents. His father appears to have survived him.

Arms: G. a fess A. between 3 waterbougets Erm.

Alumni Eton. 141. Parker Correspondence, 17, 19, 38. Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. 85, 200, Append. no. 25. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 184. Nasmyth's Cat. MSS. C. C. C. 105, 106, 198. Nicolas's Proceedings of Privy Council, vii. 76, 78. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 143. MS. Cole, xiii. 189. Benet's Ascham, 371. MS. Baker, vi. 227, xxxix. 74.

WILLIAM GLYNN, born about 1504, was son of John Glynn, of Glynn in the commot of Maltraeth in Heneglwys Anglesey, who is said to have been rector of Heneglwys, by Joanet daughter of Meredith ap Gwilim. He was elected fellow of Queens' college about 1529, was B.D. 1538, and D.D 1544, about which time he was elected lady Margaret professor of divinity. On the foundation of Trinity college December 1546 he was appointed a fellow, and became the first vicemaster. During the reign of Edward VI. he was inhibited from acting as lady Margaret professor, and resigned the office June 1549, in which month he was one who disputed on the eucharist before the royal commissioners for visitation of the university; yet he seems to have conformed to the change of religion, as he was instituted to the rectory of S. Martin Ludgate London, 7 March 1549-50, and to that of Heneglwys 3 Feb. 1551-2. Towards the close of 1553 he was elected president of Queens' college. He was in 1554 one of the divines who went from this university to Oxford to dispute with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, on which occasion he was incorporated D.D. at Oxford. He was vicechancellor of this university 1554, but served for part of the year only, being one of the ambassadors sent in 1555 to Rome, where he arrived 24th May, returning to London 24th August. He was in the same year elected bishop of Bangor, and was consecrated at S. Paul's 4 Sept. 1555. He died 21 May 1558, and was buried in his cathedral under the place where the Easter sepulchre used to stand. His tomb has the following inscription on a brass plate:

Gulielmus Glyn natus in Insula Mona Cantebrig. Doctor Theologiæ, Episcopus Bangor., Romam vidit Concionator Egregius, suæ linguæ valde doctus. Vixit integerrime Annos 54. *Moritur Anno* 1558, *et Regni Mariæ Qvinto. Duw adigon.*

Arms: Barry of six A. & Az. three seahorses naiant O.

MS. Scarle. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 765. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 144. Newcourt's Repert. i. 415. Rymer, xv. 107. Gough's Gen. Index. Strype. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Marg. ed. Hymers, 64. Machyn's Diary, 93, 94. Richardson's Godwin. MS. Cole, vii. 132. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 116, 117.

ROBERT RECORD, born at Tenby in the county of Pembroke, was of a good family and became a student at Oxford about 1525. He was elected fellow of All Souls' college 1531, being then B.A. He subsequently removed to Cambridge, took the degree of M.D. here 1545, and then returned to Oxford, where both before and after his removal to Cambridge he publicly taught arithmetic and the mathematics, which he rendered clear to all capacities to an extent wholly unprecedented. In 1548 we find him employed by the privy-council to visit in the Tower one Allen, a pretended prophet, then confined there. In 1549 he was comptroller of the mint at Bristol, and in May 1551 was appointed by the king surveyor-general of mines and money in Ireland. He was deeply skilled in rhetoric, astronomy, astrology, physic, history, cosmography, music, mineralogy, and every branch of natural history; was conversant with all matters relating to the coinage, had a good knowledge of saxon, was no mean divine, and was not unacquainted

with the law. He was the first in this country who adopted the Copernican system, the first writer on arithmetic and geometry in english, the first introducer of the knowledge of algebra into England, and the inventor of the present method of extracting the square root. It is melancholy to add that one so learned and acccomplished was imprisoned for debt in the king's bench prison, and died there. The time is not exactly known, but his will, made in prison, is dated 28 June 1558.

He was author of:

1. The Urinal of Physick. Lond. 8vo. [1547] 1559, 1567, 1582, 1599.—A detection of unskilful physicians.

2. The Ground of Artes; Teaching the woorke and practise of Arithmetike, both in whole numbers and Fractions, after a more easyer and exacter sorte then anye lyke hath hytherto bene set forth. Lond. 8vo. 1549, 1558; 12mo. 1583, with additions of John Dee; 1590 1600, 1623, with additions of John Mellis and others; 1699, with additions of Edward Hatton.

3. The pathway to Knowledg, containing the first principles of Geometrie, as they may moste aptly be applied vnto pratise, bothe for use of instrumentes Geometricall and Astronomicall, and also for proiection of plates in euerye kinde. Lond. 4to. 1551, 1574, 1602.

4. The second Booke of the Principles of Geometry, containing certaine Theoremes, whiche may be called Approued truthes, and be as it were the moste certaine groundes, whereon the practike conclusions of Geometry are founded, &c. Lond. 4to. 1551.

5. The Castle of Knowledge. Lond. fol. 1556; 4to. 1596.

6. The Gate of Knowledge.

7. The Treasure of Knowledge.

8. The whetstone of witte, whiche is the seconde part of Arithmetike, containing the extraction of Rootes: The Cossike practise with the rule of equation: and the woorkes of Surde Nombers. Lond. 4to. 1557.

9. Translation of Euclid.

10. The auncient Description of England and Ireland, and his simple censure of the same.

11. Anatomia quaedam.

12. Cosmographiae isagogen.

13. De auriculari confessione.

14. De negotio eucharistiae.

15. De arte mensurandi.

16. De arte faciendi horologium.

17. De usu globorum.

18. De peregrinatione hominis.

19. De origine nationum.

20. De statu temporum.

21. Mutationes regnorum.

22. Imago reipublicae verae.

23. De effectibus creaturarum.

He also edited, with some additions and corrections, Fabian's Chronicle 1559.

The only known portraits of Dr. Record, are woodcuts in the Urinal of Physic and the Pathway to Knowledge.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 255. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. Fuller's Worthies. Notes & Queries, v. 497. Herbert's Ames. Strype. Rose's Biog. Dict. Halliwell's Connexion of Wales with Early Science of England. Hallam's Lit. Europe, ii. 220. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 1146. Cole's Ath. Cantab.

RICHARD YEOMAN, B.D. 1504, was curate at Hadleigh in Suffolk to Dr. Rowland Taylor rector of that parish, and perhaps officiated in the same capacity before Dr. Taylor's incumbency, as we are told that he had dwelt at Hadleigh many years. He was reputed a devout old man, well read in the scriptures, who gave godly exhortations to the people. Dr. Taylor's successor in the rectory, one Newall, appointed another curate in the place of Yeoman, who for a long time wandered from place to place, moving and exhorting all men to stand faithfully by God's word, earnestly to give themselves unto prayer, to bear the cross then laid upon them for their trial with patience, to confess the truth before the adversaries boldly, and to wait for the crown of eternal felicity with undoubted hope. Yet when he perceived his adversaries to lay in wait for him he went into Kent, and with a little packet of laces, pins, points, and such like things, travelled from village to village, selling his wares for the sustenance of himself, his wife, and children. In Kent a justice named Moyle set him in the stocks, but having no evident matter to charge him with, let him go again. He then came to Hadleigh, and his wife secreted him in a chamber of the town-house, called the Guildhall, for more than a year. There he passed his time in reading the scriptures, and in carding of wool which his wife spun. She also begged bread

and meat for herself and children. At length Newall discovering his hiding-place had him apprehended and confined in the stocks in the cage, where was confined John Dale a weaver, also charged with heresy. At the instance of Newall, sir Henry Doyle a magistrate sent them to the gaol at Bury S. Edmund's. They were thrown into the lowest dungeon, where Dale died. Yeoman was then removed to Norwich, and after being closely confined for some time, underwent examination. He professed protestant opinions and defied the pope, and was therefore condemned and burnt at Norwich 10 July 1558. He is stated to have been 70 years of age, but was probably even older at the time he suffered.

Fox's Acts and Monuments.

THOMAS CHETHAM, a canon of the order of S. Augustine, proceeded B.D. 1525, and was a brother of the priory of Lyddes Kent, and as such, with other members of that convent, acknowledged the king's supremacy 22 Dec. 1534. Afterwards he became suffragan to Bonner bishop of London, under the title of bishop of Sidon, and 10 Oct. 1553 was collated to the penitentiaryship of S. Paul's, with the annexed prebend of S. Pancras. On 8 March 1557-8 he had a commission from cardinal Pole to be his suffragan for the diocese of Canterbury, and on the 21st of the same month the cardinal collated him to the rectory of Wrotham Kent. He died about July 1558 at Greenwich, or as some say at Lambeth. His death was occasioned by his falling down stairs just after he had received the cardinal's blessing.

Strype's Mem. ii. 391. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 244. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 424. Newcourt's Repert. i. 196. Strype's Parker, 240.

ROBERT BENNET, B.D. 1524, D.D. 1533, was a monk of Durham and the bursar of that monastery. When it was converted into a cathedral 1541, he was appointed one of the first canons. He was instituted to the vicarage of Gainford co. Durham 18 Dec. 1557, and died in August 1558.

Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 271, iii. 267.

THOMAS ALLEN, a native of Essex, was son of sir John Allen, alderman and mercer of London, and twice lord-mayor of that city. He was B.A. 1520, being then or about that time elected fellow of Pembroke hall. He commenced M.A. 1523, was present at Bilney's execution in 1531, and testified to the constancy with which he bore his sufferings. He became, but at what time does not appear, rector of Stevenage Hertfordshire, proceeded B.D. 1541, and died about August 1558, having by will, dated May in that year, devised to Trinity college lands in the counties of Leicester, Kent, Hertford, and Stafford, of the clear yearly value of £80, to maintain free-schools at Uttoxeter and Stone in Staffordshire, and Stevenage in Hertfordshire, and to find a chaplain to say mass on Wednesday and Friday in every week within the parish-church of Sudbury in the county of Derby, and in that mass to pray for his soul and the souls of his father and mother, brethren and sisters, and all christian souls; also to maintain obiits in the churches of Stevenage and of Sudbury, Thornall and Shirland in Derbyshire, and to allow yearly to each of four poor old men, being householders and dwellers in Stevenage, 26*s*. 8*d*., and to a poor scholar of Trinity college 40*s*.

Arms: O. 3 ogresses on each a talbot passant A. on a chief G. a lion passant guardant Erm. between 2 anchors of the field.

Chauncey's Hertfordsh. ii. 106. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. ii. 443, 447. Nichols's Leicestersh. iv. 164, 165. Charity Reports, xxvii. 259, 265. MS. Cole, l. 205. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 224. Fox's Acts & Mon.

RICHARD CROKE, born in or about 1489, is said to have been a native of London. He was of an ancient and honourable family, and although we have no certain knowledge of the names of his parents, there are circumstances which afford a presumption that he was the son of Richard Croke, alias LE BLOUNT, esq., and Alice his wife, and the younger brother of John Croke, master in chancery, who died 1554, and of whom mention has already been made. From whatever family descended, he was under no great obligations to it. In his oration to the Cantabrigians he complains that in his youth he had been deprived of his paternal inheritance by the iniqnity of his relatives. He was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college,

whereof he was admitted scholar 4 April 1506. He became B.A. 1509-10. Whilst yet a scholar of King's, and probably soon after he had taken the degree of B.A., he went to Oxford, in order to obtain a more extended knowledge of greek, under the famous William Grocyn and other learned men there. He subsequently pursued his studies at Paris, where we find him residing in 1513. Archbishop Warham is said to have defrayed the charges of his education, but it is certain that whilst at Paris he was inadequately supplied with means, inasmuch as Erasmus wrote to dean Colet to send him a few nobles, as a young man of good hopes who had been left destitute by some who had promised him their assistance. Having acquired a high reputation for scholarship he proceeded to Germany, and was the first public professor of the greek language at Cologne, Louvaine, Leipsic, and Dresden. The exact time of his residence in each of these universities has not been ascertained. He was at Leipsic in June 1514. There he had amongst other pupils the celebrated Camerarius, who speaks in glowing terms of the honours with which he was received, the success he met with, the great number of his pupils, and the animated spirit and love for learning which he inspired; his stipend however was but fifteen guilders, although he had the privilege of receiving other remuneration from his scholars. He removed from Leipsic to Dresden. It is said that he was at Leipsic three years, and at Dresden two, but full years cannot be intended, as he had returned to England in 1517, when he took the degree of M.A. in this university. About the same period he became preceptor to the king in the greek language, being in great favour with him and with such noblemen about the court as were patrons of literature. In 1518 he commenced reading public greek lectures here, being however at the same time occasionally attendant upon the court. On 23 April 1519 he was ordained priest, and in or about July of that year made here a famous oration in commendation of greek learning. He therein highly praises Erasmus, and speaks modestly of himself as unworthy to succeed so eminent a scholar. In performing the duties of greek-reader, so great were his labours and so persevering his assiduity, that he had reason to complain that his health was injured, and that his countenance had become pale and sickly. In another oration made about the same time he exhorted the Cantabrigians not to give up the study of greek. Such was his renown for learning and eloquence, that when the office of public-orator was instituted in 1522, he was the first person elected to that honourable and dignified position. It has been said that he proceeded B.D. here 1523, but the Croke who then took that degree was named Martin, and he was probably the Croke who in the same year was constituted one of the university preachers. Richard Croke about that time was elected a fellow of S. John's college, having also a stipend from bishop Fisher for reading a greek lecture in that house. The university of Oxford offered him a great stipend to induce him to reside there, and archbishop Warham, sir Thomas More, Linacre, and Grocyn pressed him to accept it, but bishop Fisher prevailed on him to remain at Cambridge, where he commenced D.D. 1524. In or about 1527 he was appointed tutor to the king's natural son Henry duke of Richmond and Somerset, but soon relinquished that situation. In or about 1528 George Day, afterwards bishop of Chichester, succeeded him in the office of public-orator. On 30 Jan. 1528-9 the senate decreed that a solemn annual posthumous service should be celebrated at S. John's college, in grateful commemoration of their chancellor bishop Fisher, who was no inconsiderable benefactor to that college and to the university at large. Dr. Croke thereupon asserted or insinuated that the bishop was setting up for founder of S. John's, in derogation of the right and honour of the lady Margaret. This occasioned the bishop to write him a letter to vindicate himself from the aspersion. With reference to this matter Mr. Baker charges Dr. Croke with impudence and ingratitude, and terms him a calumniator, a detractor, an ambitious, envious, and discontented wretch. In November 1529, at which period the lawfulness of the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon was in agitation, and it had been resolved in consequence of a suggestion from Cran-

mer to obtain opinions from the universities abroad, Dr. Croke was sent to Italy to forward that design, and to consult the divines, canonists, and other learned men of that country on what, in the language of the day, was designated the king's great cause. In execution of this mission he visited Venice, Padua, Bologna, Milan, Vicenza, Naples, Ferrara, and Rome, occasionally passing under the name of Johannes Flandriensis, the better to conceal the fact that he was in the king's employment. In a letter from him to the king, dated Venice 22 June 1530, he intimates his fear that he might be assassinated on his homeward journey. At Venice he formed an intimacy with Franciscus Georgius, a friar, esteemed the most learned man in the republic, and who was called by the pope the hammer of heretics. He conferred not merely with the divines and canonists, but also with the jewish rabbis, and consulted the works of the greek and latin fathers in the library of S. Mark, making copious transcripts therefrom. In short he displayed remarkable zeal and assiduity, and met with corresponding success. As to the extent to which he employed gold in order to accomplish his purpose, differences of opinion prevail. In his letters from Italy he constantly complains of the inadequacy of the remittances made to him, but it is not easy to draw a precise inference from this circumstance, and the amount forwarded him was certainly not inconsiderable. At Rome he sought to be made a penitentiary priest, that he might have the freer access to libraries, and be looked upon as one of the pope's servants. He had returned to England in 1531, when we find him acting as deputy-vicechancellor of this university in excommunicating George Foyster the mayor of the town. He was instituted to the rectory of Long Buckby Northamptonshire on the king's presentation 12 Jan. 1531-2, and on the foundation of King's college (formerly Cardinal college, and now Christ church) Oxford 18 July 1532, Dr. Croke was constituted one of the canons. He was also subdean, and on the death of Dr. Higden the dean, the chapter ineffectually supplicated that he might succeed to that office. He was incorporated D.D. at Oxford, but at what precise time does not appear. In a letter to Cromwell, dated 28 March, [1534?] he states that he had preached threescore sermons in thirty-seven specified places in favour of the king's supremacy. In 1545 King's college Oxford was dissolved and converted into a cathedral. Dr. Croke was not appointed a canon of the new foundation, but received as a compensation a pension of £26. 13*s.* 4*d.* Thereupon he retired to Exeter college, where he lived as a sojourner. We find him present when Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were forced to dispute on the sacrament at Oxford in April 1554, and when Cranmer was tried at Oxford in September 1555 before bishop Brookes, Dr. Martyn, and Dr. Story, Dr. Croke was the first witness examined against the archbishop. In his deposition it is stated that he was then sixty-five or sixty-six years of age. He died at London in August 1558. His will which is nuncupative, and wherein he is described as parson of Long Buckby, bears date the 22nd of that month, and was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury on the 29th. One of the executors was his brother Robert Croke, of Water Horton Warwickshire.

The following is a list of Dr. Croke's works:

1. De verborum constructione. Leipsic, 4to. 1516. Translation from Theodore Gaza.

2. Encomium Academiæ Lipsiensis. In Boehmius's Opusc. Acad. de Lit. Lips.

3. Orationes duæ, altera a cura qna utilitatem laudemque Græcæ linguæ tractat, altera a tempore qua hortatus est Cantabrigienses, ne dessetores essent ejusdem. Paris, 4to. 1520. Dedicated to Nicholas West, bishop of Ely.

4. Introductiones in rudimenta Græca. Cologne, 1520. Dedicated to archbishop Warham.

5. Elementa Grammaticæ Græcæ.

6. Chrysostom in vetus testamentum. Translated from the greek.

7. Translation from Elysius Calentius.

8. In Ausonium annotationes.

9. Letters.

He also wrote certain verses reproaching John Leland for changing his religion. He was held in high esteem by Erasmus, cardinal Wolsey, bishop Tunstal, sir Thomas More, Pace, Linacre, and Grocyn, as also Peter Mossellanus his successor

at Dresden. He was so famed for his profound knowledge of greek as to be generally termed the Grecian.

Sir A. Croke's Geneal. Hist. of Croke Family, i. 438. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Alumni Eton. 129. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Trevelyan Papers, 160, 165. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 85, 684. Ellis's Letters, (3) i. 333, ii. 167, 194, 197, iii. 3. Bridges' Northamptonsh. ii. 548. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, 373. Nichols's Mem. of Duke of Richmond. Lelandi Encomia, 105. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 546, 547. Knight's Erasmus, 86, 133. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, ii. 172. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 232, 233, 241, 253, 255, 256, 258, 259, 455. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 170. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 519. MS. Baker, xix. 314, xx, 201. Pits. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 350. MS. Cole, xiii. 139, xlix. 78, 89, 333. Fiddes' Wolsey, 444. Bp. Montagu against Selden, 116. Sir W. Hamilton's Discussions, 209, 210. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 101, 102, 333. Cat. Arundel. MSS. 40. Cat. Cott. MSS. 410, 411. Cat. Harl. MSS. i. 237. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 23, 249. Rymer, xiv. 395. Hallam's Lit. Eur. i. 268, 286, 332. Creasy's Eminent Etonians, 36.

JOHN BRANDESBY, B.A. 1514, M.A. 1518, was collated to the prebend of Centum Solidorum in the church of Lincoln May 1529, and commenced D.D. 1532. He was collated to the prebend of Dunham in the church of Southwell 28 April 1534. He vacated his prebend at Lincoln 1546, but was again installed therein 31 Oct. 1550, vacating the same 1555. His death appears to have occurred about August 1558.

Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 131, iii. 419.

ROBERT HYNDMER, doctor of the civil law 1526, and of the canon law 1528, was 26 March 1530 constituted temporal and spiritual chancellor of the county palatine and diocese of Durham. He had the rectory of Stanhope Durham 1545, and the rectory of Sedgefield in that county, and in 1557 was in a commission to treat with the queen of Scots. His death took place in 1558, his will dated 6th August in that year, being proved 5th November. He was a man of considerable wealth, and the inventory of his effects is interesting. He desired to be buried on the north side of the high altar of Sedgefield, and bequeathed to his most singular good lord Dr. Tunstal, bishop of Durham, his best grey ambling gelding, a ring of gold with a dark ruby in it, his best covering of a bed which was of yellow and blue sarcenet, and the bed stocks he lay upon. His brother Reginald Hyndmer, clerk, was his heir-at-law and one of his executors. He owed £7. for the exhibition and commons of John Hyndmer at Cambridge.

Hutchinson's Durham, i. 548, iii. 353. Durham Wills, 160. Rymer, xv. 465.

BARTHOLOMEW TRAHERON, supposed to have been of an ancient and reputable Cornish family, and who was early left an orphan, was brought up at both the universities by the care of Richard Tracy, esq. He was at Oxford about 1527, when he was persecuted for his religion by Dr. John London, warden of New college. He proceeded B.D. at Cambridge in 1533, being then a friar minorite. It was, perhaps, shortly after this time, that by the exhortation of Mr. Tracy, he (to use his own language) forsook the puddles of sophisters to fetch water from the pure fountains of the scripture. He travelled both in Germany and Italy. In 1537 we find him at Zurich, where he formed a friendship, maintained for many years, with Bullinger. He was residing at Strasburg in April 1538. In the following March he was at London in the service of lord Cromwell. In May 1542 it is stated that he had retired from the court into the country, and was about to marry the daughter of a gentleman who favoured godly doctrine, and with whom he would have a good yearly income; moreover that he intended to teach grammar and keep a school for little boys in a small town. He was appointed keeper of the king's library at Westminster, with the annual stipend of 20 marks, 14 Dec. 1549, and about the same time served as a burgess in parliament, endeavouring as far as he could, that in the liturgy then established there should be no ambiguity with reference to the Lord's supper, but he was unable to obtain a concurrence in his views. He was residing at Oxford in June 1550, and in February following was engaged here as tutor to the young duke of Suffolk. He occurs in a commission for reforming the ecclesiastical laws 22 Oct. 1551. A new commission was issued in the following month, in which his name does not appear. In obedience to a mandate from the crown, and apparently after much delay and difficulty, he was elected dean of Chichester 8 Jan. 1551-2. He had a grant of a canonry of Windsor in September 1552, and a similar grant occurs

in the following January. It is doubtful whether he were ever admitted to this preferment. He resigned the deanery of Chichester about December 1552. On the accession of Mary he surrendered his patent as keeper of the royal library, and soon afterwards went into exile. He was living at Frankfort in 1555, and is believed to have died abroad shortly before the accession of Elizabeth. During his exile he occasionally assumed the name of PILKINGTON.

Besides various letters, latin elegiacs, &c., he published:

1. The most excellent worckes of Chirurgery, made and set forth by maister John Vigon, head Chirurgin of our tyme in Italy, traunslated into Englishe. Whereunto is added an exposition of straunge termes and vnknowen symples belonging vnto the arte. Lond. fol. 1550, &c.

2. An exposition of the 4 Chap. of S. Joan's Reuelation made in sondrie Readinges before his countre men in Germanie. Where in the prouidence of God is treated, with an aunswer made to the obiections of a gentle aduersarie.—An exposition of these wordes, Leade vs not in to tentation. Lond. 8vo. 1558, &c.

3. An Exposition of a parte of S. Johannes Gospel made in sondrie readinges in the English Congregation at Wesel, and now published against the wicked enterprizes of new sterte vp Arians in Englande. Lond. 8vo. 1557, 1558.

4. An aunswere made to a priuie papiste, which crepte into the English congregation of christian exiles, vndre the visor of a fauorer of the gospel, but at length bewraied himself to be one of the pope's asses, thorough his slouche eares, and than became a laughing stocke to al the companie, whom he had amased before with his maske, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1558.

5. A Warning to England to repente and to turn to God from idolatrie and poperie by the terrible example of Calece, given the 7 of March Anno D. 1558 by Benthalmai Outis.........1558.

He appears to have been an intemperate writer, and in common with Knox, Goodman, and other exiles, to have regarded government by women as monstrous.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 547, 935, 1007, 1116, 1279, 1595, 1596, 1597. Wood's Ath. Oxon. Gough's Gen. Index. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 35, 49. Fuller's Worthies. Bale. Rymer, xv. 351. Aschami Epistolæ, 242. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 9. Maitland's Essays on the Ref. 75—85, 186, 196.

JOHN KINGSTON, bachelor of the canon law 1518, was instituted to the rectory of Easthorpe Essex 3 Aug. 1528, and to the rectory of Much Birch in the same county 9 Aug. 1557. He was also commissary to Dr. Bonner bishop of London, and in that capacity was very active in the suppression of heresy. There is extant a letter from him to that bishop on the subject. His death occurred about October 1558.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 59, 239.

JOHN DAKYN, who is believed to have been a member of S. Nicholas' hostel, was LL.B. 1525, LL.D. 1529, and admitted an advocate 25 November in the latter year. It is supposed he was a monk of S. Mary's York. He was presented by the abbat and convent of that house to the rectory of Kirby Ravenswath Richmondshire. He was chaplain to Dr. Knight bishop of Bath and Wells, and seems to have been implicated in the pilgrimage of grace, as in September 1541 he was convened before the privy-council at Leckonfield, and charged with being one of the framers of the articles of the clergy at Pontrefract in the time of the commotion. Thereupon the council delivered him articles touching the royal supremacy, which he answered satisfactorily and was discharged. He became chancellor of the church of Wells 20 Jan. 1542-3, treasurer of that church 1543, and prebendary of Fenton in the church of York 19 Jan. 1549-50. He was instituted to the archdeaconry of the East-riding of York 13 April, 1551. He seems also to have been official of the archdeaconry of Richmond. In 1556, in compliance with the will of his patron bishop Knight, of which he was one of the executors, he founded the hospital and school of S. John the Baptist at Kirby Ravenswath out of the bishop's wealth, but it is conjectured that he himself made great additions, and to him must be ascribed the rules for the management of the institution. His death occurred 9 Nov. 1558, and he was interred in the church of Kirby Ravenswath in the south

side of the nave whereof is a plain mural monument thus inscribed:

Johannes Dakyn hujus ecclesiae rector ac reverendi patris domini Willimi Knight, olim Richmondiae archidiaconi, et postea Bathoniensis et Wellensis episcopi, executorum unus, hanc de bonis dicti Episcopi primum fundavit eleemosynariam et eam redditibus competentibus pro unius ludi magistri, hypodidascali, quatuor pauperum et annui obitus perpetua exhibitione, cura et diligentia duorum gardianorum facienda dotavit, anno a Christo Nato Millesimo quingentesimo, quinquagesimo sexto. Obiit dictus Johannes nono die mensis Novembris Anno Domini millesimo, quingentesimo, octavo.

Shortly before his death he condemned to the flames at Richmond one Richard Snel on a charge of heresy. One John Dakyn had the rectory of Stock in Essex 25 Nov. 1534, and the rectory of North Bemflete in that county 28 June 1554, but it seems doubtful whether he were the person here noticed.

Whitaker's Richmondsh. i. 118. Coote's Civilians, 26. Charity Reports, vii. 629. Le Neve's Fasti. Fox's Acts and Mon. Richmondsh. Wills. 80. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 341. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 439. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 54, 563. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 264.

ROBERT BRASSIE, born at Bunbury Cheshire, elected from Eton to King's college 1525, B.A. 1530, M.A. 1533, B.D. 1541, in the latter year became vicar of Prescot Lancashire. He was elected provost of King's college 3 Oct. 1556, and was vicechancellor of the university 1557, in which year he commenced D.D. He resolutely and successfully opposed a proposed sale to the town of the university rights in Sturbridge fair, and openly protested against the visitation of his college by cardinal Pole's delegates. He became rector of Hadstock Essex 4 Feb. 1557-8, died 10 Nov. 1558, and was interred in one of the small chapels which he designed for a chantry on the south side of King's college chapel, where is a brass with his effigy, in a priest's habit, having a label inscribed:

Deus propitius esto mihi Peccatori.

Beneath is inscribed:

Hic jacet Robertus Brassie sacre Theologie Professor, quondam Prepositus hujus Collegii, qui ab hac vita decessit decimo die Novembris Anno Domini M°.CCCCC°.LVIII°.

Over the door of this chantry-chapel was written on parchment covered with horn:

Orate pro anima Roberti Brassie, quondam preposit. hujus Collegii.

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4 Quarterly per fess indented S. & A. in the first quarter a swan A. 2 & 3 V. on a fess O. three leaves of the field on a canton O. a leopard's face G.

Alumni Eton. 41, 144. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 138. Fuller's Worthies. MS. Cole, i. 124, xiii. 197. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 292.

WILLIAM PEYTO, younger son of Edward Peyto, esq., of Chesterton Warwickshire, and Goditha [Throgmorton] his wife, was educated at Oxford and there took the degree of B.A., wherein he was incorporated in this university 1502-3, commencing M.A. here 1505. By his grace for this degree it appears that he had studied one year in the country for fear of the plague in Cambridge. He was elected fellow of Queen's college 1506, had the college title for orders 4 March 1507-8, and was incorporated M.A. at Oxford 14 June 1510. He became a Franciscan friar of the observance at Greenwich, and appears to have been chaplain to John Bourchier lord Berners lieutenant of Calais, well known by his translation of Froissart. It is also said that he was chaplain to queen Catharine of Arragon, but this may be doubted. Preaching before the king at Greenwich on Sunday 1 May 1533, he took occasion boldly to censure the king's recent marriage with Anne Boleyn. He told the monarch that many lying prophets had deceived him, but he as a true Micaiah warned him that the dogs should lick his blood as they had done Ahab's. He concluded by observing that it was the great misery of princes to be daily abused by flatterers. On the following Sunday Hugh Curwen, afterwards archbishop of Dublin, preaching at the same place justified the king's proceedings, and denounced Peyto as a rebel, a slanderer, a dog, and a traitor. Peyto was at Canterbury at that time, but Elstow, another Observant friar, interrupted the preacher, saying he was one of the lying prophets that sought by adultery to establish the succession to the crown, and that he would justify all that Peyto had said. The king commanded him to hold his peace, and he and Peyto appeared the next day before the privy-council. They were rebuked, and the earl of Essex said that they deserved to be put in a sack and cast into the Thames. Elstow smiling said,

"Threaten these things to rich and dainty folk which are clothed in purple fare deliciously and have their chiefest hope in this world, for we esteem them not, but are joyful that for the discharge of our duties we are driven hence, and with thanks to God we know the way to heaven to be as ready by water as by land, and therefore we care not which way we go." Soon afterwards we find Peyto at Antwerp with another friar named Flegg, and in 1536 he was living with the Observant friars at Venice. Under a special commission dated 30 Nov. 1538, he was indicted in Sussex by the description of William Petowe, late of West Greenwich in the county of Kent, brother of the order of S. Francis, for that he knowing the pope to be the king's enemy, did 20 July 1536 personally repair to the pope and pass beyond the seas, and there adhere to and become his liegeman, and falsely and unnaturally renounce the king his natural liege lord. He was thereupon attainted of treason by act of parliament. He appears to have remained abroad till 1554, when his attainder was reversed. Queen Mary made him her confessor, and it is said that he ordinarily resided with cardinal Pole at Lambeth. He was created a cardinal in a secret consistory 14 June 1557, and made legate a latere in the room of cardinal Pole. The queen however would not permit the bull for his appointment as legate to enter England. The nuncio was stayed at Calais, his dispatches were clandestinely forwarded to the queen, and the letters for Pole's revocation were secreted or destroyed. Peyto was designed by the pope to be bishop of Salisbury on the death of John Capon, but the queen writing to his holiness 31 Oct. 1558 states that she had offered that bishopric to Peyto, but that he excused his acceptance of the dignity by reason of his age and other causes alleged. It is observable that in this letter he is not styled cardinal. It is generally said that he died in France in April 1558. That date cannot be correct, and there is good reason to believe that his death really occurred in England shortly before the accession of Elizabeth. He is described as a very godly and devout person, yet simple and unknowing of matters of state or of the world, and totally unfit to be a cardinal. Whilst at Antwerp he set forth in print a book against the second marriage of Henry VIII., but not a copy is in existence, nor is even the title known. Godwin, Dugdale, Wood, and other writers who follow them, erroneously state his christian name to have been Peter.

Arms: per pale indented barry of six A. & G. counterchanged.

Dugdale's Warwicksh. 375, 380. Lewis's Life of Bp. Fisher, i. 28, ii. 261. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 587, 597, 650. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 41, (3) ii. 221. Fuller's Worthies. Cole's Athen. Cantab. Richardson's Godwin, 150, 797. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 244, 376. Strickland's Queens of England, ii. 648, iii. 236, 240. Anderson's Ann. Engl. Bible, i. 367, 530, 531. MS. Cole, xlvii. 58. Baga de Secretis. Test. Vetust. 659. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 544. Lingard's Hist. of England, vii. 234. Quarrel between A. Hall & M. Mallerie, reprint 1815, pp. 104, 105.

REGINALD POLE was born at Stourbridge castle Staffordshire, 11 May 1500. He was a younger son of sir Richard Pole, K.G., a gentleman descended from an ancient Welsh family, and a relation of the king by his wife Margaret countess of Salisbury, daughter of George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward IV. When seven years old he was sent to be educated among the Carthusians at Shene near Richmond, whence at the early age of twelve he was removed to Magdalen college Oxford. Here he applied himself diligently to study, and in 1515 took the degree of B.A. The king, who intended to bestow upon him the highest dignities in the church, nominated him in 1517 prebend of Roscomb, and of Yatminster-secunda in the church of Salisbury. He was soon afterwards appointed dean of the collegiate church of Wimburne-Minster Dorsetshire, and dean of Exeter. At nineteen years of age he went to Padua, at that time the first university in Europe. His tutors were Leonico and Longolius. During his stay there, which lasted five years, he became acquainted with Erasmus, Bembo, Sadolet, and other men of learning. It may be remarked that in 1523 Dr. Fox, bishop of Winchester, nominated him as one of the fellows of his new foundation of Corpus Christi college Oxford, but he was never admitted. On his return to England in 1527 he met with a reception very flattering to one who wished for preferment, but he desired to lead a secluded life, and with that view retired amongst his old friends at Shene. After

staying there two years he obtained the king's permission to visit Paris. He returned to England however in the following year. He appears to have held the vicarage of Piddletown Dorsetshire from 1532 to 1535. On Wolsey's death the king offered him the vacant archbishopric on condition that he would express himself in favour of the divorce. He steadily refused to do so, and to avoid the anger of the king withdrew himself to Avignon on the first opportunity. After remaining about a year in that city he removed to Padua, where he received a command from the king to send him his written opinion concerning the new title of supreme head of the church. Reginald on being pressed complied, and sent to Henry his treatise Pro Unitate Ecclesiastica, in which he upheld the authority of the pope and used very harsh language towards the king, whose proceedings he entirely condemned. The king after reading it ordered the author to return to England to explain certain passages. Pole, warned by the fate of More and Fisher, answered that he would return to his country when he could do so with honour and safety. In 1536 the pope appointed him a member of a commission for the reform of the church, and in December the same year created him cardinal deacon of SS. Nereus and Achilleus. He twice changed this title, first for that of S. Mary in Cosmedin, and secondly for that of S. Prisca. It is worthy of remark, that although he held preferments in the church, he did not take holy orders until this time. Soon afterwards he was sent as legate to the Low-countries, for the purpose of encouraging the inhabitants of the northern counties of England in their demonstrations in defence of the ancient doctrines. The French king having refused to give him an audience, he retired from France and spent some time with the bishop of Liege. In the meantime Henry attainted him of treason, confiscated all his estates, and set a reward of 15,000 crowns upon his head. In 1538 he was employed in the negociation between the emperor and the king of France at Rome. Henry, conscious of his inability to wreak his vengeance on the cardinal, accused his relatives of a conspiracy against the royal state and dignity, committed to the Tower sir Geoffrey Pole and Henry lord Montacute, the cardinal's brothers, and his mother the aged countess of Salisbury. Sir Geoffrey saved his life by betraying his companions; lord Montacute was beheaded. It was hoped that the king would pardon the countess because she was his nearest relation in blood, but his desire to avenge himself on Pole was so great that he was deaf to the voice of compassion. She suffered 27 May 1541. The cardinal had meanwhile been appointed legate of Viterbo in the pope's patrimony, where he remained until he was called to preside at the council of Trent in 1542, though it did not proceed to business until 1545. The cardinal shone conspicuously even among the many able men who met upon the great occasion. When Henry VIII. died he addressed a letter to Edward VIth.'s privy-council, justifying his conduct in the late reign, but they refused to receive it. In 1549 the papal chair became vacant by the death of Paul III., and a body of the cardinals resolved to elect Pole in his place. He however objected to accept the honour, on the ground that the election had been made without sufficient deliberation. This so disgusted his friends that they concurred with the other cardinals in the elevation of cardinal Monti, who afterwards took the name of Julius III. After this Pole retired to the Benedictine monastery of Maguzano in the territory of Verona, where he led a secluded life till the accession of queen Mary, who invited him to return to his native land. Having obtained legatine authority from the pope he landed at Dover 20 Nov. 1554, and proceeded to London with great state. During the whole of queen Mary's reign he acted a most conspicuous part, and it is but just to say that he was opposed to the violent measures taken for the extirpation of heresy. His voice however could not stop the bigots who infested the court. In 1556 he was raised to the archbishopric of Canterbury, having been first ordained priest. In the same year he was elected chancellor of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, both of which he visited by his commissioners. He died between five and six of the morning of the 19th of November 1558, two days after queen Mary. His body was interred in his cathedral. Over his tomb was this simple inscription,

Depositum Cardinalis Poli. It may be remarked that he was the last archbishop buried at Canterbury. Although he lived in an age of religious and political disturbance he enjoyed very general esteem. Nor was he undeserving of it, for his modest demeanour, generosity, integrity, unaffected piety and sound learning drew approbation even from his opponents. He has been charged with insatiable ambition, but the best proof that his actions proceeded from conscientious motives is his conduct with respect to the divorce and his refusal of the archbishopric of York and of the papal chair. As an author he is celebrated for the elegance of his style.

His works are:

1. Pro Unitate Ecclesiastica ad Henricum Octavum. Rome, fol. [1536].

2. Oratio ad Imperatorem, contra Evangelicos, cum Scholiis Athanasii. 4to. 1554. Englished by Fabyane Wythers. Lond. 12mo. n. d.

3. Pro Ecclesiasticae Unitatis Defensione, lib. 4. Strasburg, fol. 1555. Ingoldstadt, 12mo. 1587. It is also inserted in the 18th vol. of Biblioth. Maxima Pontificia.

4. Oratione in Materia di Pace a Carlo Quinto Imperatore. Venice, 4to. 1558. Published in Latin the same year.

5. Reformatio Angliae ex decretis Reg. Poli anno 1556. Rome, 4to. 1562. Louvaine, 8vo. 1569.

6. De Concilio. Rome, 4to. 1562. Louvaine, fol. 1567, 8vo. 1569. This treatise is also printed in Canones et Decreta Conc. Trident. by Philip l'Abbé. Paris, fol. 1667.

7. De Baptismo Constantini Imperatoris. Printed with the treatise De Concilio.

8. A treatise of Justification. Louvaine, 4to. 1569. The same volume contains several translations by him on the same subject.

9. De summi pontificis officio et potestate. Louvaine, 8vo. 1569.

10. Epistola de Sacramento Eucharistiae. Cremona, 12mo. 1584.

11. The life of Christopher Longueil, prefixed to his Letters 1581.

12. Of Restoring the Goods to the Church. This and the six following works are MSS. in the English college of Douay.

13. De Natali Die Christi.

14. Comment. in Esaiam.

15. Comment. in Davidis Hymnos.

16. Catechismus.

17. Dialogus de passione Christi, etc.

18. De modo concionandi.

His letters were published by the care of cardinal Quirini. Brescia, 4to. 1744-57. The collection also contains Pole's Apology to Charles V. and to the English Parliament; and a third to Edward VI. in the form of a letter.

His life, originally composed in Italian by Becatelli, has been translated into latin by Dudithius, into french by Maucroix, and into english by Pye. But the best life of him is by Thomas Phillips, published at London in 2 vols. 4to. 1764, and 2 vols. 8vo. 1769; to which several replies have been published.

His portrait has been frequently engraved.

Arms: Per pale S. & O. a saltire engrailed counterchanged.

Smith's Autogr. Netherclift's Autogr. Miscell. Hutchins' Dorset, ii. 208, 535. Biog. Universelle. Biog. Brit. Machyn's Diary. Wood's Coll. & Halls, 264, 320. Wood's Ath. Oxon, ed. Bliss. Fuller's Church Hist. Godwin de Praesulibus. Notes & Queries, v. 105, 163, 567. Harleian Miscell. ix. 142. Collect. Topog. et Geneal. i. 295, 310. Hasted's Kent, iv. 737. Lingard's Hist. of England. Chalmers' Biog. Dict. xxiv. 459, xxv. 107. Trevelyan Papers, 143, 159. Lloyd's State Worthies. Ellis's Letters, (3), ii. 67, 126, 315.

ROBERT JOHNSON, of S. Nicholas' hostel, took the degree of bachelor of canon law 1522. He at first practised as a proctor in the courts of the vice-chancellor and commissary of this university, and subsequently with great reputation in the court of Arches. He became principal registrar of the diocese of London, and we find him employed as one of the actuaries on the trial of bishop Hooper 1554-5. He died 20 Nov. 1558, and was buried in Jesus chapel, the eastern part of S. Faith's under S. Paul's in London, where were two inscriptions, one specially commemorative of Alice his wife, and the other as follows:

Of your Charite pray for the sowlys of Robert Johnson, late one of the Proctors of the Arches, and Alyce his wyf, who lyeth both buried under this stone: which Robert endyd this lyfe the xx day of November, Anno Domini 1558. *And the said Alyce endyd her lyfe the xvi day of April,* 1555. *On whose sowlles and all Christen sowllis, our Lord have mercy.*

His funeral took place on the 22nd

November, with two white branches, fourteen great staff torches, four great tapers, two dozen and a-half of escocheons of arms, thirty mourners in black, and all the masters of Jesus' gild in their black satin hoods. There was also a morrow mass, together with a sermon, a great dinner, and a dole of money.

Machyn's Diary, 178. Strype's Mem. iii. 180, 451. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 123. Philpot's Works, ed. Eden, 14, 79, 104. Strype's Ann. i. 31. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 492.

JOHN HOPTON, probably born at Myrfield in Yorkshire, was of a good family, being son of William Hopton and Alice [Harrison] his wife. At an early age he became a Dominican friar, and studied divinity in both the english universities. It has been supposed that he proceeded B.D. here, but we are unable to give any information on this point. He subsequently travelled abroad, and commenced D.D. at Bologna, in which degree he was incorporated at Oxford 1529, being then or about that time prior of the house of his order at that place. For some reason, which it is difficult to understand, he again took the degree of D.D. at Oxford 1532. He became, but at what precise time does not appear, rector of Great Yeldham in Essex, and 24 Jan. 1538-9 was admitted to the rectory of S. Anne, Aldersgate, London. He was chaplain to the princess Mary, who presented him to the rectory of Fobbing in Essex, whereto he was instituted 27 May 1548, then or soon afterwards resigning his London rectory. In June 1549 the lord-protector and council sent to the princess Mary commanding her to use the book of common prayer, and also to send to them Robert Rochester her comptroller, and Dr. Hopton her chaplain. In her answer dated from Kenninghall Norfolk 22nd June, she said that she could not spare her comptroller, and that her chaplain had been sick. She denied the validity of the statute enacting the book of common prayer, and deferring her obedience to the king's laws till he were of sufficient age, altogether denied that she was in any way subject to the council. Ultimately, however, Dr. Hopton came before the council, professed that he allowed the communion-book, and was dispatched to the princess to declare his conscience to her. In 1551, when the efforts to prevent the use of the mass in the princess's household were renewed, Dr. Hopton, with her other chaplains, promised to obey the king's command. In 1554 he was promoted to the see of Norwich, having restitution of the temporalities 4th October, and being allowed to hold the rectory of Great Yeldham in commendam. He proved, as might have been expected, a bitter persecutor of the protestants. On 9 Feb. 1556-7 the queen granted him for life the patronage of the six prebends in his cathedral church. On 5 Nov. 1558 he had a licence to be absent from the parliament. His death occurred about the end of the same month. It is said to have been accelerated by grief for the death of queen Mary, and by fear that with the change of religion, which he foresaw would take place, retaliatory measures against him would be adopted. He was buried in the midst of the choir of his cathedral. By his will, dated 24 Aug. 1558, but not proved till 2 Dec. 1559, he bequeathed part of his books to the black friars of Norwich if they should be restored to their convent, and other part thereof to the library of his cathedral. He also gave legacies to the churches of Myrfield and Leeds. Though not hospitable he died in debt; the queen's officers seized his goods to satisfy the claims of the crown, and his other creditors went unpaid. Thomas Bryce applies to him the nickname of Norwich Nobody.

Arms: A. 2 bars S. each charged with 3 mullets of six points O.

Strype. Fox's Acts & Mon. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 589, 679, 684. Newcourt's Repert. i. 278, ii. 268, 689. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 552, iv. 36. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 110. Parker Correspondence, 58. Sir T. Browne's Works, iv. 16. Rymer, xv. 405—407, 458, 528. Farr's Elizabethan Poets, 166. Ellis's Letters, (1) i. 176—182, 188. Richardson's Godwin. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 245.

GABRIEL DONNE, a Cistercian monk, was a member of this university and took the degree of M.A., but whether here or elsewhere does not appear. He was sometime of the house of Stratford Langthorne Essex, and we find him in 1517 acting as proctor for that convent as touching a composition real with the vicar of West Ham. He was a student at Louvaine in 1535, went thence to Antwerp, and was deeply implicated in

the treacherous arrest of William Tyndal the eminent reformer, which took place at that city. Immediately after that event he returned to England, and by the influence of Cromwell, then secretary-of-state, was made abbat of the house of his order at Buckfastleigh in Devonshire. He appeared as abbat of that house in the convocation June 1536, and subscribed the articles then agreed upon. He, with nine monks, surrendered his abbey to the crown 25 Feb. 1539-40, and he had a pension of £120. per annum assigned him. He was collated to the prebend of Mapesbury in the church of S. Paul 16 March 1540-1, and instituted to the sinecure rectory of Stepney Middlesex, 25 Oct. 1544. He was one of the canons residentiary of S. Paul's, and when a vacancy in the see of London occurred by the deprivation of Bonner in September 1549, Donne was appointed by archbishop Cranmer to be his official and keeper of the spiritualities to exercise all manner of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the city and diocese of London. This influential and important appointment he held till Dr. Ridley became bishop in April 1550. The fact is extraordinary, since there is evidence that archbishop Cranmer was not unacquainted with the part he had taken in the betrayal of Tyndal. Donne died 5 Dec. 1558, and was buried in S. Paul's near the high altar, where was formerly this inscription:

Mole sub hoc Gabrael Donnus detruditur, hujus
Qui præses Templi, Presbyter atque fuit.
Mortua terreno clauduntur membra sepulchro,
Vivens cœlicolo spiritus orbe manet.
Ossibus urna locum dat, pulvere terra recumbit,
Sydera sunt animæ cœlica tecta suæ.
Illius (adde Deus) menti tua gaudia clemens,
Corpus in Elizii pace quiescat, Amen.
Obiit 5. *die Decembris, anno* 1558.

By his will he gave the surplus of his estate, after payment of debts and legacies for the support of poor scholars, and the apportioning poor maidens in marriage. £120. being received under this bequest by Trinity hall, of which he had probably been a member, it was applied to the foundation of a scholarship, and the establishment of an annual commemoration of the deceased, with a refection on the feast of S. Nicholas the bishop.

Arms: Az. a wolf salient & a chief A.

Ackerman's Camb. i. 125. Newcourt's Repert. i. 175, 739. Machyn's Diary, 181, 369. Eighth Rep. D. K. Records, Append. ii. 12. Anderson's Annals of Engl. Bible, i. 419, 425, 533—538. MS. Cole, lviii. 91, 133. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 207. MS. Baker, ii. 426. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 61.

WILLIAM CLYFFE, LL.B. 1514, was admitted an advocate 15 Dec. 1522, and commenced LL.D. 1523. He became prebendary of Twyford in the church of S. Paul 11 Nov. 1526, and was collated to the archdeaconry of London 30 Oct. 1529. He was one of the canonists who advised the convocation respecting the king's divorce, had the prebend of Fenton in the church of York 17 Jan. 1531-2, and became archdeacon of Cleveland in August 1533, and precentor of York 2 Nov. 1534. He was installed treasurer of the church of York 13 April 1538, and was the last person who held that dignity, as he surrendered the same and all its possessions to the king 26 May 1547, being four days afterwards appointed dean of Chester. Sir Richard Cotton, comptroller of the king's household, caused Dr. Clyffe and two of the prebendaries of the church of Chester to be imprisoned in the Fleet, until by compulsion they granted him the chapter lands at an inadequate rent. Dr. Clyffe, who was rector of Standish Lancashire, had the prebend of Hoxton in the church of S. Paul 11 June 1548, and died about 7 Dec. 1558. He was one of the compilers of the Institution of a Christian Man.

Coote's Civilians, 19. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. i. 62. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 27. Strype. Fiddes' Wolsey, 187, Collect. 46, 204. Omerod's Chesh. i. 216, 220. Baines's Lancash. iii. 507. Cole's Ath. Cantab.

HUGH WESTON, dean of Westminster and D.D. of Oxford, was incorporated here 1554, and we find him signing the roman catholic articles as a member of the senate of this university 1555. He was born at Burton Overy Leicestershire, being of a good family long seated at that place, and was educated at Balliol college Oxford, being B.A. there 1530, and about that time fellow of Lincoln college. He at first studied physic, was one of the proctors of Oxford 1537, and elected rector of Lincoln college 8 Jan. 1538, became D.D. the next year, and D.D. 1540, about which time he was lady Margaret professor of divinity there. He had the rectory of S. Botolph Bishopsgate in London 19 May 1543, was collated

to the archdeaconry of Cornwall 17 Oct. 1547, installed dean of Westminster 18 Sept. 1553, and became prolocutor of the convocation. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Colchester 22 Jan. 1553-4, and the queen gave him the rectory of Cliffe Kent 2 April 1554. He took the lead in the disputation with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer at Oxford, but in August 1556 resigned the rectory of Lincoln college into the hands of the commissioners appointed by cardinal Pole to visit that university, about which time, in order that the church of Westminster might be reconverted into an abbey, he very reluctantly exchanged the deanery for that of Windsor. Cardinal Pole deprived him of this preferment for adultery 10 Dec. 1557. He appealed to Rome, but as he was leaving England to prosecute his appeal he was apprehended and sent to the Tower, where he remained till the accession of queen Elizabeth, having been a short time previously deprived of his archdeaconry of Colchester. He died at the house of one Winter in Fleet-street London 8 Dec. 1558, and was buried the same day at the Savoy. By his will, dated 26th November in the same year, he bestowed most of his wealth in pious and public uses. There are in print his disputations with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer at Oxford, and certain prayers composed by him, as also his Oratio coram patribus et clero habita 16 Oct. 1553.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 295. Macyhn's Diary. Gough's General Index. Le Neve's Fasti. Strype. Rymer, xv. 381. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175. Alumni Westm. 5. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames. 788, 828, 1794.

JOHN FULLER, a native of Gloucestershire, was a member of All Souls' college Oxford, and took the degree of LL.D. in that university Jan. 1545-6. He was admitted an advocate 10 Oct. 1546, and was instituted to the rectory of Hanwell Middlesex 16 July 1547, resigning the same in 1551. In 1550 he was constituted jointly with Dr. Miles Spencer vicar-general and official principal of the diocese of Norwich. About the same time he had the rectory of North Creake in Norfolk. He was vicar of Swaffham in the same county 1550 to 1554. On 14 Sept. 1554 he was constituted chancellor vicar-general and official principal of the diocese of Ely. He was admitted canon of Ely 16 Nov. 1554, and became rector of Little Wilbraham Cambridgeshire 10 Feb. 1555. He was admitted master of Jesus college in this university 23 Feb. 1556-7. He was also rector of Fenditton and of Hildersham in Cambridgeshire. He had the rectory of East Dereham Norfolk 1557, and became prebendary of Chamberlainwood in the church of S. Paul 28 May 1558. He was incorporated in this university 3 July 1558, but died before 14th December in that year. By his will, dated 18 Sept. 1558, and proved before the vicechancellor 26 Jan. 1558-9, he ordered his body to be interred in the choir of Jesus college chapel, if he died in Cambridge. He gave to All Souls' college Oxford £13. 6*s*. 8*d*., to the bishop of Ely two of his best geldings and the advowson of the archdeaconry of Norfolk, and directed that one-third of his goods should be given to Jesus college, one-third to the poor of certain parishes, and one-third to his cousins William and Margaret. His effects were valued at £622. 15*s*. 6*d*. He was a considerable benefactor to Jesus college, wherein he founded four fellowships, giving to that college the manor of Graveley Cambridgeshire and the advowson of the church, besides the third part of his goods. Dr. Fuller incurred much odium by the part he took as chancellor of the diocese of Ely in suppressing heresy, William Wolsey, and Robert Pigot of Wisbech S. Peter, being burnt by his sentence at Ely, as was John Hullier at Cambridge.

Cole's Ath. Cantab. Le Neve's Fasti. Blomefield's Norfolk. Bentham & Stephenson's Ely. Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. ed. Halliwell, 36. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss. Coote's Civilians, 37. Newcourt's Repert. i. MS. Baker, iii. 307, xxx. 353. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 83, 103, 126. Fox's Acts & Mon. MS. Cole, vii. 203, xii. 50.

JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON was born at Ulverstone Lancashire, and educated first at Pembroke hall and then at S. John's college under John Redman. He became B.A. 1540-1, and about the same time was elected fellow of Pembroke hall, whence he again removed to S. John's, being admitted by authority of the visitor a fellow on Mr. Ashton's foundation 9 May 1542. He commenced M.A. 1543, and was appointed a fellow of Trinity college by the charter of founda-

tion 1546. Being a conscientious adherent to the roman catholic church, he during the reign of Edward VI. retired abroad, but was supported by Trinity college. On the accession of Mary he returned to England, and was constituted master of Trinity college 1553. He was installed dean of Norwich 18 April 1554, and elected prolocutor of the convocation 5 Oct. 1555. On the 9th of that month he was present at Ely when Wolsey and Pigot were condemned to be burnt for heresy. In the next year he was instituted to the rectory of Swanton Morley Norfolk. He was one of the persons deputed by cardinal Pole to visit this university 1556-7, being styled bishop elect of Chichester, although the bull for his provision to that see was not issued until 7 May 1557, and he was not consecrated till 21 November following. On 27 Nov. 1558, being the second Sunday after queen Elizabeth's accession, bishop Christopherson, preaching at S. Paul's cross, with great vehemence and freedom answered a sermon preached by Dr. Bill at that place the Sunday preceding, declaring that the new doctrine set forth by Dr. Bill was not the gospel but the invention of heretical men. For this sermon he was summoned before the queen and sent to prison, where he died about a month afterwards. He was buried 28th December at Christ church London, with heraldic state, five bishops offering at the mass, and there being banners of his own arms and the arms of his see, and four banners of saints. By his will, dated 6 Oct. 1556, but not proved till 9 Feb. 1562-3, wherein he desired to be buried in the chapel of Trinity college near the south side of the high altar, he gave to that college many books, both printed and manuscript, in greek, latin, and hebrew, and directed that certain copies of his translation of Philo Judaeus should from time to time be given to poor scholars. He also gave to his successors in the mastership of Trinity certain hangings and other goods in his study chambers and gallery, and requested the college to celebrate yearly on the anniversary of his death a dirige and mass of requiem, wherein mention to be made of his father and mother, and of his special good master and bringer-up John Redman, D.D. Independently of his own benefactions to Trinity college, he procured considerable donations to that society from queen Mary.

This prelate was a man of great learning, but whilst some writers commend his moderation, others represent him to have been a bitter persecutor of the protestants.

He is author of:

1. Jepthah, tragedy. Lat. & Gr. 1546.

2. Philo Judaeus. Translation into Lat. Antwerp, 4to. 1553.

3. An exhortation to all menne to take hede and beware of rebellion: wherein are set forth the causes, that commonlye moue men to rebellion, and that no cause is there, that ought to moue any man therevnto, with a discourse of the miserable effectes, that ensue thereof, and of the wretched ende, that all rebelles comme to, moste necessary to be redde in this seditiouse & troublesome tyme. Lond. 12mo. 1554.

4. The ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomen, Evagrius, and Theodoret. Louvaine, 8vo. 1570; Cologne, fol. 1570, 1581, 1612.

5. Reasons why a priest may not practice physic or surgery, as offered to his friend Dr. Hussy, who desired his licence for a friend to do so. MS. Flemingi. See Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, vol. i. ed. 1732, lib. vi. p. 50.

6. Plutarchus de futili loquacitate. MS. Translated from greek into latin, and dedicated to queen Mary.

He also translated Apollinaris and other Greek authors. His character as a translator does not stand high. Valesius says that his style is impure and full of barbarisms; that his periods are long and perplexed; that he has frequently acted the commentator, rather than the translator; that he has enlarged and retrenched at pleasure; that he has transposed the sense oftentimes; and has not always preserved the distinction even of chapters. The learned Huet has passed the same censure on him in his book De Interpretatione. Hence Baronius, among others, has often been misled by him.

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4 A. a cross bottonee S. 2 & 3 G. a sun in splendour. On a chief per pale G. & A. 2 cinquefoils counterchanged.

MS. Cole, xlix. 254. MS. Baker, xiii. 301, xvi. 275, xxvi. 351, xxx. 253. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Reform. Gough's

Gen. Index. Machyn's Diary, 58, 124, 184, 369. Rose's Biog. Dict. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 92, 112, 127, 128. Le Neve's Fasti. Blomefield's Norfolk, x. 57. Pits, 754. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 500. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 227. Biog. Dram. Cardwell's Synodalia, ii. 443. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Church Hist. Fox's Acts & Mon. Philo Judæus, ed. Mangey. Baker's Hist. S. John's Coll. 125, 126, 228, 337. Aschami Epistolæ, [6, 14, 31] 212, 270, 388. Maitland's Essays on the Reformation, 300, 417, 545. Bentley & Walford's Bibliotheca Illustris. 1687, p. 87.

EDWARD STAPLES, a native of Lancashire, first studied at Oxford, but removed to this university, where he proceeded B.A. 1510-11, and commenced M.A. 1514. He was incorporated in the latter degree at Oxford 1525, at which time he was a canon of Cardinal college. He became chaplain to Henry VIII., and about 1528 was elected master of the hospital of S. Bartholomew London. In 1530 he was by bull of provision constituted bishop of Meath, holding for a time in commendam the mastership of S. Bartholomew's. He was instituted to the vicarage of Thaxted Essex 25 April 1532, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Stoke. He resigned the mastership of S. Bartholomew's 1 July 1532, and was a member of the privy-council of Ireland in, if not before, 1533. In the following year he was obliged to fly to England in consequence of the rebellion raised by Thomas Fitzgerald, son of the earl of Kildare. He returned to Ireland in 1534. In 1537 the king wrote him a letter, reminding him that his advancement to his bishopric was owing to his zeal in preaching the pure word of God, charging him with slackness and negligence, and cautioning him to amend his conduct. In 1538 there were great disputes between him and Browne, archbishop of Dublin, each grossly vituperating the other in the pulpit. The archbishop also committed Staples' suffragan to prison. In 1539 the bishop of Meath was engaged in a skirmish with the Irish, in which he "was feynte discouragid, as no man of warre, ne appoyntid for it, but in his pesible apparaill, and furnysshid his house sufficiently with men and artillery, where was kept mouche of the goodes of the countrey." It would seem that it was contemplated that for his timidity he should be heavily fined, but we have not ascertained whether this suggestion were carried out. About September 1546 the privy-council of Ireland suggested to the king that a commission should be granted to the bishop of Meath and others to dispense with pluralities &c. in like manner as the archbishop of Canterbury did in England, since the want of such a power in Ireland drove many to Rome to seek dispensations there. The king intimated that there should be a vicegerent for the clergy who should have the required authority, a temporal man being joined with him. In the following reign the bishop of Meath is called judge of the faculties. He was deprived of his bishopric 29 June 1554 on account of being married. He survived the accession of Elizabeth, and we find him writing from Dublin to sir William Cecil 16 Dec. 1558. It is supposed that he died soon afterwards, as he was not restored to his see.

State Papers Hen. 8, ii. 164 &c., iii. 1 &c. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss. Shirley's Letters, 22, 87. Cotton's Fasti, iii. 115. Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris, 154. Liber Hiberniæ, v. 10. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 626.

JOHN BIRD, a native of Coventry, became a friar Carmelite, and appears to have studied in the houses of that order in both the universities of England. He proceeded B.D. at Oxford 1510, and commenced D.D. there 1513. Godwin indeed states that he was D.D. at Cambridge, but this may be doubted. In 1516 he was, at a general chapter held at Lynn, elected the provincial of his order. He governed for three years, when he was succeeded by Robert Lesbury, who held the office till 1522, when Dr. Bird was again elected thereto at a general chapter held at York. When the papal power began to decline in this country he became a strenuous supporter of and preacher for the king's supremacy. He was one of the divines sent to confer and argue with Bilney in prison, and was also one of the persons whom the king dispatched in 1535 to Catharine of Arragon, to persuade her to forbear the use of the title of queen. On 24 June 1537 he was consecrated at Lambeth suffragan to the bishop of Llandaff, under the title of bishop of Penrith. In the beginning of 1539 we find him with Wotton on an embassy in Germany; and Cromwell, writing to him in or about April, desired him to get "the picture of the lady," meaning Anne of Cleves, whom the king was induced to marry from seeing her portrait. In July of the same year

he was elected bishop of Bangor. He was present at the convocation of 1540, and subscribed the decree in favour of the divorce from Anne of Cleves, though he had probably been to a great extent instrumental in bringing about her marriage. By-letters-patent, dated Walden 4 Aug. 1541, he was translated to the newly-created bishopric of Chester, being also then or soon afterwards invested with archidiaconal powers throughout the whole diocese. He was deprived of his bishopric for being married 16 March 1553-4. He however recanted all heretical opinions, expressed contrition as to his marriage, and put away his wife. Soon afterwards Bonner, bishop of London, appointed him his suffragan, and on 6 Nov. 1554 presented him to the vicarage of Great Dunmow Essex. His death took place about the close of 1558, but whether he were buried at Great Dunmow or in Chester cathedral appears questionable. He had but one eye, and did not enjoy a high reputation for chastity. When deprived of the bishopric of Chester he owed the crown £1,087. 18*s*. 0¾*d*.

He is author of:

1. De fide justificante.
2. Contra missam papisticam ex doctoribus.
3. Homeliæ eruditæ per annum.
4. Lectures on S. Paul.
5. Contra transubstantiationem.
6. Epicedium in quendam Edmundum Berye obdormientem in Calisia.
7. Conciones coram Henr. VIII. contra papæ suprematum.

Bale, in his Exposition on the Revelations, makes him one of the ten horns that should hate the whore.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 225. Strype. Gough's General Index. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 81, 385. Rymer, xiv. 644, 718, 744, xv. 390. Ormerod's Cheshire, i. 75, 126, 145. Reyner, Apostolat. Benedict. in Angl. tract. i. p. 163. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 202. State Papers Hen. 8, i. 613, 633, 893, 897, viii. 197. Machyn's Diary, 58, 78, 341.

THOMAS BACON, of Gonville hall, was B.A. 1519, M.A. 1521, and afterwards B.D. and chaplain to Henry VIII., by whom he was presented to the rectory of Barrow Suffolk, to which he was instituted 28 April 1539. He was also a canon of the collegiate church of Stoke-by-Clare, vicar of Hoxne, and rector of Brandon, all in Suffolk. He was admitted canon of Ely 15 March 1543-4, and elected master of Gonville hall 1552. We find him present at Ely at the condemnation of Wolsey and Pigot for heresy 9 Oct. 1555. He was appointed the first master of the new foundation of Gonville and Caius college, by the charter of 4 Sept. 1557, being therein designated B.D., although his grace for the degree of D.D. had passed 12 Feb. 1556-7. He died at Sheffield in Kent 1 Jan. 1558-9. He had a brother Nicholas who was a merchant in London. On 16 Jan. 1558-9 the vicechancellor empowered John Young, D.D., master of Pembroke hall, Thomas Peacock, B.D., president of Queens' college, and John Bickerdike, B.D., to take an inventory of his goods, he having died intestate. The amount of the inventory was but £12. 0*s*. 7*d*.

Arms: G. on a chief A. 2 mullets S. a mullet O. in nombril point.

Bentham's Ely, 257. Gage's Thingoe. 17. Ives's Select Papers, 59. Univ. & Coll. Doc. ii. 217. MS. Baker, iii. 307, xxx. 253, 256. Cole's Ath. Cantab. B. 242. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 201, 210, 217, 221, 223, 225.

NICHOLAS TUBMAN, elected from Eton to King's college 1533, left the college whilst scholar, and subsequently entered the college of arms. Having been Hampnes pursuivant he was appointed Rouge-croix pursuivant 19 Jan. 1549-50, and was raised to the office of Lancaster herald 22 Nov. 1553. He died at Gravesend 8 Jan. 1558-9, and was buried there. Many pedigrees by him are amongst the Harleian MSS.

Alumni Eton. 153. Noble's College of Arms. Rymer, xv. 201, 304.

WILLIAM DALLISON, second son of William Dallison, esq., of Laughton Lincolnshire, after some education in this university studied the law in Gray's-inn, and was called to the bar. He was autumn reader of that inn 2 Edw. 6, and double autumn reader 6 Edw. 6. In the latter year he occurs in a commission relating to church goods in the city of Lincoln. With several other eminent lawyers he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law 27 Oct. 1552, the feast being kept at Gray's-inn, and the new serjeants having, according to the then usage, pillars assigned them in the cathedral church of S. Paul. He was in

the reign of queen Mary appointed a judge of the court of king's bench, and appears to have been continued in the office by queen Elizabeth. His death occurred 18 Jan. 1558-9, and he was buried in the chantor's aisle of Lincoln cathedral, where is an altar-tomb having his effigy thereon, and the following inscription around the verge:

Willielmus Dallison, unus justitiariorum de banco regis, tempore Marie regine. Qui Willielmus obiit 18 *Januarii, anno primo Eliz.* MºCCCCCºLVIIJº. *Cujus anime propitietur Deus.*

At his feet are also these lines:

Willielmus Dallison hic humatus. Cujus anime propitietur Deus. Fuit secundus filius Willielmi Dallison de Laughton armigeri defuncti; et habuit uxorem Elizabetham, filiam unicam Roberti Deighton de parva Sturton armigeri defuncti. Ac inter eos habuerunt exitum, viz. Willielmum, Robertum, Rogerum, et Thomam, filios masculos; ac Elizabetham, Jocastam, Barbaram, Mariam, et Janam, filias; quorum gressus dirigat Deus, Anno Dom. 1558º.

The following work goes under his name:

Les Reports des divers special cases adjudge en le Court del Common Bank en les reignes de le tres hault et excellent Princes Hen. VIII., Edw. VI., et les reignes Mar. et Eliz. London, fo. 1689, edited, with the reports of serjeant Benloes, by John Rowe of the Middle-temple. A few short cases from this work had previously appeared at the end of Ashe's Tables in Equity, and of Keilway's Reports. It must however be observed that a few only of the cases could have been reported by Mr. Justice Dallison, as 92 out of 117 pages relate to a period subsequent to his death.

Arms: G. 3 crescents O. a canton Erm.

Bibl. Legum Angliæ. i. 9, 235. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 293, 302, 329. Chron. Ser. 89, 90. Machyn's Diary, 26, 327. Strype's Mem. ii. 357, 517. Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, 297. Rep. D. K. Rec. vii. Append. ii. 311, x. Append. ii. 198. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 221.

ANTHONY SENTLEGER, born in or about 1496, was eldest son of Ralph Sentleger, esq., of Ulcombe Kent, by Elizabeth daughter of Richard Haut, esq., of Shelvingbourne in the same county. David Lloyd says, "he was born in Kent, and bred in Christendome: for when twelve years of age, he was sent for his grammar-learning with his tutor into France, for his carriage into Italy, for his philosophy to Cambridge, for his law to Gray's-inne; and for that which compleated all, the government of himself, to court; where his debonnairness and freedome took with the king, as his solidity and wisdome with the cardinal. His masterpiece was his agency between king Henry the eighth and queen Anne, during the agitation of that great business of the divorce between the said king and his queen Katherine. His policy was seen in catching the cardinal in that fatal word, The king may ruin me if he please! but that ruined him. His service was to be Cromwell's instrument in demolishing abbeys, as he was the king's. Cæsar was the first that came to undo the commonwealth, sober; sir Anthony St. Lieger was the first that saved this kingdome, drunk: for in being abroad one night very late, and much distempered, he must needs fancy an extraordinary light in the cardinal's closet; with which fancy he ran to the king, and although much in drink, prevailed with him so far, that he sends to the cardinal, and there finds that Juncto that threatened his kingdom." We cannot but regret our inability to explain several curious allusions in the foregoing passage. The name of sir Anthony Sentleger occurs in a list of the gentlemen of the king's privy-chamber, purporting to relate to the year 1525, but he was certainly not knighted till many years after that time, and therefore either some other person of the same name is intended, or the list was made subsequently to the above date. Calais and the adjacent marches being in a state of great disorder he was in August 1535 joined in commission with sir William Fitzwilliam and others to make enquiry into abuses with a view to their reformation. Various ordinances were made by the commisioners, and on their recommendation an act of parliament was passed entirely remodelling the administration of that important part of the king's dominions. On 31 July 1537 he, by the description of the king's trusty and well-beloved servant Anthony Sentleger of Ulcombe, esq., was placed at the head of a commission for the order and establishment of the whole state of Ireland and all and every the king's affairs within the same, both for the reduction of the land to a due civility and obedience and the advancement of the public weal of

the same. The commission commanded the lord-deputy and council and all other the king's ministers and subjects, not only to follow such order as the commissioners or any two of them should take and decree, but to aid them in the execution of such things as they should ordain. Certain draft acts of parliament were sent over, and the commissioners were empowered to enter as the king's counsellors, as well into the upper as the nether house of parliament, and with all their wit and dexterity set forth the purpose of these acts, and answer all objections which might be urged against them. Sentleger and his fellow-commissioners arrived in Dublin on the 8th of September, and soon afterwards set out on a journey throughout Ireland, holding inquests relative to the state of the several counties and towns which they visited. The presentments which are extant present a curious picture of the exactions of the landed proprietors, the robberies, murders, burnings, and other outrages which generally prevailed, the irregularities, neglect, and extortion of the clergy, and a great variety of other grievances. Amongst the statutes passed in Ireland at this period may be enumerated those against the authority of the pope, for the use of the english habit and language, for the suppression of abbeys, and for prohibiting alliances with the wild Irish unless they in all things used themselves like good subjects. Thomas Agard, writing to Cromwell 31 Dec. 1537 respecting the commissioners, observes, "Trewlye they have taken great paynz, and in ther busynes here do usse them verrey dyscretelye, and, in espechiall Mr. Sentleger, whom, by reason of his dyscresshion and indyffrensye towardes every man, is hylye commendyd here; and ryght well he is worthie." The king, in a letter addressed to the commissioners the 17th January following, gave them his hearty thanks for their discreet proceedings, assuring them that he would not fail to remember the same to their comfort in time coming. Soon afterwards the commissioners returned to England, and Sentleger received the honour of knighthood. He was one of the gentlemen of the king's privy-chamber in June 1538, and perhaps long before. In that capacity he was appointed to receive Anne of Cleves on her arrival in this kingdom 1539. In the same year also he was sheriff of Kent, and soon afterwards was employed with other gentlemen of that county in a commission for the establishment of the church of Canterbury, with a view to its conversion into a cathedral. We find him at a later date mentioned as having had in his possession on behalf of the crown the ornaments, plate, copes, and vestments which had belonged to the abbey of S. Augustine in that city. By letters-patent dated 7 July 1540 he was constituted lord-deputy of Ireland, with the annual fee of £666. 13*s*. 4*d*. He left the court on the 19th, had to wait at Chester for a favourable wind till the 5th of August, and did not arrive at Dublin till the 12th, taking his oath of office at Christ's church 25th August. On 13 June 1541 a parliament was held before him at Dublin. Amongst other statutes which were passed was one giving Henry the title of king of Ireland. This act was published with great solemnity in S. Patrick's Dublin, in the presence of the lord-deputy, the earls of Ormond and Desmond, and others of the nobility in their parliament robes, attended by the bishops and clergy. A general pardon was granted; the event was celebrated with feasting, bonfires, and other expressions of joy, and about the same period peerages were liberally bestowed on the leading Irish chieftains. The parliament was prorogued to Limerick, where there passed an act for the suppression of Kilmainham and other religious houses. It was subsequently adjourned to Trim, and then again to Dublin, and was dissolved 19 Nov. 1542. It not being considered practicable to put the recent enactments in force in Munster and Connaught, where the english laws had been disused for 200 years, the lord-deputy and council made temporary constitutions for the reformation of those parts of the kingdom. These were promulgated by a proclamation issued 12 July 1542. Amongst other regulations, laymen or boys were forbidden to be admitted to any ecclesiastical benefice, and such as had been admitted were to be immediately deprived. Larceny above the value of 14*d*. was to be punished by the loss of one ear for the first offence, the loss of the other for the second, and by death for the third. No horseman was to keep more boys or garçons than

he had horses. The quantity of linen in shirts was regulated according to the rank of the wearers, and no shirts were to be dyed with saffron. Mummers and players at Christmas or Easter were forbidden. About this time Robert Cowley, master of the rolls in Ireland, came to England clandestinely, and wrote a letter to the king containing charges against Sentleger, and particularly for having asserted that Henry VII. upon his first coming into England had but a very slender title to the crown till he married Elizabeth of York. An explanation was given which was satisfactory, and Cowley was deprived of his office and committed to the Fleet till 21 July 1543, when he was liberated on giving security not again to go into Ireland without leave. Sir Anthony Sentleger was elected a knight of the garter about 1543, in which year he visited England at the special request of the king, in order to confer as to the state of Ireland. The king's letters, requiring his return and appointing William Brabazon, esq., lord-justice in his absence, are dated 12 Oct. 1543. He returned to Ireland 11 June 1544, and on the 5th of July had an augmentation of £200. per annum to his fee as lord-deputy. In the same year the lord-deputy by the king's command levied an army of 700 Irishmen to serve at the siege of Boulogne. It is related, "They stood the armie in very good sted. For they were not onelie contented to burne and spoile all the villages thereto adjoining; but also they would range twentie or thirtie miles into the maine land: and having taken a bull, they used to tie him to a stake, and scorching him with faggots, they would force him to rove, so as all the cattell in the countrie would make towards the bull, all which they would lightlie lead awaie, and furnish the campe with store of beefe." These Irishmen refused quarter, and the French sent to Henry to know whether he had brought men or devils with him. He making a jest of this, the French treated such Irish as fell into their hands with great cruelty. Soon afterwards the lord-deputy raised 3000 men, who sailed from Ireland to aid the earl of Lenox in an unfortunate expedition against Scotland. On 10 May 1546, Sentleger, sir Richard Rede, and Edward bishop of Meath were constituted the king's commissioners for granting faculties in Ireland. In that year James earl of Ormond preferred articles of treason against Sentleger. The earl's letters to the privy-council of England were intercepted by Sentleger, who opened them and preferred a counter-charge against the earl. Both parties were summoned to England and appeared before the privy-council, who effected a reconciliation, but the earl was soon afterwards poisoned in London. About the same time sir John Allen, the lord-chancellor of Ireland, also preferred charges against Sentleger, but failing to make them good was sent to the Fleet and deprived of the great seal. Sentleger returned to Ireland 16 Dec. 1546, having left that kingdom about 1st of April preceding. Richard Stanihurst, whose Chronicle of Ireland concludes with the death of Henry VIII., tells us that sir Anthony "was a wise and warie gentleman, a valiant serviter in war, and a good justicer in peace, properlie learned, a good maker in the English, having gravite so interlaced with pleasantnesse, as with an exceeding good grace he would attain the one without pouting dumpishnesse, and exercise the other without loathsome lightnesse. There fell in his time a fat benefice, of which he as lord deputie had the presentation. When diverse made suit to him for the benefice, and offered with dishonestie to buie that which with safetie of conscience he could not sell, he answered merilie, that he was resolved not to commit simonie: yet notwithstanding he had a nag in his stable that was worth fortie shillings, and he that would give him fortie pounds for the nag, should be preferred to the benefice. Which he rather of pleasure uttered, than of anie unconscionable meaning purposed to have doone. His government had beene of the countrie verie well liked, were it not that in his time he began to assesse the pale with certeine new impositions, not so profitable (as it was thought) to the governors, as it was noisome to the subjects." He was continued as lord-deputy under Edward VI. by virtue of letters-patent dated at Greenwich 7 April 1547, although instruments of a previous date recognize him as holding the office. In 1547 he invaded the O'Byrnes, and brought two of the FitzGeralds, who had formerly been proscribed, to Dublin where they were executed. He also defeated Brian

O'Connor and Patrick O'Moore, who had invaded Kildare. He invaded Leix and Ofallay, repaired the fort of Dingen, built the fort of Campaum, alias Protector, now called Maryburgh, and forced O'Connor and O'Moore to submit. In 1548 he was sent for to England, and took O'Connor and O'Moore with him. They were received with favour and pensions were granted them. Sir Edward Bellingham was constituted lord-deputy in his stead 22nd April in that year; but by letters-patent dated 4 Aug. 1550 sir Anthony Sentleger was reappointed lord-deputy, arriving in Ireland and being sworn into office on the 10th of September. It is said that "notwithstanding by his knowledge and experence he had good skill and did well governe: yet there remained some coles of the fire in his first governement unquenched." On 6 Feb. 1550-1 the king sent him an order for the introduction of the english liturgy into Ireland. Thereupon he convoked the archbishops, bishops, and others of the clergy, and they accordingly met at Dublin on the 1st of March, when sir Anthony declared to them the king's will and pleasure. Dowdal, archbishop of Armagh, strenuously opposed the proceeding. Sir Anthony answered his objections with great spirit and ready wit, but it seems that all the bishops took part with the primate and seceded from the assembly, except Browne archbishop of Dublin, and Staples bishop of Meath. The liturgy in english was first used at Christ's church in the presence of Sentleger and the council on Easter Sunday 1551. On the 29th of April the king wishing for Sentleger's presence and assistance in England, constituted sir James Crofts lord-deputy in his stead, and he was sworn before Sentleger himself at Cork on 23rd May. Sentleger had been for some time previously engaged in the south of Ireland, in fortifying the havens there in anticipation of an attack from the French, but he obeyed the royal command and immediately returned to England. On 6th August following, Browne, archbishop of Dublin, wrote to Dudley earl of Warwick, preferring certain charges against Sentleger to the effect that he had offered at Christ's church to the altar of stone, to the comfort of the papists and the discouragement of the professors of God's word, and that he had not restrained the papistical practices of archbishop Dowdal. The following entry occurs in the king's journal under date 26 December: "Sir Anthony St. Legier, for matters laid against him by the bishop of Dublin, was banished my chamber till he had made answer and had the articles delivered him." We learn the ultimate result of the matter by another entry in the king's journal in the following terms, under date 22 April 1552: "Sir Anthony St. Leiger, which was accused by the bishop of Dublin for divers brawling matters, was taken again into the privy-chamber and sat among the knights of the order." He occurs as one of the witnesses to the will of Edward VI. 21 June 1553, but gave in his adhesion to queen Mary, being sworn of her privy-council 7th of August in that year. A few days afterwards he was dispatched to France with letters to continue Dr. Wotton as ambassador at the French court. At the coronation of queen Mary he was one of the four knights of the garter who held the pall over her majesty, and soon afterwards he was appointed lord-deputy of Ireland for the third time, arriving in that kingdom 11 Nov. 1553 and holding the post till 1556, when he surrendered the sword to Thomas Ratcliffe lord Fitzwalter, afterwards earl of Sussex, who had been appointed his successor by patent 27th of April, and arrived at Dublin on Whitsunday in that year. John Vowell, alias Hooker, speaking of sir Anthony's last administration, observes, "This man ruled and governed verie justlie and uprightlie in a good conscience, and being well acquainted in the courses of that land, knew how to meet with the enemies, and how to staie all magistrates and others in their duties and offices: for which though he deserved well, and ought to be beloved and commended; yet the old practises were renewed, and manie slanderous informations were made and inveighed against him: which is a fatall destinie, and inevitable to every good governor in that land. For the more paines they take in tillage the worse is their harvest; and the better be their services the greater is the malice and envie against them; being not unlike to a fruitefull apple-tree, which the more apples he beareth, the more cudgels be hurled at him." He then relates his

recall, and says with respect to certain charges preferred against him on his return to England, "At sir Anthonies coming over, great matters were laid to his charge, and manie heavie adversaries he had, which verie eagerlie pursued the same against him: wherein he so answered that he was not onelie acquited; but also gained his discharge for ever to passe over anie more into so unthankefull a land." Queen Elizabeth was much dissatisfied with his government of Ireland, he having left the crown in debt and neglected to pay the army. It would seem that it was contemplated to take proceedings against him. If so they were prevented by his death, which occurred at Ulcombe, 16 March 1558-9. He was buried in the parish-church there with heraldic state 5th April following.

He is commemorated by the subjoined inscription in Ulcombe church:

Sir Anthony Sentleger, knight of the most honourable order of the garter, gentleman of the privie chamber, and employed in most honourable offices under the most renowned Henry Eight and Edward the Sixth, Kinges; twice deputy of Ireland, by whose meanes in his first government the nobilitie and commons there were induced by free and general consent to geve unto Henrie the Eighth King of England that province, also 'Regalia Jura' the title and sceptre of Kinge to him and his posteritie for ever whose predecessors before were intituled Lordes of Ireland.

This grave councellor after this course of life spent in the service of thies two rare and redoubted kinges, having endured nevertheless some crosses in the tyme of Queene Mary, and yet living to see the felicious raigne of our present peerlesse Queene Elizabeth departed anno salutis 1559 *aged about* 63 *years.*

His wife Agnes, daughter of Hugh Warham of Croydon, and niece of archbishop Warham, died eight days after her husband, but was buried the day before him. He had issue, William who died in his father's lifetime; Warham, knighted 1565, and slain in Ireland about 1599; Arthur, master of the rolls in Ireland, knighted 1593; and Anne, married to Francis Arningstone of Dovor. Robert Sentleger, constable of Dungarvan 1543-1550, was his brother, and so was probably Arthur Sentleger, canon of Canterbury 1541-1568. Sir Anthony Sentleger according to Lloyd, "was neither souldier nor scholar nor statesman, yet he understood the way how to dispose of all these to his countries service and his master's honour; being all of them eminently, though none of them pedantickly and formally in himself." He also observes, "there was none more grave in council than he in the morning: none more free at table at noon: none more active in the afternoon: none more merry at night." He had various grants of abbey and other lands from Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and obtained two acts for disgavelling his estates in Kent.

He is author of:

1. Letters. Many of these have been printed.

2. An epitaph upon sir Thomas Wyatt the elder, the wise the learned and the good. Printed in Wyatt's Works, ed. Nott.

3. The Instruction of King Edward the Sixth, given to Sir Anthony St. Leger Knight, of his Privy Chamber, being of a corrupt judgement of the Eucharist &c. Printed in Fox's Acts and Monuments.

The first common prayer-book of Ireland was compiled and published under his sanction. He also caused to be prepared a latin version of the service of the communion for the use of those Irish priests who had not a sufficient knowledge of the english language.

Arms: Az. fretty A. a chief O. Badge: a pair of horse barnacles G. ringed and corded O.

Liber Hiberniæ, i. 36, 37; ii. 1, 2, 79; iv. 109; vi. 7, 8. Lloyd's State Worthies, 89. Machyn's Diary, 134, 155, 192, 372. Strype. Fuller's Worthies. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 9, 22, 42, 98. Anstis's Garter, ii. 435, 444. Hasted's Kent, i. xc., cxliii. 126, 509, 529, ii. 398, 423, 475, 486, 533, 581, iv. 319, 667. Holinshed's Chron. of Ireland, ed. 1586, 99, 102—104, 106, 109, 110. State Papers, Hen. 8, ii. 452 &c., iii. 1 &c. Wyatt's Works, ed. Nott, cxiv. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 548. Originalia, 4 E. 6 p. 1, r. 50, 75; 6 E. 6 p. 2, r. 110. Tenth Rep. D. Rec. Append. ii. 277. Rymer, xv. 35, 104, 146—148. Chron. of Calais, 133, 175. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 226. Nicolas's Proc. Privy Council, vii. 29, 163. Haynes's State Papers, 165, 166, 193. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Chron. of Queen Jane, 100, 135. Ordinances of Royal Household, 167, 169. Herbert's Hen. 8, 475. Wright's Hist. of Ireland, i. 357—390. Shirley's Letters, 39—50, 54, 75. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 1113, 1147, 1258. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 298. Cat. of Burney MSS. 195. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 20. Ware's Annals of Ireland. Cox's Hist. of Ireland, i. 262, 284, 288, 291, 298, 303. Journal of Edw. VI. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. i. 297, ii. 6, 69. Parsons's Monuments, 392. Fox's Acts & Mon. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 310, 315, 852. Harleian Miscellany, ed. Malham, viii. 543.

EDWARD RAVEN, B.A. 1546, was admitted a foundation fellow of S. John's college 28 March 1547, commenced M.A. 1549, and was elected a senior fellow of his college 10 Sept. 1551. He was a friend and correspondent of Roger Ascham,

who greatly commends his sweetness of manner, wit, prudence, diligence, and judgment. We find him signing the roman catholic articles 1555. He had a licence from the university to practice medicine 1557, and died the following year.

Aschami Epistolæ, 93, 225—229. Benet's Ascham, 369, 377, 379, 385, 393. Strype. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175. MS. Cole, xlix. 337, 347. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 343, 353. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 219, 223, 235.

THOMAS TEDMAN, D.D. 1540, became a canon of Norwich the same year. In 1543 he was instituted to the rectory of Acle Norfolk, on the presentation of the duke of Norfolk. His name occurs to a surrender from the church of Norwich to the king, 3 June, 1 Edw. 6. He died 1558.

Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 497. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 662, xi. 94. Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 35.

ROBERT OKING, bachelor of the civil law 1525, occurs as commissary of the university 1529. He commenced doctor of the civil law 1534, and was commissary to Dr. Capon, bishop of Bangor. He was also proctor of S. Lazar, and concerned in the sale of indulgences. This involved him in a dispute with Gibbons the registrar of the diocese of Bangor, who seized his papistical muniments and letters of proxy. Dr. Oking thereupon suspended the registrar, who appealed to Richard Bulkeley the chamberlain of North Wales. On Dr. Capon's translation to the see of Salisbury, Dr. Oking became commissary and chancellor of that diocese. We find him engaged in the examination of John Marbeck on a charge of heresy 1543. On 21 July 1546 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Sarum, and as such took his place in the convocation of 1547, being one of the members appointed to draw up the form of a statute for the payment of tithes. In that convocation he voted in the minority against the abrogation of the laws prohibiting the clergy from contracting matrimony, but took a wife soon after the law allowed him to do so. He was deprived of his archdeaconry in 1554, and as he was not restored thereto after the accession of queen Elizabeth, it is presumed that he was then dead.

Strype's Mem. i. 238. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 331. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 625, 626. Strype's Cranmer, 54, 156, 157, 174. Fox's Acts & Mon.

ANTHONY ASCHAM, after eight years' study in this university, took the degree of M.B. 1540. He was then or eventually in priest's orders, and was presented by king Edward VI. to the vicarage of Burneston in Yorkshire.

He published:

1. A Lyttel Herbal of the properties of Herbs, newly amended and corrected, with certain Additions at the end of the boke, declaring what herbs hath influence of certain Sterres and constellations, &c., &c. Lond. 8vo. 1550.

2. A treatise of Astronomy declaring the leap year &c. &c. Lond. 8vo. 1552.

3. An almanacke or prognostication made for the year of our Lord 1555. Lond.

4. The like for 1557. Lond.

5. Treatise made 1547 of the state and disposition of the worlde, &c. &c. Lond. 8vo. 1558.

He was much noted as an astrologer. It does not appear when or where he died.

Pulteney's Botan. Sketches, i. 50. Herbert's Ames, 737, 738, 763, 848, 871.

WILLIAM WILLY, B.A. 1524-5, M.A. 1527, became dean of the collegiate church of Middleham Yorkshire about April 1536. He had a pardon from Edward VI. for all heresies 5 July 1547, and died about 4 April 1559. By his will of that date he directed his body to be buried on the east of the altar in the choir of his church under a blue marble stone, gave a penny to each person in Middleham, and willed that at his burial dirige and mass should be sung by note. He bequeathed a silver bowl and the silver of the head of S. Akylda to buy a bell for Middleham church, a velvet hood to make a canopy for the sacrament, and 3*s.* to buy a chrismatory. Administration of this will was committed to Christopher Willy his cousin. Amongst the goods of the deceased, which were appraised at £5. 19*s.* 4*d.*, occur two jacks and a steel cap.

Richmondsh. Wills, 128. Atthill's Middleham, 18—20, 56, 98.

JOHN STOKYS, born at Eton and son of Robert Stokys of that place, was educated in the school there and was elected thence to King's college 1544. He was B.A. 1548, M.A. 1554, and was

elected orator of the university in or before 1556. He removed from King's college to Clare hall, and being skilled in physic, had the licence of the university to practise that faculty 8 Dec. 1558. He died 17 July 1559, and was buried in King's college chapel, where is a small brass plate having thereon his arms and those of the university, King's and Eton colleges, and inscribed as follows:

Chariss. suo Germano Johanni Stokys, Matheus Stokys, et hujus Regalis Collegii Alumnus, et almæ Universitatis Cantebr. Armiger Bedellus posuit.

Johannis Stokys honestâ Familiâ in Villâ Etoniensi Natus, cum ibidem per aliquot annos Literarum Cognitioni Studiose incubuisset, in hoc Regale Collegium suo merito ascitus fuit: deinde in istius Collegii tum, etiam in Clarensis Aulæ Societate magnum ætatis suæ tempus transegit, interim tamen et propter Medicinæ Cognitionem, (qua plurimum profecit) et Eloquentiæ Gloriam (quâ temporis excelluit) non modo medicandi Potestatem, sed et oratorium munus publico Academiæ Suffragio adeptus est, in quo cum bonorum omnium commendatione per aliquot annos versatus fuisset, vita defunctus, Animam Christo, ossa huic Scaccario commendavit. Obiit 17 *die Julij Anno Domini* 1559.

His Oration to the delegates who visited the university 1556 has been printed by Fox and Dr. Lamb.

Arms: A. on a bend engrailed S. 3 dolphins embowed O.

Alumni Eton. 160. Blomfield's Collect. Cantab. 127. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 177. Fox's Acts & Mon. MS. Baker, xxiv. 128.

EDMUND ALLEN, a native of Norfolk, fellow of Corpus Christi college 1536, M.A. 1537, was steward of his college 1539, and afterwards travelled abroad for the sake of study for several years with the leave of the college. As he is styled B.D., and no such degree is recorded here, he probably took it in some foreign university. In March 1545-6 we find him at Landau. He was a great proficient in the learned languages and divinity, and embraced decided protestant opinions. In 1549 he was in England, and chaplain to the princess Elizabeth afterwards queen. On Mary's accession he again went abroad, and did not return to England till after her death. Queen Elizabeth constituted him one of the royal chaplains, and employed him in an embassy. He was nominated to the see of Rochester, and is presumed to have been elected to that bishopric under a congé d' élire which issued 27 July 1559. He died however before consecration, and was buried in the church of S. Thomas Apostle London, 30 Aug. 1559. He left a wife and eight children.

He is author of:

1. A Christian Introduction forsouth, containing the Principles of our Faith and Religion. Lond. 8vo. 1548, 1550.

2. A Catechisme, that is to say, a Christen instruction of the principal pointes of Christes Religion. Lond. 8vo. 1551.

3. Of the authority of the word of God. Translated from Alex Ales.

4. On both species of the Sacrament and the authority of Bishops. Translation from Philip Melancthon.

5. On the Apocalypse. Translation from Conrad Pelican.

6. Paraphrase upon the Revelation of S. John. Translation from Leo Jude, minister of Zurich. Lond. fo. 1549.

To him is also attributed the translation of an epistle of Dr. Matt. Gribald, Professor of Law at Padua on the tremendous judgment of God. 12mo. 1550.

Arms: Per bend indented A. & S. 6 martlets counterchanged.

Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 213. Strype. Herbert's Ames, 540, 547. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Zurich Letters, i. 40, 46, iii. 541. Machyn's Diary, 208.

ANTHONY MAYHEW, of Lincolnshire, B.A. 1546, was elected fellow of Pembroke hall 1547, and commenced M.A. 1549. He was an exile for religion in the reign of queen Mary, was residing at Frankfort 1554, and with Robert Horne and others signed the objections to the book of discipline. He returned to England at the accession of queen Elizabeth, was reinstated in his fellowship, died 19 Oct. 1559, and was on the 21st buried at Little S. Mary's Cambridge, near the pulpit on the south part. It is said that he had a chief hand in the translation of the bible published at Geneva 1560.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 228. Anderson's Ann. of Engl. Bible, ii. 318, seq. Troubles at Frankfort, 168. Register of S. Mary the Less, Cambridge.

CUTHBERT TUNSTAL, the illegitimate son of Thomas Tunstal, esquire, of Thurland Yorkshire, was born at Hackforth in that county in 1474 or 1475. Where he received his elementary education does not appear, but in 1491

he was admitted of Balliol college Oxford. The plague breaking out at Oxford he removed to King's hall in this university, from whence he went to Padua where he graduated LL.D. He resigned the church of Barneston Yorkshire before 26 March 1507, and in 1508 was collated to the rectory of Stanhope in the county of Durham. At this period he was only subdeacon. In 1509 he was collated to the rectory of Steeple Langford Wilts, and in 1511, being then priest, archbishop Warham, hearing of his talents and learning, constituted him his chancellor. On the 3rd November that year the prior and convent of Canterbury admitted him into fraternity. On the 16th December following he obtained the rectory of Harrow-on-the-hill. He resigned the church of East Peckham Kent before the 20th of that month, and 15 April 1514 was installed prebendary of Stow-longa in the church of Lincoln. In 1515 he appears to have grown into favour at court, for on the 7th May in that year he was joined in commission with Richard Sampson, sir Thomas Spynell, Thomas More, and John Clifford, to confer with the ambassadors of Charles prince of Castile concerning commercial affairs. He was promoted to the archdeaconry of Chester in the same year, and was constituted master of the rolls 12 May 1516. In that year he and sir Thomas More were sent on an embassy to Brussels. Here he had the pleasure of living under the same roof with the great Erasmus, with whom he contracted a warm friendship which lasted all his life. He returned to England in 1517, but had not been at home above ten days before he was again dispatched on an embassy to Flanders, in which office he conducted himself very much to the satisfaction of the king. He was installed prebendary of Botevant in the church of York about 1519, in which year he again went on an embassy to the Low-countries, and authority was given to him and Thomas earl of Surrey to hear and determine all causes relating to piratical depredations between the natives of England and France. He was sent as ambassador to the emperor in September 1520, and was at the diet of Worms 1521, returning in April that year. He was soon afterwards appointed prebendary of Combe and Hornham in the church of Salisbury and dean of that church. In 1522 he was raised to the bishopric of London, the temporalities being restored to him 5th July. His consecration took place on the 9th October, and his installation the 22nd of the same month. On 25 May 1523 he was appointed keeper of the privy-seal, with an annual salary of £365. On 6th November the same year he had the king's pardon for allowing one John Thomson to escape from his custody. He and sir Richard Wingfield, K.G., were sent in March 1525 ambassadors to the emperor Charles V. to sue for the freedom of Francis I. king of France, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia. In 1527 he attended cardinal Wolsey on his splendid embassy to France. In 1529 he was one of the ambassadors for the king of England at the celebrated treaty of Cambray. On his return from that place through Antwerp he bought all the copies of Tyndal's translation of the New Testament which remained unsold, in order to burn them at S. Paul's-cross. The edition here alluded to could not have been the first; it was either some subsequent one or else the Dutch edition, printed in imitation of Tyndal's first. "Even in this matter" observes Burnet, "judicious persons discerned the moderation of Tunstall, who would willingly put himself to a considerable expense in burning the books of heretics, but had too much humanity to be desirous like many of his brethren to burn the heretics themselves." On 21 Feb. 1529-30 bishop Tunstal was translated to Durham by papal bull, and received restitution of the temporalities 25 March following. In 1530 he and sir William Fitzwilliam, K.G., were sent to treat with the French king respecting security for the payment of the money which he had borrowed from Henry for the purpose of liberating his children. After the death of Wolsey the king was more impatient than ever that the sentence of divorce should be pronounced, having obtained opinions in its favour from the seats of learning in England, and from many of the universities abroad. Tunstal wrote on the side of the king. This he considered the great blot in his life, and afterwards so heartily repented of it, that he went into the contrary opinion, condemned the book he had written, constantly took

the queen's part, and was one of the advocates of her cause. Although the bishop was in general very obsequious to the king, it is to be remarked that he was not present at the passing of the act abolishing the pope's supremacy in this country. After the divorce was obtained Tunstal was one of the king's messengers sent to queen Catharine, at Buckden, to persuade her to relinquish her title, but she remained firm in her resolution of never abandoning that which she had never disgraced. When the king took the title of supreme head of the church, Tunstal recommended it both in his injunctions and in a sermon preached at Durham, though he had before, in 1531, solemnly protested against the assumption of this title. Subsequently he earnestly vindicated the same point in a sermon preached on Palm Sunday before the king and the court. When first-fruits and tenths were transferred to the crown by act of parliament, he was one of the commissioners appointed to ascertain their amount. He appears to have acquiesced in all the royal measures. In 1536 he subscribed the articles of religion adopted by the convocation, and in the following year was ordered to answer the arguments of cardinal Pole against the royal supremacy, which he did with great acrimony. In order to punish the northern counties for their conduct in the Pilgrimage of Grace, the king despoiled the bishopric of Durham of its ancient privileges and franchises. The bishop was deprived of the privilege of pardoning any of the offenders in the late tumults, by being restrained from granting any future pardons within his palatinate to principals or accessories in treasons, murders, manslaughters, felonies, or any outlawries for such offences; the ancient authority of appointing and commissioning justices was taken from the bishop; all writs were directed to run in the name of the king, the bishop having only the right of testing the process in his name; the ancient tenor of indictments was taken away, and the offence was thereafter directed to be styled against the peace of the king, and no longer against the peace of the bishop, as had been the usual form; and the king was to take all fines, issues, and amerciaments of stewards, bailiffs, or other ministers or officers of franchises or liberties, for non-execution or mis-execution of writs or other process. Thus were the ancient rights of the church of Durham unceremoniously swept away. How Tunstal acted upon this occasion is not recorded; probably he knew that opposition would only inflame the king's anger, and so let things quietly take their course. About this time he disputed with Francis Burgrat and two others, who were sent into England from the protestant princes to argue with the english divines and press for a further reformation. Bishop Tunstal was one of those who agreed to the king's divorce from the lady Anne of Cleves. In 1541 a new edition of the english bible was published revised by Tunstal and Heath bishop of Rochester. The next year we find him in commission with the duke of Norfolk, the lord privy-seal, the bishop of Winchester, and sir Thomas Wriothesley, to treat with the french ambassadors respecting the marriage of the duke of Orleans with the king's daughter. About this time he was one of the king's council in the north, where he remained till October 1545, busily engaged in negociations with the Scots concerning the troubled state of the borders. He was one of the english commissioners who met between Ardres and Guisnes 1 Nov. 1545, and in the following year he was in commission with lord Lisle and Dr. Wotton to receive the oath from the king of France. Soon after the accession of king Edward VI. he was dismissed the council board. At this period his views appear to have undergone considerable change. He voted against the act giving to the king all the lands of chantries, chapels, and colleges unpossessed by his father. In consequence of his opposition to the measures for reformation, he was on 20 May 1551 commanded to keep his house. Permission was given him soon afterwards to walk in the fields. In the council-book is the following minute under date of 20 Dec. 1551. "Whereas, the bishop of Durham, about July 1550, was charged by Ninian Menvill to have consented to a conspiracy in the north, for the making of a rebellion. And whereas for want of a letter written by the said bishop to the said Menvill, whereupon great trial of this matter depended, the final determination of the matter could not be proceeded unto, and the bishop only com-

manded to keep his house; the same letter hath of late been found in a casket of the duke of Somerset's, after his last apprehension. The said bishop was sent for, and this day appeared before the council, and was charged with the letter, which he could not deny but to be his own handwriting; and having little to say for himself, he was sent to the Tower, there to abide till he should be delivered by process of law." The parliament sitting on the 28th March, a bill attainting him of misprision of treason was hurried through the house of lords, notwithstanding Cranmer warmly opposed it, saying there was not evidence to support the charge. When it came down to the commons they were not satisfied with the evidence, which consisted of bare depositions of witnesses, and so it went no further. On the failure of this attempt to ruin the bishop a commission was granted, 21 Sept. 1552, to seven persons, empowering them to examine Tunstal touching all manner of conspiracies, and if he were found guilty to deprive him of his bishopric. He was accordingly deprived either on the 11th or 14th Oct., and remained a prisoner in the Tower all the rest of Edward's reign. The bishopric was offered to Dr. Robert Horne, who refused to accept it; then to Ridley bishop of London. A project was then formed of dividing it into two, by founding a new one at Newcastle, but this design was never carried out. The bishopric was finally dissolved, the temporalities being converted into a county palatine and granted to the avaricious John Dudley duke of Northumberland. On the accession of queen Mary, Tunstal regained his liberty. He appealed against the act of king Edward's commissioners by which he had been deprived, and a commission was accordingly issued to inquire into the matter. They decided in Tunstal's favour, upon which an act of parliament was passed for confirming the queen's letters-patent for re-erecting and establishing the bishopric, and for reinstating Tunstal in the see. King Edward having granted away great part of the lands of the bishopric, which parliament had confirmed, the house of commons knew not well how to get over this fact; but the bishop himself coming into the house and laying before them the hardships he had met with from the duke of Northumberland, after many warm debates the bill passed, by a majority of 201 against 120. He again occurs as one of the council of the north in 1557. On the accession of Elizabeth he experienced another reverse, for on his refusal to take the oath of supremacy he was committed to the custody of Dr., afterwards archbishop Parker, who treated him in a kind friendly manner. He continued in Dr. Parker's house until his death, which took place on 18 Nov. 1559. His body was interred on the following day in the chancel of Lambeth church, at the cost of archbishop Parker. The following inscription, from the pen of Dr. Walter Haddon, was set over his grave:

Anglia Cuthbertum Tunstallum mesta requirit,
Cujus summa domi laus erat atque foris.
Rhetor, Arithmeticus, Jurisconsultus et equi,
Legatusque fuit; denique presul erat.
Annorum satur, et magnorum plenus honorum,
Vertitur in cineres aureus iste senex.
Vixit annos LXXXV. *Obiit* 18 *Nov.* MCCCCCLIX.

The most prominent feature in the character of bishop Tunstal was his moderation in religious matters, a quality at all times rare, and in the age in which he lived almost unknown. Though he held office under queen Mary, he refused to be a party to the persecution and cruelty which disgraced her reign. When one Russell, a reformed preacher, was brought before him at Auckland, he ordered him immediately to be dismissed, humanely saying, "Hitherto we have had a good report among our neighbours —I pray you bring not this poor man's blood upon my head." He most deserves censure for his ready acquiescence in the commands of Henry VIII. But after the death of that monarch his views underwent a change and rather than act in opposition to the dictates of his conscience, he submitted to the loss of his preferments and his personal liberty. Though attached to the ancient form of worship he seems to have been by no means unwilling to listen to and examine the arguments of his adversaries. During his last imprisonment, Dr. Parker is said to have induced him to modify his opinions on several ecclesiastical matters. Tunstal is not to be remembered as a churchman only. He was considered one of the best scholars of his day. His read-

ing was extensive, and he had a strong natural memory which he improved by artificial contrivances. He was the friend of More and Erasmus. The latter speaks of him as "a man who not only outdid all his contemporaries in the knowledge of the learned languages, but as also of an exquisite judgment and clear understanding, and likewise of an unheard-of modesty; and moreover, a cheerful and pleasant companion, without losing his proper gravity."

He is author of:

1. In laudem Matrimonii. Oratio habita in Sponsalibus Mariæ Potentissimi regis Angliæ Henrici octavi filiæ et Francisci Christianissimi Regis primogeniti. Lond. 4to. 1518. Paris, 4to.

2. De Arte Supputandi libri quatuor. Lond. 4to. 1522. Paris, 4to. 1538. Strasburg, 4to. 1554. This was the first book on arithmetic printed in England. A beautiful copy on vellum with the author's autograph is preserved in the university library.

3. A Sermon upon Palme sondaye laste past before the majestie of our soverayne lorde kyng Henry the VIII. &c. Lond. 8vo. 1539, 4to. 1633, 12mo. 1823.

4. Hymnus in laudem Jesu. 1551. MS. Lambeth. 140. fo. 222.

5. Compendium et Synopsis in decem libros Ethicorum Aristotelis. Paris, 8vo. 1554.

6. De veritate Corporis et Sanguinis Domini nostri Jesu Christi in Eucharistia. Paris, 4to. 1554.

7. Præfatio in Johannis Redmanni de justificatione opus. Antwerp, 4to. 1555.

8. Certain godly and devout prayers made in Latin by the Reverend Father in God Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, and translated into English by Thomas Paynell Clerke. Lond. 8vo. 1558.

9. A Letter written by Cutbert Tunstall late Bishop of Duresme, & John Stokesley, sometime bishop of London, so acknowledged & confessed by the said Cutbert, about 14 daies before his departure out of this his naturall lyfe, in presence of the moste Reverende Father in God Matthew Archebyshop of Canterbury and others, whiche Letter was sent by the same two Byshops, to Reginalde Pole Cardinall, being then at Rome & of late Archebyshop of Canterbury. Lond. 8vo. 1560, 4to. 1589. Reprinted in Knight's Erasmus, App. 60.

10. Various letters and papers in the Cottonian and Parker libraries, &c.

He was a great benefactor to the library of this university.

Bishop Tunstal's will was proved 30 Jan. 1559-60. His portrait has been engraved.

Arms: S. 3 combs A.

Hall's Chron. ed. 1809, p. 595, 629, 652, 688, 705, 762. Herbert's Ames, 264, 270, 434, 515, 605, 795, 1534, 1536, 1582, 1814. Bale, 713. Ducarel's Hist. of Lambeth, App. 40. Le Neve's Fasti. Strype. State Papers, Hen. 8. Ellis's Letters, (1) i. 134; (3) i. 230, 271; ii. 12, 86; iii. 146. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 109. Rymer, xiii. 497, 538, 539, 542, 546, 571, 700, 714, 763, 771, 774; xiv. 1, 10, 192, 364, 378, 383. Knight's Erasmus, 190, App. 66. Manning & Bray's Surrey, iii. 508. Hoare's Mod. Wilts. (2) i. 180. Fuller's Worthies. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 98. Biog. Brit. Hutchinson's Durham, i. 507, iii. 353. Machyn's Diary, 218, 377. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 724. Lodge's Illustrations, i. 155, 305. Fiddes's Wolsey, 130, 193. Whitaker's Richmondsh. ii. 52, 272. Smith's Autogr. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 483. Newcourt's Repert. i. 25, 637. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 97, 98, 590. Granger. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 291. Cat. MSS. Univ. Lib. Cantab. ii. 274. Dr. Atterbury's Rights of Convocation, 2nd edit. Append. No. v. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 9, 10, 12, 16, 20, 30, 71, 114, 191, 192, 310, 311, 363, 371. Poulson's Holderness.

RALPH BAYNES, born at Knowsthorp in Yorkshire, was educated at S. John's college, proceeded B.A. 1517-18, and was ordained priest at Ely 23 April 1519, being then a fellow of S. John's on bishop Fisher's foundation. He became M.A. 1521, was constituted one of the university preachers 1527, and was collated to the rectory of Hardwicke Cambridgeshire, which he resigned in 1544. He opposed Latimer at Cambridge, and in 1550 we find him disputing at Westminster on the roman catholic side. He afterwards went to Paris, and was professor of hebrew in that university. He continued abroad till the accession of Mary, when he returned to England, and on 18 Nov. 1554 was made bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, commencing D.D. here 1555. He took a prominent part in the persecution of the protestants, and when Elizabeth ascended the throne was deprived of his bishopric and imprisoned for non-compliance with the changes in religion which then ensued. He died of the stone, at Islington, 18 Nov. 1559, and was buried in the church of S. Dunstan-in-the-West London. He was one of the chief restorers of hebrew learning in this country, and was also well versed in latin and greek.

His works are:

1. Prima Rudimenta in linguam Hebraicam. Paris, 4to. 1550.

2. Compendium Michlol, hoc est, absolutissimae grammatices Davidis Chimhi. Paris, 4to. 1554.

3. In Proverbia Salamonis. Paris, fol. 1555. Addressed to Henry king of France.

Arms: S. 2 thigh bones in cross A. in first quarter a bezant.

Pits. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 82. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 489. Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti. Rymer, xv. 407, 410. Strype's Stow, l. 3, p. 257. Wharton's Angl. Sacra, i. 458. Thoresby's Ducat. Leod. 100. Life of J. Leland, p. 20. MS. Cole, xxvi. 151, xlix. 250. Cole's Ath. Cantab. B. 21. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 280, 332. Aschami Epistolæ, 77.

WILLIAM TOLWYN, of Norwich, was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college 1523, and proceeded M.A. 1524; he afterwards became rector of S. Anthony, London, and was prosecuted and imprisoned under the act of the six articles and compelled to recant 1541-2. He was one of the witnesses at the consecration of his fellow-townsman Matthew Parker archbishop of Canterbury, December 1559, being at that time 70 years of age. The Declaracyon made at Paul's-cross the forth sondaye in advent the year of our lorde God a thousand fyve hondreth and xli. by master Wyllyam Tolwyn persone of saynte Antonyes in the cyte of London, was printed at London 1542, and the next year was reprinted at Zurich with a commentary by John Bale writing under the pseudonym of John Harrison, the book being entitled Yet a course at the Romyshe foxe.

Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 314, Strype's Parker, 56. Herbert's Ames, 589, 1554.

MICHAEL DUNNING, LL.B. 1541, became rector of Gissing Norfolk 7 Aug. 1549, and was constituted joint vicar-general and official principal of the diocese of Norwich 1554. He commenced LL.D. 1555, was principal of S. Nicholas' hostel in, if not before 1556, and on 4 Nov. 1557 was collated to the prebend of Stow-longa in the church of Lincoln. In the same year he had the rectory of North Tuddenham Norfolk. He was installed archdeacon of Bedford 20 Nov. 1558, but was deprived of that preferment the same year, and soon afterwards died suddenly as he was sitting in his chair. He was a cruel persecutor of the protestants.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 675, 693. Le Neve's Fasti. Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 165, ii. 140, iii. 633, x. 268. MS. Baker, vi. 222. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 195, 196. Fox's Acts & Mon.

ROBERT JOHNSON, bachelor of canon law 1531, was appointed a canon of the church of Rochester on its refoundation 1541, and installed canon of Worcester 10 July 1544, being also chancellor of that diocese. In 1550 we find him disputing with bishop Hooper, and refusing to subscribe the articles propounded in his visitation. He had the prebend of Puston-major in the church of Hereford 9 Sept. 1551, and was that year incorporated at Oxford. He was presented by queen Mary to the rectory of Clun Shropshire 10 April 1553, installed prebendary of Shillington, in the church of York, 22 Feb. 1555-6, collated to the rectory of Bolton-Percy, Yorkshire, July 1558, and became prebendary of Norwell Overhall, in the church of Southwell, 7 Sept. 1558. He died in 1559.

He is one of the authors of:

Responsio venerabilium sacerdotum, Henrici Joliffe et Roberti Johnsoni, sub protestatione facta, ad illos articulos Joannis Hoperi, episcopi Vigorniae nomen gerentis, in quibus a catholica fide dissentiebat: una cum confutationibus ejusdem Hoperi, et replicationibus reverendissimi in Christo Patris bonae memoriae Stephani Gardineri, episcopi Vintoniensis, tunc temporis pro confessione fidei in carcere detenti. Antwerp, 4to. 1564.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 705. Strype. Le Neve's Fasti. Rymer, xv. 344. Cranmer's Works, edit. Cox, ii. 492. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 510. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Hooper's Later Writings, ed. Nevinson, pp. xix. xx. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 308.

RALPH RADCLIFFE, son of Thomas Radcliffe of an ancient Lancashire family, one branch of which was subsequently ennobled, is supposed by Wood to have been educated at Oxford. Certain however it is that he was of this university, and here took the degree of B.A. 1536-7, having a dispensation that nine terms might suffice instead of the usual period of twelve. He was then tutor to the children of the marquess of Dorset, and his assiduous service in that capacity

is the reason assigned for the dispensation. He took the degree of M.A. by another dispensing grace 1539. At the dissolution of monasteries he obtained a grant of the house of Carmelites at Hitchin, which he opened as a school, appropriating one of the rooms to dramatic performances by his scholars, to the end they might be emboldened for speaking and pronunciation. He was very successful, grew rich, and was held in much veneration in the neighbourhood. He is commemorated by an inscription in Hitchin church, which is however very inconsistent, as it states in one part that he died in the reign of Henry VIII., and in another that his death occurred in 1559. The latter is probably the correct date. The statement that he was 40 years old is perhaps substantially accurate, as it agrees with his probable age when he took his first degree.

His works, none of which appear to have been printed, are:

1. Dives and Lazarus. com.
2. Patient Griseld. com.
3. Friendship of Titus and Gisippus. com.
4. Chaucer's Melebie. com.
5. Job's afflictions. trag.
6. Delivery of Susanna from the elders.
7. The Burning of Sodom.
8. The Condemnation of John Huss. trag.
9. The Fall of Jonas. trag.
10. The Fortitude of Judith. trag.
11. Pugna nominis et verbi.
12. De puerorum institutione.
13. Epistolæ ad Tyrones.
14. Congratulation on the peace between Henry VIII. and Francis king of France.
15. Tractatus, de naturali, artificiali, et novissima memoria.
16. Epigrammata, &c.

He married Elizabeth Marshall of Hitchin, and had three sons, Ralph, Jeremy, and Edward. His wife remarried to Thomas Norton.

Bale. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 215. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Chauncey's Hertfordsh. ii. 166, 171. Biog. Dram.

RICHARD CARR, M.A., was made master of Magdalen college 6 Nov. 1546. It is said, but we think untruly, that he afterwards proceeded LL.D. In or about 1559 he was ejected from or resigned his mastership, and no subsequent notice of him has been discovered. It is probable that he was related to Nicholas Carr the regius professor of greek, with whom he has been frequently confounded. One Carr, who proceeded LL.D. here 1518, was evidently a different person.

Rymer, xv. 737. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 205, 222.

EDMUND COSYN, a native of Bedfordshire, bible-clerk of King's hall, proceeded B.A. 1534-5, and was subsequently elected a fellow of his college, by which he was presented to the vicarage of Grendon Northamptonshire, whereto he was instituted 21 Sept. 1538, resigning the same about November 1541. In that year he commenced M.A., and he was in 1545 one of the proctors of the university, being, as it seems, then a fellow of S. Catharine's hall. On the foundation of Trinity college 1546 he was constituted a fellow thereof. He proceeded B.D. 1547, and in 1553 was elected master of S. Catharine's hall at the request of bishop Gardiner, being in the same year presented by queen Mary to the rectory of S. Edmund North Lynn Norfolk. He became vicar of Caistor Holy Trinity, and of Oxburgh, both in Norfolk, 1554, and rector of Fakenham also in that county 1555. He was official of the archdeaconry of Norfolk, chaplain to Dr. Bonner bishop of London, and assistant to Dr. Michael Dunning the chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, being not inactive in the efforts to repress protestantism. He was elected vicechancellor of the university 1558, being when admitted in ill-health. Foreseeing the alterations in religion which would ensue on queen Elizabeth's accession, he relinquished the vicechancellorship on or before 13th December in that year, and about the same time resigned his mastership and all his spiritual promotions, retiring to Caius college where he lived privately, but for how long afterwards does not appear.

Parker's Scelet. Cantab. Strype's Mem. iii. 52. Philpot's Works, ed. Eden, 18, 92. Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 357. Strype's Parker, 89, & MS. note thereon by Baker. Blomefield's Norfolk, vi. 192, vii. 99, xi. 211. Rymer, xv. 107, 349. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 370. MS. Cole, i. 153, li. 162. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 169, 176, 196, 201, 202, 205—207, 215, 231.

ROBERT ROGERS, alias SELBY, a

Benedictine monk, B.D. 1524, was confirmed abbat of the monastery of Selby Yorkshire 7 Aug. 1526. He surrendered that house to the king 6 Dec. 1538. A pension of £100. per annum was assigned him. It is probable that he was the Robert Rogers who was instituted to the rectory of S. Nicholas Coleabbey London, 28 March 1557, and who in 1559 was obliged to give way to Thomas Soudley, then restored to that rectory of which he had been deprived about 1554.

Leland's Collect. vi. 244. Wright's Mon. Letters, 166. Newcourt's Repert. i. 507. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 496.

EDMUND STEWARD, LL.B., was instituted to the vicarage of Dedham Essex 19 May 1523, and was also chancellor of the diocese of Norwich, which office he resigned in 1528. He commenced doctor of the civil law 1541, being at or about that time chancellor to Dr. Gardiner, bishop of Winchester. He was in durance in the Marshalsea in 1551, but was examined there in support of the matter justificatory alleged by bishop Gardiner in reply to the articles against him. Dr. Steward was instituted to the deanery of Winchester 22 March 1553-4, was deprived of that dignity in 1559, and died about August in that year.

Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 489, iii. 21. Strype's Cranmer, 174. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 663, 687. Fox's Acts & Mon. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 290, 298. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 210. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 136.

GEORGE CONSTANTINE, born about 1504, received his education in this university, and was bachelor of canon law 1524. Adopting protestant opinions he went to Antwerp, where he assisted Tyndal and Joye in the translation of the New Testament, and the compilation of various books exposing the corruptions of the church and the superstition of the age. Whilst in Brabant he practised for a year as a surgeon. About 1530 he was seized on a visit he made to England for the dispersion of prohibited books. He was examined by sir Thomas More, and is said to have made disclosures as to his associates abroad in order to escape punishment for heresy. It seems however that sir Thomas More set him in the stocks, and that he made his escape and went again to Antwerp. He was residing in Wales 1539. About 1546 he became registrar of the diocese of S. David's, and in 1549 archdeacon of Carmarthen. He was one of the principal accusers of Ferrar bishop of S. David's, but before the death of that prelate was reconciled to him. In 1559 he became archdeacon of Brecon, which office was vacated the same year by his death.

He was author of:

1. Instructions for my Lord Privey Seale as towchinge the whole communication betwixt John Barlow Deane of Westbury, Thomas Barlow Prebendary there, clerkys, and George Constantyne of Lawhaden, in their journey from Westbury unto Slebech in Sowthwales. [1539]. In Archæologia xxiii. 56—78.

2. Translation of sermon of John Wycliffe, de hominis villicatione.

3. Examination of William Thorp.

It appears that he was married, and had a daughter who was the wife of Thomas Young, afterwards bishop of S. David's, and ultimately archbishop of York.

Bale, 732. Fox's Acts & Mon. Burnet's Hist. of Ref. Strype. Jones & Freeman's S. David's, 360. Archaeologia, xxiii. 50. Anderson's Annals Engl. Bible, i. 188, 206, 306, 308, 313, 462, 463; ii. 69—73. Tanner's Bibl. Brit.

THOMAS WENDY, of Gonville hall, took the degree of M.D. abroad, and was incorporated here 1527. He obtained the appointment of physician to Henry VIII., who in 1541 granted him the manor and rectory of Haslingfield Cambridgeshire, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of S. Mary York. He attested the will of that monarch, together with Dr. George Owen and Dr. Thomas Huicke. They each received a legacy of £100. He was also appointed physician to Edward VI. 13 March 1546-7, with an annuity of £100., and also acted in the same capacity under the queens Mary and Elizabeth. He was one of the attesting witnesses to queen Mary's will. On 11 Nov. 1548 he was appointed one of the commissioners to visit this university and Eton college. He was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians 22 Dec. 1551, and became an elect 1552. On 6 May in the latter year he was again appointed a visitor of Eton college. He was also in the commission, 20 June 1559, for the visitation of this university. He died in May 1560, and was buried

with heraldic attendance in the church of Haslingfield, on the 27th. To his memory was erected in that church an altar-tomb standing on three steps, bearing this inscription:

Here lieth Thomas Wendye, Docter in Phesike, and was buried the [xxvij] *daye of Maye*, 1560.

This tomb is adorned with his arms, O. a cheveron between 3 lions' heads erased within a bordure engr. Az.

By his will, dated 12 Feb. 1559-60, he gave to Caius college a rent-charge of £10. per annum out of the rectory of Haslingfield for the stipend of a fellow and for other uses. The rent-charge not having been duly paid, and there being an arrear of £380., Dr. Wendy's nephew and heir came to an agreement with the college for releasing the abovementioned rent-charge and the whole arrear and in lieu thereof for the payment of 20 marks per annum out of his estate at Barrington to be settled for ever as the benefaction of his uncle. Dr. Wendy was also a benefactor to the library of Caius college. Margaret his widow died in 1570.

Machyn's Diary, 235, 380. Rymer, xv. 117, 143, 178. Fox's Acts & Mon. Caius Coll. Commem. 7, 21. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 110, 191. Cambridgesh. Churches, 105. Strype. Lysons' Cambridgesh. 208. Ives' Select Papers, 57. Tenth Rep. D. K. Rec. App. ii. 296. Collett's Cat. of Caius Coll. Libr. i. 21, 29, 42, 50, 52, 70. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 46. Aschami Epistolæ, 325, 327. Maitland's Essay on the Ref. 319—321.

ALAN PERCY, third son of Henry earl of Northumberland, by Maud daughter of William Herbert earl of Pembroke, was 1 May 1513 admitted to the prebend of Dunnington in the church of York, which preferment he vacated 1517. On 6 May 1515 he became rector of S. Anne Aldersgate, London, on the presentation of the abbat and convent of Westminster. He was formally admitted master of S. John's college 29 July 1516, but had, it seems, acted as master and borne the title a month previously. He resigned the church of S. Anne Aldersgate about August 1518, as he did the mastership of S. John's 1st November the same year. The college soon afterwards granted him an annual pension for life of £10. with the use of the low parlour in the college belonging to the master, with the two inner chambers there, together with his commons as a fellow during life at all such times as it should please him to resort to and abide in the college. He released all interest under this grant 4 Feb. 1520-1, in consequence, as it is surmised, of having previously obtained from the king the grant of a messuage and garden at Stepney Middlesex. On 25 Oct. 1521 he became rector of S. Mary-at-hill London, and in 1526 was admitted to the rectory of Mulbarton-cum-Keningham Norfolk, on the presentation of Thomas earl of Rochford. He was also master of the college or chantry of the Holy Trinity at Arundel, and with the two fellows or chaplains surrendered the same to the king 12 Dec. 1545. In 1558 he was presented to the rectory of Earsham Norfolk by Thomas duke of Norfolk. His death took place in or about May 1560, and it is said that he was buried in the chapel of S. John's college under a fair marble covered with a brass. His portrait, dated 1549, representing him with a book in one hand and a glove in the other, is in the guildhall at Norwich. He was a benefactor to that city, having in 1534 given thereto a messuage &c. to be settled to such uses as the mayor should direct. This property was sold for £100., which was directed to be laid out in the purchase of other lands, the rents to be applied in fying [cleansing] the river and repairing the city walls. Mr. Percy purchased a number of tenements in Norwich which he sold to the duke of Norfolk, who erected a palace on the site thereof. He acquired by purchase, 20 Hen. 8, the manor of Dunmow's, in Fulbourn Cambridgeshire, the house of which was formerly known by his name. He sold this manor to the Docwras three years afterwards. He was patron of the church of S. Vigor in Fulbourn, in 1514. One Mr. Percy was admitted M.A. here as a compounder 1528.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 76, seq. Rymer, xv. 78. Dugdale's Baronage, i. 282. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 42, 47, 259. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 181. Newcourt's Repert. i. 278, 451. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 208; iv. 231, 298; v. 80, 316. Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. App. ii. 7. Durham Wills, 99.

JOHN HODGKYN, a Dominican friar, studied here and, as is believed, took one or more degrees in divinity. He was one of the friars who endeavoured to induce Bilney to recant. On 3 Dec. 1537, being then D.D., he was appointed by the

king a suffragan to Dr. Stokesley bishop of London, his title being bishop of Bedford, and he receiving consecration from archbishop Cranmer on the 9th of the same month. He had the vicarage of Walden Essex 12 Feb. 1540-1. This benefice he resigned in 1544, and on the 23rd of July in that year was instituted to the rectory of Laingdon with the chapelry of Basildon in the same county. He had the prebend of Harleston in the church of S. Paul 26 Nov. 1548. Having a wife he was deprived of his preferments 1554. He repudiated her, and 2 April 1555 was admitted to the rectory of S. Peter Cornhill, London. On the accession of Elizabeth he was restored to his prebend at S. Paul's, but lost the rectory of S. Peter wherein the former incumbent was reinstated. He assisted in the consecration of archbishop Parker and bishops Grindal and Jewel, and died about June 1560.

Strype. Newcourt's Repert. i. 153, 526; ii. 356, 627. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 389, 390. Lord Braybrooke's Audley End, 185. Gough's General Index. Rymer, xiv. 584. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 493; ii. 781; Fasti, i. 123. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 311.

WILLIAM MAY, a native of Suffolk, was fellow of Trinity hall, proceeded bachelor of civil law 1526, and commenced doctor in that faculty 1531. He soon afterwards became chancellor vicar-general official principal and commissary of the diocese of Ely, and 2 May 1533 acted as proxy for bishop Goodrich on his installation at Ely. In 1534 he was commissary for archbishop Cranmer for the visitation of the diocese of Norwich. Nykke the bishop of that place disputed his authority, but was at length compelled to submit. On 27 March 1535 he was instituted to the rectory of Bishop's Hatfield Hertfordshire on the king's presentation. He was not at this time in orders, but held the preferment under a dispensation from the archbishop. The next year he was ordained deacon and priest. He became rector of Littlebury Essex 12 April 1538, and was elected president of Queens' college 1539. On 17 Oct. 1540 bishop Goodrich collated him to the rectory of Balsham Cambridgeshire, and on the refoundation of the church of Ely, 10 Sept. 1541, he was appointed to a canonry therein. On 16 Jan. 1545-6 he, with Dr. Matthew Parker and Dr. John Redman, were empowered to inquire into the possessions of the several colleges in this university and to ascertain how the statutes were observed, and he accompanied Dr. Parker to Hampton-court to present a summary of their labours to the king. The result was that the colleges were saved from dissolution. On 1 Nov. 1545 he became prebendary of Chamberlain's-wood in the church of S. Paul, and in February following was elected dean of that church. There was some difficulty with respect to his election as dean, for on 24 Jan. 1545-6 a letter was sent by the privy-council to the president and chapter of S. Paul's, to proceed to the election of Dr. May the king's chaplain to the room of dean without further delay or cautel used by them under pretence there wanted the great seal unto the king's letters in that behalf. In August 1546 he and sir William Petre were dispatched to Calais to treat with certain commissaries of the king of France. Sir William terms his colleague "a man of the most honest sort, wise, discrete, and well lernyd, and one thatt shall be very mete to sarve His Majestie many wayes." In 1547 he was one of the visitors appointed to propagate the principles of the reformation throughout the dioceses of Salisbury, Exeter, Bristol, Bath and Wells, and Gloucester. He was constituted one of the commissioners for the visitation of this university 12 Nov. 1548, and was in the commissions for suppression of heresies and the reform and codification of the laws ecclesiastical. He was also in the commission against Bonner bishop of London, and 2 Jan. 1551-2 was empowered with others to assist the lord-chancellor in hearing causes. He was one of the masters of requests 6 Edw. 6. On the accession of queen Mary he lost all his preferments except his canonry of Ely. He must to some extent have complied with the change of religion at this period, for in 1557 he became rector of Pulham in Norfolk, a circumstance not a little remarkable inasmuch as he was married. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he became prebendary of Wenlakesbarn in the church of S. Paul, and was restored to his deanery and the presidentship of Queens'. He was in the commission for the visitation of this university 20 June

1559, and also in that issued 20 October following to take the oaths of ecclesiastics. He was nominated to the archbishopric of York, and is said to have been actually elected 8 Aug. 1560, but he died on that very day, and was buried on the 12th in the choir of the cathedral of S. Paul. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Grindal bishop of London. The following inscription to his memory was in old S. Paul's:

En recubat tumulo Gulielmus Meyius isto,
Qui Sacra bis in hac æde Decanus erat.
Cantabriam teneris petit studiosus ab annis;
Ingenium ingenuis artibus excoluit.
Clarus Doctorum Jurisprudentia fecit,
Pectore qui miti carus ubique fuit.
Factus Eboracus fortè Archiepiscopus idem est;
Quem fungi officio Fata proterva vetant.
Attulit hæc mortem, quæ lux concessit honorem;
Maluit ac fieri Præsul adire Polum.
Aspice quam rebus sit sors incerta caducis,
En pete quæ nulla sunt peritura die.
Obiit Anno Verbi Incarnati 1560, 8 *die Augusti.*

He married the widow of Dr. Simon Heynes, his predecessor in the presidentship of Queens', and had by her a daughter Elizabeth who became the wife of John Tedcastel, of Barking Essex. Dr. May had a share in the compilation of The Institution of a Christian Man and of the book of common prayer. He also assisted in the revision of that book both under Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth.

Arms: S. a fess A. between 2 lions passant regardant O.

MS. Searle. Bentham & Stevenson's Ely. Strype. Gough's General Index. Rymer, xiv. 620; xv. 178, 181, 191, 192, 250, 547, 599. Haynes' State Papers, 323. Aschami Epistolæ, 325. MS. Cole, vii. 130, 201. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 63. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 356; ii. 314, 375, 446; iii. 114, 685. Blomefield's Norfolk, v. 391. Newcourt's Repert. i. 47, 48, 49, 135, 222; ii. 394. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 105, seq. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 95, 114. Wright's Elizabeth, i. 39. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 11, 143, 154. Downes's Lives, cxxxii. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. ii. 363. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 843; xi. 285, 290, 312. Fox's Acts & Mon. Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 168. Machyn's Diary, 241, 382. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 319.

ROBERT PEMBER, of the diocese of Hereford, was admitted fellow of S. John's college 26 July 1524. He was the tutor of Roger Ascham, who highly commends his amenity of disposition and profound learning, especially in greek. On the foundation of Trinity college 1546 Pember was appointed one of the fellows, and he became the chief greek reader there, the famous John Dee being at the same time under-reader. Latin poems on William Grindal and Martin Bucer are the only known productions of Pember's pen. He in 1555 subscribed the roman catholic articles then imposed on all graduates, and died at Trinity college 1560.

Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, v. 32 [B]. Hallam's Lit. Eur. i. 336. Aschami Epistolæ [6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 31,] 228, 230. Rymer, xv. 107. Buceri Scripta Anglicana. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175. MS. Cole, xlix. 333.

JOHN WYAT, B.D., fellow of Christ's college, was elected lady Margaret preacher 1530, 1532, and 1535. He was presented to the rectory of Kegworth Leicestershire, and in 1553 was in commission to determine an appeal by Simon Pope rector of Warmington, against Richard Walker commissary to the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He seems to have died 1560.

Strype's Memorials, ii. 110.

JOHN ELDER was born at Caithness in Scotland, and studied for twelve years in the universities of S. Andrew's, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. We find him in England shortly after the death of James V. of Scotland, when he made and presented to Henry VIII. a plot or map of the realm of Scotland, being a description of all the notable towns, castles, and abbeys in every county and shire, with the situation of all the principal isles. In an accompanying letter to the english monarch he designates David Beaton the pestiferous cardinal, and speaks strongly against his blind ignorant bishops. In the subscription to this letter he calls himself clerk and a redshank, meaning by the latter term, as it seems, a roughfooted scot or highlander. He became M.A. of this university probably by incorporation, although no record of the fact can now be discovered, and was incorporated at Oxford as being M.A. of this university 30 July 1560.

He is author of:

1. Letter to Henry VIII. respecting a Plot of the realm of Scotland. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 18. A. xxxviii. Printed in Ballantyne Miscellany, i.

2. The Copie of a letter sent into Scotlande of the arrivall and landynge and most noble marryage of the most illustre prynce Philippe prynce of Spaine, to the moste excellente princes Marye queene of England solemnisated in the citie of Winchester, &c. London. 16mo. Ad-

dressed to Robert Stuarde bishop of Caithness, from London 1 Jan. 1554, [1554-5?]. Reprinted in Chronicle of Queen Jane.

From the latter work it appears that the author then professed the roman catholic religion. He therewith sent verses and adages written with the hand of Henry Stuart lord Darnley the bishop's nephew within twelve months past, the author then being with him at Temple Newsome Yorkshire, and lord Darnley being not full nine years of age. He also refers to lord Darnley's noble parents as his singular good patrons.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 718. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 274. Tytler's Edw. VI. & Mary, ii. 258. Herbert's Ames, 562.

RICHARD FAWCETT, admitted fellow of S. John's college 1536, M.A. 1540, became canon of Canterbury 23 March 1553-4, and commenced D.D. 1554. He occurs in commissions for suppression of heresy 1556 and 1558, and was installed prebend of S. Martin's in the church of Lincoln 22 Feb. 1558-9. He was declared contumacious for refusing to attend the chapter of Canterbury for the election of Matthew Parker as archbishop 1 Aug. 1559, and in the following year was deprived of his canonry at Canterbury on account of his adherence to the roman catholic faith. He probably also lost his canonry at Lincoln on the same account, although his successor was not appointed till 1564. He must not be confounded with another fellow of S. John's of the same name, who was canon of Durham and rector of Boldon.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 335. Aschami Epistolæ, 116, 203. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 61; ii. 186. Strype.

HUGH GLYNN, B.A. 1548, was fellow of Gonville hall, commenced M.A. 1553, subscribed the roman catholic articles 1555, and served the office of proctor of the university 1556-7. He is named as one of the fellows in the charter 4 Sept. 1557, by which his college was refounded, and commenced M.D. 1559. On the 8th of September in that year he gave books to the library of Caius college, including the works of Galen, Venice, 2 vols. fo. 1490. The marginal notes therein are supposed to have been written by him. He afterwards practised his faculty at Chester, and although not himself a member of the college of physicians, that body in 2 Eliz. gave him a commission to prosecute all empirics in Cheshire and the neighbouring counties.

Goodall's Coll. Phys. 313. Collett's Cat. of Libr. of Caius College, i. 8, 9. Information from Dr. Munk. Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 217. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 182, 197, 207.

JOHN GOODMAN, bachelor of the canon law 1521, surrendered to the crown the succentorship of the church of Wells and the prebend of Currey therein 21 Nov. 1547. In the next year he became dean of that church, holding also the prebend of Wivelscombe. In 1550 he was deprived of his deanery by Barlow bishop of Bath and Wells. The cause of his deprivation does not appear. He brought a writ of præmunire against the bishop, the deanery being a donation of the crown. The bishop obtained a pardon, but nevertheless the judges proceeded with the case, for which they were summoned before the privy-council, by whom Goodman was committed to the Fleet 12 Feb. 1550-1. He appealed to the king; ultimately his deprivation stood, although he was discharged from custody 25 May 1551. He was restored to his deanery in 1553, and occurs in 1558 as a canon residentiary of Sarum. In 1560 Goodman was again deprived of his deanery to make way for Dr. William Turner who had succeeded him in 1550, but had gone into exile during the reign of Mary. Goodman sued out a commission for his restitution, but did not succeed.

MS. Kennett, xlvi. 307. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 153, 200. Strype's Parker, 46. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 28, 32, 33. Strype's Mem. ii. 228. Coke's fourth Institute, 340.

RALPH ROKEBY, fourth and youngest son of Ralph Rokeby, esq., and Margaret [Danby] his wife, was sometime a member of this university, on leaving which he entered himself of Lincoln's-inn, where he acquired great knowledge of the common law. He was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law 1552. During Wyat's rebellion, coming to plead at Westminster in his serjeant's robes and under them a good coat armour, and hearing at Charing-cross of the near approach of the rebels, he hastened to the queen's court at Whitehall, "strung

and fettled" an archer of the livery guard's bow that stood there unstrung, threw down his serjeant's robes and went to the gatehouse, where he tarried with his bow and sheaf of arrows until the enemy yielded. In 1 & 2 Philip and Mary he was constituted a special commissioner to inquire of riots and misdemeanours in the northern counties, and 14th May, 2 & 3 Philip & Mary, had a special writ to be discharged of the state and degree of serjeant-at-law. He was afterwards offered the chief-justiceship of the common-pleas, but declined the office. When he died does not appear, but he was buried at Wakefield in Yorkshire. He was twice married and had four sons, one of whom will be hereafter noticed.

Whitaker's Richmondsh. i. 171, 173. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 139; Chron. Series, 89. Retrosp. Rev. N. S. ii. 485. Machyn's Diary, 26, 327.

EDWARD SCOTT, elected from Eton to King's 1549, B.A. 1553, M.A. 1557, has verses in the collection on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius 1560.

Alumni Eton. 165.

ROBERT WILLANTON, occasionally called WILLERTON, was born about 1514, proceeded B.A. 1534, and commenced M.A. 1536. He was instituted to the vicarage of Haddenham Bucks. in December 1547, and collated to the prebend of Wildland in the church of S. Paul, 7 Nov. 1548. On the trial of bishop Gardiner in 1551-2 he was one of the witnesses examined in support of the bishop's matter justificatory. In February 1554-5 we find him acting as one of the chaplains of Bonner bishop of London. In that capacity he had several conferences with John Bradford whilst under sentence of death, in order to induce him to revoke his opinions, especially as touching the real presence in the sacrament. He was also one of the witnesses recorded as being present at the degradation of Hooper bishop of Gloucester. In May 1556 he occurs as one of the six preachers of the church of Canterbury. About October following he resigned the vicarage of Haddenham, and 25 Jan. 1556-7 was collated to the rectory of Hornsey Middlesex. He had the prebend of Reculverland in the church of S. Paul 25 Jan. 1557-8, being about the same time also collated to the prebend of Ealdland in that church. The latter prebend he resigned about July 1558, being on 6 October in the same year collated to that of S. Pancras, also in the church of S. Paul. He was in much repute for his learning with the adherents of the roman catholic church, and was on account of his religion deprived of all his spiritual preferments soon after the accession of queen Elizabeth. We know not what afterwards befel him nor when he died.

Fox's Acts & Mon. Newcourt's Repert. i. 147, 196, 204, 226, 652. Strype's Mem. ii. 290. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 86, 497—499. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 384, 424, 431, 449. Lipscomb's Bucks. ii. 213.

JOHN CRAMPTON, THOMAS NANDS, RALPH SEYMOUR, and THOMAS TEYZI, have severally verses in the collection on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius 1560.

Buceri Scripta Anglicana.

GEOFFREY DOWNES, of the diocese of Lichfield, commenced M.A. 1515, and was ordained deacon by the bishop of Ely in the chapel of S. Mary in the monastery of Barnwell 20 Oct. 1516, being then fellow of Jesus college. He took the order of priesthood at Willingham 20 December following, was one of the university preachers 1520, proceeded B.D. 1521, and D.D. 1526. On 12 Nov. 1532 he was admitted to the prebend of Holme Archiepiscopi in the church of York, which he resigned in or before the following January, and on 1 Nov. 1535 was admitted prebendary of Norwell Palishall in the church of Southwell. He was appointed chancellor of the church of York 11 Aug. 1537. His name is subscribed to the decree for the divorce from Anne of Cleves in 1540. He died in or before July 1561. He was concerned in the compilation of The Institution of a Christian Man. Bale styles him his "olim in re theologica dignissimum patrem."

Strype. Le Neve's Fasti. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 261. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 635. Bale, 632. Cole's Ath. Cantab.

WILLIAM BILL, born at Ashwell in Hertfordshire, is said to have been a younger brother of Thomas Bill, M.D. This we doubt, although he was in all probability a relative of that person. He received his education in S. John's col-

lege under Mr., afterwards sir John Cheke, proceeded B.A. 1532-3, and was elected fellow of his college 7 Nov. 1535. So poor was he at this time that his election had been postponed in consequence of his inability to pay the king the first-fruits to which fellowships in the universities were then subject. Yet the amount was only 5 marks, and the payment was ultimately secured by a bond from John Bill of Ashwell. Cheke had written a letter to Dr. Matthew Parker, requesting him to acquaint queen Anne Boleyn to whom he was chaplain with Bill's necessities, characterising him as learned and honest, plentifully endowed with knowledge, and of exemplary morals. He commenced M.A. 1536, and proceeded B.D. 1544. On 10 March 1546-7 he was, on the recommendation of the lord-protector Somerset, elected master of S. John's college, being at that time reader of Lynacre's physic lecture, which situation he retained with his mastership for two years. In 1547 he commenced D.D., and he served the office of vicechancellor of the university 1548-9. His year of office was rendered memorable by the visitation of the university under the authority of a royal commission. In 1551 he was appointed master of Trinity college, and about the same time became one of the king's six chaplains in ordinary. Shortly after the accession of Mary he was ejected from the mastership of Trinity, Boys and Gray two of the fellows removing him from his stall in the chapel in a rude and insolent manner. As he was a decided protestant it is somewhat improbable that he should have held the position of almoner to queen Mary, yet such would appear to have been the case if the date assigned to a warrant in the state-paper office of 1 Jan. 1553-4 be correct. That warrant requires sir John Mason treasurer of the chamber to deliver 5*s.* 5*d.* daily to Dr. Bill the queen's chief almoner to be by him distributed every day at the court-gate. We cannnot but think that the real date of the warrant is 1 Jan. 1558-9 (1 Eliz.) and not 1 Jan. 1553-4 (1 Mary). Mr. Baker says that during the reign of Mary Dr. Bill lived in retirement at Sandy in Bedfordshire, and this statement is quite in accordance with probability. On 20 Nov. 1558, being the Sunday immediately following queen Elizabeth's accession, Dr. Bill preached at S. Paul's-cross, and was very soon afterwards made her majesty's chief almoner, and restored to the mastership of Trinity. He was in the commission for visiting this university 20 June 1559, and on the 25th of that month became fellow of Eton college, whereof he was elected provost 5 July following, his election being confirmed on the 29th by the chapter of Canterbury, the sees of Canterbury and Lincoln being both then vacant. On 20th September in the same year he was instituted to the prebend of Milton Ecclesia in the church of Lincoln. He was a member of the ecclesiastical commission; with others was empowered to revise the calendar of the lessons to be used in the church service throughout the year; and was otherwise much employed in divers matters relating to the settlement of the church. On 30 June 1560 he was installed dean of Westminster, but he died on the 15th of the following month, and was interred on the 20th, in the chapel of S. Benedict in Westminster abbey, where is an altar-tomb having thereon a brass with the effigy of the deceased and the following inscription around the verge:

Hic jacet Guliel. Bill Theologiæ Doctor, Decanus Westmonast. Primarius Collegii Ætonen. Collegii Trinitatis apud Cantabrigiam Præfectus et serenissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ summus Eleemosynarius. Obiit 15 *Julii Anno salutis* 1561.

Under the effigy are these lines:

Billus et ipse bonus fuit et virtutis Amator,
Et coluit doctos, doctos et ipse fuit.
Officii Custos erat atque Magister honesti,
Et bene perfecit multa loquendo parum.
Patria prudentem, fidum Regina ministrum
Perdidit et patrem pauper abesse gemit.
Et tria tale caput collegia mæsta reliquit
Quale diu rursus non habitura reor.
Aut ego dilexi nimium (diu viveret, illum)
Aut Patriæ magno concidit ipse malo.

By his will dated 6 May 1561, and proved 17th December in the same year, he constituted sir William Cecil and sir Robert Catlyn his executors, and bequeathed to Trinity college 100 marks for the fabric of the new chapel, and £10. for poor students; to S. John's college £20. for poor students; and to the poor of Ashwell £3. He also gave plate to the college of Westminster, with furniture for the scholars' beds, and he and Matthew Page were the donors of the coverlets in the long-chamber at

Eton. Dr. Bill drew the statutes of the college of Westminster. No other person ever held at the same time the three important positions of master of Trinity, provost of Eton, and dean of Westminster. His monumental brass has been engraved by Harding. A portrait of Dr. Bill, composed from this brass, has also been engraved by Grave.

Arms: Erm. 2 woodbills in saltire proper On a chief Az. a pale A. between 2 pelicans' heads erased of the last, each charged with a rose G.

Alumni Eton. 9, 60. Machyn's Diary, 178, 192, 194, 226, 264, 285. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 134, 335, 440. Rymer, xv. 494, 590. MS. Baker, xx. 258. Neale & Brayley's Westminster, i. 116; ii. 151. Evans's Cat. of Portr. 12838, 12839. Keepe's Westminster, 53, 226. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 56. Aschami Epistolæ, 75, 87, 203, 311. Alumni Westmonast. 4. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 188; iii. 343, 348, 692, 699. Strype. Gough's General Index.

THOMAS BOWSEY, a native of Norwich, was educated in the school of Stoke-by-Clare, under Dr. Matthew Parker, dean of the college there. He was thence removed by the doctor to his college of Corpus Christi, where being made a bible-clerk he was much countenanced, and was permitted for the sake of study to have a key to the library. He does not appear to have graduated, but afterwards had a situation in the signet office. He drew up a bill to authorize every archbishop and bishop to erect one office of registership of all the church-books in due order to be kept in his diocese. This he presented to Dr. Parker after his elevation to the see of Canterbury, with a petition in which, after gratefully acknowledging the many marks of favour he had already received from him at Stoke and Cambridge, he begged that if the bill should through his grace's furtherance pass into a law, he might have the registership of the diocese of Canterbury.

Strype's Parker, 23. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 194, 195.

JOHN DALE, B.A. 1542, M.A. 1545, was a fellow of Queens' college. He was chaplain and cross-bearer of the university in, if not before, 1554, and held those offices for two or three years. He subscribed the roman catholic articles 1555. On the accession of queen Elizabeth he was deprived of his fellowship on account of his religion, and we find his name in a list of recusants drawn up in or about 1561. It thereby appears that he was restrained to remain in the town of Newmarket, or ten miles' compass about the same, saving towards London and Cambridge but four miles. In the margin of this list he is described as not altogether unlearned, but very perverse.

Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 184—186, 220, 227. Strype's Annals, i. 277. MS. Baker, xxiv. 121, 123, 124. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 125.

GILBERT DUKE, of Cambridge, who appears to have proceeded B.A. 1529, has latin verses prefixed to Barnaby Googe's translation of the Zodiake of Life by Marcellus Palingenius 1561.

Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 364. Censura Literaria, ii. 207, 212. Bibl. Angl. Poet. 129, 130.

ANTHONY GIRLINGTON, of Richmondshire, B.A. 1551-2, was elected fellow of Pembroke hall 1552, and commenced M.A. 1555, when he subscribed the roman catholic articles. He did penance for eating flesh in Lent 15 Feb. 1556-7, and was presented by his college to the rectory of Tilney Norfolk 1558. He served the office of proctor of the university 1560, in which year he was elected public-orator, and contributed to the collection of verses on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius. He vacated the oratorship 1561.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 229. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 614, 618. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 185, 220, 222, 223.

STEPHEN HOPKINS, elected from Eton to King's college 1532, B.A. 1536, M.A. 1539, was sometime viceprovost of the college. He was instituted on the college presentation to the rectory of West Wrotham Norfolk 16 May 1551, became chaplain to cardinal Pole, and 12 March 1556-7 was instituted to the rectory of East Wrotham in the same county, on the presentation of Eton college. He held the two benefices by union, according to the custom prevalent in the diocese of Norwich. He resigned them or was deprived soon after the accession of Elizabeth, and was on account of his adherence to the roman catholic religion imprisoned in the Fleet, whence he was, in or about 1561, released by the queen's special command to the archbishop of Canterbury. Hopkins is termed

confessor to the bishop of Aquila the Spanish ambassador, and a daily resorter to him.

Alumni Eton. 149. MS. Cole, xiii. 220. Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 467, 469. Strype's Annals, i. 277.

THOMAS MOUNTAIN, son of Richard Mountain servant to Henry VIII. and Edward VI., proceeded M.A. here, and 29 Dec. 1550 was admitted to the rectory of S. Michael Tower Royal, London. He was at Cambridge with the duke of Northumberland in 1553, and in October the same year was sent by bishop Gardiner a prisoner to the Marshalsea. He was then removed to Cambridge castle to take his trial for treason and heresy, but no one appearing against him, he was liberated on bail at the assizes in August 1554. He returned to London, but finding himself inquired after, fled to Antwerp, where he taught school for a year and a half, and then removed to Duisburgh. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and seems to have had the rectory of S. Pancras Soper-lane London, which he resigned on or before 4 Oct. 1561. He compiled A Relation of the troubles he underwent for the sake of religion A.D. 1553, MS. Harl. 425. art. 24. Copious extracts are given in Strype's Memorials, III. chap. xxiii.

Strype's Cranmer. Newcourt's Repert. i. 494, 519. Fox's Acts & Mon. Cat. Harl. MSS. i. 250. Strype's Memorials, iii.

RICHARD PATRICK, of S. John's college, B.A. 1542, was soon afterwards elected a fellow of that house. He commenced M.A. 1546, was admitted a senior fellow 4 July 1549, and created M.D. 1553. In 2 Eliz. he had a grant from the queen of lands in Kent, and it is probable that he practised his profession in that county.

Aschami Epistolæ, 116. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 337, 343. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. 148. Originalia, 2 Eliz. p. 4, r. 1.

THOMAS REDMAN, apparently the son of John Redman, esq., of Thornton within the archdeaconry of Richmond, was one of the first fellows of Trinity college. He was B.D. and chaplain to Thirleby bishop of Ely, who presented him to the rectory of Barley Hertfordshire, to which he was instituted 24 May 1557. He resigned it however before 31 Jan. 1558-9, about which time he was appointed master of Jesus college, of which office he was soon afterwards deprived on account of his religion, as we find his name in a list of popish recusants 1561. He is therein called unlearned, and said to be confined to the counties of York, Westmorland, and Lancaster.

Richmondsh. Wills, 51. Rymer, xv. 108. Newcourt's Repert. i. 800. Strype's Annals. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 154. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 205, 231.

THOMAS SEDGWICK was fellow first of Peterhouse and afterwards of Trinity college, and D.D. of this university. In 1553-4 bishop Gardiner recommended him to the president and fellows of Peterhouse for election to the mastership. He wrote similar letters on behalf of Andrew Perne. The fellows nominated them both, but the bishop of Ely selected Perne. Dr. Sedgwick was elected lady Margaret professor of divinity 1554, and was one of the learned divines who in that year were deputed by this university to dispute with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer at Oxford, being incorporated D.D. in that university. On 12 March 1555-6 he was admitted to the vicarage of Enfield Middlesex, on the presentation of Trinity college. He resigned this living as well as the lady Margaret professorship in 1556, and on the 30th of May in that year was admitted to the rectory of Toft Cambridgeshire. He was also one of the commissioners for religion and the examination of heretical books, and took an active part during the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates 1556 and 1557, in which latter year he was chosen regius professor of divinity. In 1558 he was presented to the vicarage of Gainsford and the rectory of Stanhope, both in the county of Durham. Dr. Sedgwick firmly adhered to the ancient faith, and in the list of popish recusants drawn up by the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes 1561, he is described as learned but not very wise, and confined to the town of Richmond or within ten miles thereof.

Newcourt's Repert. i. 601. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 85, 95, 103; iii. 172. Wood's Fasti, edit. Bliss, i. 146. Hutchinson's Durham, iii. 267, 353. MS. Baker, v. 249; xxx. 219. MS. Cole, xxxi. 152; xlii. 76, 77. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 183. seq. Strype.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Christ's college, B.A. 1544-5, was elected fellow of that college, commenced M.A. 1548, and proceeded B.D. 1554. On the 5th July in the latter year he was elected lady Margaret preacher. He subscribed the roman catholic articles 1555, was admitted master of Christ's college 9 Dec. 1556, and in February following we find him waiting in a grey amice on Dr. Cuthbert Scot bishop of Chester, as one of his chaplains, when he hallowed the church of Great S. Mary after the burning of the dead body of Martin Bucer which had been there interred. He was also chaplain to Dr. Heath archbishop of York, and became prebendary of Fenton in the church of York December 1558, and of South Muskham in the church of Southwell 21 April 1559. In that year he was ejected from the mastership of Christ's college, and then or soon afterwards fled the kingdom, and was deprived of all his other preferments. When or where he died is unknown.

Arms: Erm. on a chief dancette S. 3 escallops O.

Strype's Annals, i. 278. MS. Cole, xx. 56. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 188, 189, 191, 199, 209, 211, 217. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 96. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 185, 433.

WILLIAM WHYNKE, elected from Eton to King's college 1536, B.A. 1540, M.A. 1544, B.D. 1555, is often mentioned in the narrative of the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates. He was sometime viceprovost of King's college, but on the accession of queen Elizabeth was, on account of his attachment to the roman catholic religion, deprived of his preferments and put under restraint, being bound to remain in Norfolk. His name occurs in a list of recusants drawn up in 1561. The annotator on the list describes him as not unlearned, but subtle and stiff.

Alumni Eton. 155. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 190, 191, 202, 203, 215, 220. Strype's Annals, i. 277.

RICHARD GOODRICH, nephew of Thomas Goodrich bishop of Ely, is said to have been born in Yorkshire in 1524. We question if this date can be relied upon as accurate. He was educated in Jesus college, but does not appear to have graduated. On leaving the university he studied the law at Gray's-inn, and was called to the bar. In 1545 he had a grant from the crown of lands which had belonged to the monasteries of Newnham Bedfordshire, and Butteley Suffolk. On the formation of the second court of augmentations 2 Jan. 1546-7, he was appointed attorney of that court. Throughout the reign of Edward VI. he was almost constantly employed in the service of the crown. He was one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and was also in the several commissions for the codification of the ecclesiastical laws, the suppression of heresy, the sale of chantry lands, and the deprivation of bishops Gardiner, Day, Heath, and Tunstal. In 1551 the king granted him an annuity of £100. We lose sight of him during the reign of Mary, but immediately on the accession of Elizabeth his services were again called into requisition. He was in a commission 23 Dec. 1558 to arrange matters for the consideration of the ensuing parliament, and also in the ecclesiastical commission and in that issued to administer the oaths to the clergy. He died in London in May 1562, and was buried on the 25th at S. Andrew's Holborn. His body, placed in a coffin covered with a pall of tinsel and rich cloth of silver, was brought from his place in Whitefriars to S. Andrew's church, preceded by the company of clerks singing prick-song, and followed by Dr. Parker archbishop of Canterbury, sir Nicholas Bacon lord-keeper, sir Robert Catlyn lord chief-justice of the queen's bench, Dr. Grindal bishop of London, Dr. Cox bishop of Ely, many worshipful men, and 200 gentlemen of the inns of court. The heralds were also in attendance with the coat-armour of the deceased and a pennon of his arms. A funeral sermon was preached on the occasion by that eminent and excellent man Alexander Nowell dean of S. Paul's. When Mr. Goodrich was a young man Leland complimented him for his promising virtues and abilities, whence he inferred his future reputation in the profession of the law. He was one of the executors of sir Thomas Pope, the worthy founder of Trinity college Oxford. Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, in a letter written at Paris, in allusion to the death of Goodrich, terms him a rare man both for his gifts and honesty. In the register of burials of S. Andrew's Holborn he is

called sir Richard Goodrich, knight. We believe, however, that he was never knighted. He has been confounded with another person of the same name, who represented the town of Huntingdon 5 and 14 Elizabeth.

Strype. Machyn's Diary, 26, 283, 390. Warton's Life of Sir Tho. Pope, 18, 165, 227. Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 298. Lelandi Encomia, 108. Burgon's Life of Sir Tho. Gresham, i. 440. Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 219. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 21, 29, 30, 34, 35, 43, 44. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 428. Rymer, xv. 250, 547. Originalia, 2 E. 6, p. 3 r. 14. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 166. Malcolm's Lond. Rediv. ii. 221. Fox's Acts & Mon. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 178. Communications to Camb. Antiq. Soc. i. 111.

EDWARD CROME, B.A. 1502-3, fellow of Gonville hall, M.A. 1507, university preacher 1516, and D.D. 1526, was sometime president of his college, and attended the meetings at the Whitehorse in S. Benedict's of those early adherents of the reformation, who in derision were called gospellers. He was in Feb. 1529-30 appointed by the senate one of the delegates to make a determination with reference to the legality of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine of Arragon, being apparently favourable to the king's views on that subject. We find him amongst the divines who were present at S. Edward's chamber Westminster 24 May 1530, when the king promulgated a decree prohibiting the reading by the laity of the scriptures and the writings of Tyndal and Frith. He was at this period rector of S. Antholin's London, and in high esteem as a preacher. On 11 March 1530-1 he appeared at York-place, as Whitehall was then termed, before the king, Dr. Stokesley bishop of London, and other prelates, on a charge of heresy. The points on which he was questioned appear to have been purgatory, praying to saints and saints praying for us, pilgrimages, fasting in Lent, the seven sacraments, the adoration of images, prayers for the dead, merit by good works, the authority of bishops to prohibit preaching by those whose faith was suspected, and the right of kings and princes to prevent the people from having the scriptures in the vulgar tongue. Upon his examination he declared to the bishops that his judgment was according to theirs on those questions, and that the charges against him had arisen from misapprehension on the part of his hearers. After a long examination the king declared he should have no wrong, but neither would he maintain him in any erroneous opinion. Certain articles as expressive of his faith were drawn up and registered, but it is said they were not subscribed by him. Some of his friends urged him to make a declaration and explication more at large of his opinions. He accordingly did so in his own church. In effect he owned the articles, but mollified them as much as he could. He afterwards became rector of S. Mary Aldermary London, but the time of his presentation does not appear. That church was in the patronage of archbishop Cranmer, and there is extant a letter from queen Anne Boleyn to Dr. Crome, supposed to have been written in 1535, in which she states that she had obtained that benefice for him, and urges him to take possession, which it seems he was unwilling to do. When on the passing of the act of the six articles, Latimer and Shaxton were obliged to resign the sees of Worcester and Salisbury, Dr. Crome, preaching at S. Mary Aldermary on Relic Sunday 6 July 1539, maintained that although they had lost their promotions they were entitled to respect and honour. These and other expressions in the sermon gave offence to the court. We also find a report against him in respect of a sermon against the invocation of saints, which he preached at Allhallows Breadstreet on the 16th of the same month. It does not appear that any steps were taken against him in respect of these sermons; and archbishop Cranmer, writing to Cromwell on 29th November in the same year with reference to the appointment of a dean of Canterbury, says, "I know no man more meet for the dean's room in England than Dr. Crome, who, by his sincere learning, godly conversation and good example of living, with his great soberness, hath done unto the king's majesty as good service, I dare say, as any priest in England. And yet his grace daily remembereth all other that do him service, this man only except, who never had yet, besides his gracious favour, any promotion at his highness' hands. Wherefore, if it would please his majesty to put him in the dean's room, I do not doubt but that he should shew light to all the deans and masters of colleges in this realm. For I know that when he was but president of a college

in Cambridge, his house was better ordered than all the houses in Cambridge besides." Notwithstanding this strong recommendation Dr. Crome was not appointed dean of Canterbury. His name appears to the decree of the convocation annulling the marriage of the king with the lady Anne of Cleves 1540. Certain sermons which he preached about Christmas 1540 attracted great attention, and the opinions he uttered were opposed by Dr. Wilson. They were both forbidden to preach again until the matters in controversy were determined by the king, before whom and bishops Heath and Thirleby, and others, they appeared at the king's chapel Hampton-court in January 1540-1. Dr. Crome's opponents produced articles grounded upon nearly thirty alleged heretical passages in his sermons. Being allowed time to answer these articles, he persisted in affirming his positions to be true and orthodox. The king did not, as was expected, condemn him to the flames, but merely enjoined him to preach at S. Paul's-cross on Septuagesima Sunday, and recant, in a given form, all the articles against him. This recantation contains a declaration of the leading doctrinal articles of the roman catholic church, and also acknowledges the royal supremacy, and declares that the abbeys and monasteries were lawfully and justly suppressed. When the appointed day arrived, Dr. Crome preached a godly discourse, and at the end of it told the people that he had received a document from the king which he was ordered to read to them. After reading it he committed them to God in a short prayer, and so went away. He preached at Mercer's-chapel in Lent 1545-6, against purgatory, trentals, and chantry-masses. He was cited for this sermon and for one at his own church on Passion Sunday 11 April 1546, and was enjoined to recant at S. Paul's-cross on Sunday the 9th May. He preached there on that day upon the text of the Good Shepherd, and declaimed against the pope's usurped power, pardons, pilgrimages, purgatory, peterpence, monasteries, and chantries, and explained and justified those passages in his former sermons to which exception had been made. He was immediately afterwards cited again, and was commanded more fully to recant at S. Paul's-cross on Trinity Sunday the 27th of June, which he accordingly did; sir Thomas Wriothesley lord-chancellor, the duke of Norfolk, lord S. John, and bishop Bonner being present on the occasion. He was in custody in the porter's-lodge at Greenwich from 10th May to 1 June 1546, when he gave bond for his appearance when called upon within twelve months. We find him preaching in March 1550 on the nature of the sacrament, combating the opinions on that question maintained by John Hooper, soon afterwards bishop of Gloucester. Hooper, who himself relates the circumstance, with generous candour refers to his opponent as a man of excellent erudition and holiness of life. In January 1553-4 he was committed to the Fleet for having at Christmas preceding preached without a licence, and he was in that month examined at S. Mary Overie's with bishop Ferrar, Dr. Rowland Taylor, Saunders, Bradford, and Cardmaker. Dr. Crome desired two months to answer the charges against him. One month was allowed him. He was still in prison 8 May 1554. Whether he regained his liberty before the accession of Elizabeth is doubtful. He died in or about 20 June 1562, and was buried in his church of S. Mary Aldermary on the 29th of that month, his body being attended to the church by priests and clerks singing.

He is author of Declaration of some articles that he had confessed before the bishops 1530, printed in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, iii. Append. No. x.

Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Fox's Acts & Mon. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 564, 634, 846—849. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 188. Machyn's Diary, 51, 80, 81, 286. Ellis's Letters, (2) ii. 176. Newcourt's Repert. i. 436. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 339. Gough's Gen. Index. Greyfriars' Chron. 50. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 237, 250. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 10. Maitland's Essays on the Ref. 429, 441, 442, 445.

HENRY STAFFORD, only son of Edward duke of Buckingham, who was executed for treason in 1521, was educated here, and is stated to have also studied at Oxford. In 1 Edw. 6 he was restored in blood and created a baron by the title of lord Stafford. He had considerable knowledge of latin, in which language he is said to have composed various works both prose and verse. He translated into english a book written by Edward Fox bishop of Hereford, entitled The true

dyfferens between the regal power and the ecclesiastical power. Lond. 8vo. [1548?] In the introduction he speaks in favour of the reformation, but in the next reign he returned to the old religion, and translated Two epistles of Erasmus, wherein is declared the brainsick headiness of the Lutherans, etc. London, 8vo. 1553. He was one of the temporal lords who dissented from the Act of Uniformity. His death occurred in 1562. By his wife Ursula, daughter of sir Richard Pole, K.G., he had issue, Edward who succeeded to the barony, Richard, Walter, Dorothy wife of sir Wm. Nevill of Chevesey, and other daughters.

Nicolas's Synopsis of Peerage. Dugdale's Baronage, i. 171. Walpole's Royal & N. Authors. Wood's Ath. Oxon. Strype. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 55, 110, 139, 165, 180, 181. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 218; iii. 96, 190. Aschami Epistolæ, 115, 116, 305. Webb's Epitaphs, i. 122. Bale. Tanner's Bibl. Brit.

THOMAS GIBSON, a native of Morpeth Northumberland, was, as it is asserted, educated at Oxford. It is certain however that one of the name took the degree of M.B. in this university 1511. He was noted for his extraordinary success in curing diseases, as also for his strong antipathy to the roman catholics. He wrote much, and from 1535 to 1539, or afterwards, carried on the business of a printer in London. With one exception all the known productions of his press were compiled by himself. Bishop Latimer, writing to Cromwell 21 July 1537, recommends that Gibson, who was the bearer of the letter, should be employed as the printer of a work then about to be published. He says, "He ys an honeste poore man, who will set ytt forth in a good letter, and sell ytt good chepe, wher as others doo sell too dere, wych doth lett many to by. Doctor Crom, and other my frendes obteyned of me, natt with owght sum importunyte to wrytt unto you for hym." In the reign of Mary he was a fugitive for religion, but returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, and in 1559 had a licence from this university to practice physic. His death occurred in London 1562.

The following works are attributed to him:

1. The concordance of the new testament most necessary to be had in the handes of all soche as desire the communicacion of any place contayned in the new testament. Lond. 8vo. 1535.

2. A treatise behoovefull as well to preserve the people from pestilence, as to help and recover them that be infected with the same, made by a bishop and Dr. of physic in Denmark, which medicines have been proved in many places in London. Lond. 4to. 1536.

3. The great Herball newly corrected. Lond. fo. 1539.

4. A breve Cronycle of the Bysshope of Romes Blessynge, and of the Prelates Beneficiall and charitable rewardes from the tyme of King Heralde unto this day. Lond. 16mo. [15...]. In english rhyme.

5. A summe of the Actes and decrees made by divers bishops of Rome. Lond. 8vo. [15...]. A translation from the latin.

6. Treatise against unskilful Alchimists.

7. Treatise of curing common diseases.

8. De utroque homine.

9. Of the ceremonies used by Popes.

10. The various states that Britany hath been in. In five books or parts. Supposed to have been left unfinished by the author at his death.

It is said that in his writings he applied some of the scriptural prophecies to Henry VIII. His concordance has the merit of being the first printed work of that nature in the english language.

Bale. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 380. Herbert's Ames, 490, 676. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. i. 354. Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Medicine, 87. Hodgson's Northumberland, (2) ii. 438. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 108. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 564.

GEORGE CAVENDISH, eldest son of Thomas Cavendish clerk of the pipe, and Alice his wife, daughter and coheiress of John Smith of Padbrooke-hall in Cavendish Suffolk, was born in that county and probably at Glemsford. He was a scholar of this university about 1510, but does not appear to have taken any degree. About 1519 he entered the service of cardinal Wolsey as one of his gentleman-ushers. At or shortly after this period he was married. He succeeded to the estates of his father on his death, which occurred in 1524. We find him accompanying cardinal Wolsey on his embassy to France 1527. He adhered to the cardinal with great fidelity, and immediately after his death had an interview with the king, who offered to

take him into his service. It would appear, however, that although this offer was not declined, he retired from court to Glemsford with the wages due from the cardinal, a small gratuity, and six of the cardinal's best cart-horses to convey his furniture. In 1558 he conveyed his estates in Suffolk to his eldest son, in consideration of a life-annuity of £40. payable at Spain's-hall in Finchingfield Essex, where he was then residing, and where it is believed he closed his life about 1562. He married Margarey daughter of William Kemp of Spain's-hall. It is supposed that this lady was his second wife, and that his first was a Spring of Lavenham Suffolk. He had two sons, of whom William was the eldest.

He is author of:

1. The Life of Thomas Wolsey, sometime Archbishop of Yorke and Cardinal, intituled Sanctæ Ceciliæ trans Tiberim Presbiter Cardinalis and Lord Chancellor of England. This work, although not unknown to the older historians, and through them to our great dramatist, was printed under the title of The negociations of Thomas Wolsey, &c. London, 4to. 1661; as The Life and Death of Thomas Woolsey, &c. London, 12mo. 1667; as The Memoirs of that great favourite Cardinal Woolsey, &c. Lond. 8vo. 1706. It is also printed in Groves's Wolsey, the Harleian Miscellany, the selections from that work, and in Dr. Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Biography. It was first printed accurately in the latter work. There is a good edition by Mr. Samuel Weller Singer, Chiswick, 2 vols. 8vo. 1825. Another impression of Mr. Singer's edition appeared at London, one vol. 8vo. 1827. An edition by John Holmes of the British Museum was printed London, 4to. 1852.

2. Metrical Visions concerning the fortunes and fall of the most eminent persons of his time. In Singer's first edition of the Life of Wolsey.

He was zealous for the old profession of religion, and evidently regarded the accession of Elizabeth as an irreparable national calamity. His Life of Wolsey was written in or soon after 1554, for the purpose of vindicating the memory of his old master from surmises and imagined tales. This able and most interesting work was for many years erroneously attributed to the author's younger brother sir William Cavendish. The claims of George Cavendish were however successfully vindicated in a masterly work by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, first published 1814. Cavendish's poems have no remarkable merit, although not without interest to the historian and antiquary.

Arms: S. 3 stags' heads cabossed A.

Hunter's Who wrote Cavendish's Life of Wolsey? Gent. Mag. N. S. iii. 612. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 929.

GRIFFIN TRYGAN, supposed to have been of an ancient Cornish family, was a member of S. Clement's hostel. He was famed for his knowledge of the civil law, and was one of those who in 1533 took part in the disputation with George Throckmorton and John Ashwell from Oxford, of which some account has been given in our notice of bishop Ridley. On 11 Aug. 1544, being then LL.B., he was instituted to the vicarage of Haslingfield Cambridgeshire. He commenced doctor of the civil law 1552 and subscribed the roman catholic articles 1555. In that year, there being no doctor of canon law in the university, a grace passed that Dr. Trygan might create Hugh Griffin doctor in that faculty at the next commencement. It would seem that this Griffin Trygan was afterwards called Dr. Griffin the civilian, to distinguish him from Hugh Griffin the canonist. Cox bishop of Ely, in a certificate to archbishop Parker, describes Dr. Trygan as a priest resident on his benefice and keeping hospitality there, but unable to preach although he read the homilies. He is supposed to have died about the close of 1562. He is said to have been fellow of King's hall, and also rector of Cottenham in Cambridgeshire. The latter statement is certainly inaccurate. One John Trygan held that rectory from 1506 to 1534, and hence probably arose the mistake.

Arms: Erm. on a chief S. 3 jays O.

Wood's Ann. ii. 54. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 224. Fuller's Hist. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 208. Cambridgesh. Churches, 108, 109. Lysons' Cornwall. MS. Baker, xxiv. 123.

JOHN SETON, of S. John's college, born about 1509, proceeded B.A. in 1528, was soon afterwards elected a fellow on bishop Fisher's foundation, and commenced M.A. 1532. He taught philo-

sophy in his college, and obtained great reputation as a tutor. In 1542 he was one of the fellows of S. John's who entered an appeal with the visitor against Dr. John Taylor the master, afterwards bishop of Lincoln. In 1544 he proceeded D.D., and about that time was appointed one of the chaplains to Gardiner bishop of Winchester, who highly esteemed him for his great learning, and collated him to the rectory of Hinton Hampshire. On his master's trial he bore testimony in his favour. It is remarkable that in his deposition he is called bachelor of divinity. He was present at the disputation with Peter Martyr held at Oxford in 1550. In 1553 he was installed canon of Winchester, and in the following year prebendary of Ulskelth in the church of York. He was one of the divines sent by this university to Oxford in 1554, to dispute with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, on which occasion he was incorporated there. The next year he attended Bradford, for the purpose of inducing him to recant. In 1558 he attended Thomas Benbridge with the same object. His name occurs in a list of recusants made in 1561, wherein he is styled learned but settled in papistry, having been ordered to remain within the city of London or within twenty miles' compass of the same. Seton's contemporaries bestowed much praise on him for his knowledge of philosophy and rhetoric.

He wrote:

1. Dialectica; annotationibus Petri Carteri, ut clarissimis, ita brevissimis, explicata. Huic accessit, ob artium ingenuarum inter se cognationem Gulielmi Buclæi arithmetica. London, 8vo. 1572, 1574, 1577, 1584, 1599, 1631. This was long recognised as the standard work on logic.

2. Panegyrici in Victoriam Illustrissimæ D. Mariæ Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, etc., item in coronationem eiusdem Sereniss. Reginæ, congratulatio. Ad hac de sacrosancta Eucharistia Carmen. London, 4to. 1553.

3. Latin verses before Dr. Alban Langdale's Catholica Confutatio Nic. Ridlei. Paris, 1556.

This eminent man ended his days abroad, but at what time or place we have been unable to ascertain.

Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry, iii. 347. Le Neve's Fasti. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 664. Bale, 720. Pits, 750. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 511. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 124, 334. Aschami Epistolæ, (6) 68, 75, 82, 90, 209. Brit. Mag. xxxii. 511. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 2nd ed. p. 326. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 492. Fox's Acts & Mon. Strype. Herbert's Ames, 861, 866, 942, 1205, 1268. Newtoni Encomia, 130.

THOMAS ARDEN, elected from Eton to King's college 1547, went away scholar. He was installed prebendary of Wighton in the church of York 25 May 1556, became canon of Worcester 30 Nov. 1558, being then or about that time rector of Hartlebury. In the following year he became prebendary of Bartonsham in the church of Hereford. He was deprived of all his preferments about 1562 for adhering to the roman catholic religion.

Abingdon's Worcester, 145. MS. Cole, xiv. 59. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 183.

JOHN BADCOCK, canon of Barnwell, was elected prior of that house and confirmed by the king 24 Nov. 1534. He and six of the canons surrendered their house to the crown 8 November 1538. He afterwards farmed the monastery lands and tithes in Cambridge. In 1551 he was in the receipt of an annual pension of £60. He died about 1562, being then incumbent of the parish of Barnwell, now commonly called S. Andrew the Less.

Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 9. Hist. Barnwell Abbey, 61, 62. MS. Cole, viii. 83; ix. 40.

HUGH GERVASE, of Clare hall, B.A. 1557-8, was ordained deacon by Davies bishop of S. Asaph, in the bishop of London's chapel, 31 March 1560. He commenced M.A. 1561, and was elected fellow of Eton college 8 May 1562. He has verses on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius 1560.

Strype's Grindal, 39. Alumni Eton. 60.

WILLIAM BOYTON, elected from Eton to King's college, B.A. 1546, has greek verses in the collection on the death of Martin Bucer 1550, in which year he proceeded M.A. He commenced M.D. 1562. We find him subsequently, but we know not at what precise time, the defendant in a suit in chancery brought by one Thomas Pigeon, and involving a matter of usury; but whether the doctor was the giver or the taker of usury is not stated.

Alumni Eton. 158. Cal. Chan. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 309.

THOMAS LAYTON, B.A. 1558, has verses in the collection on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius 1560. He commenced M.A. 1562.

Buceri Scripta Anglicana.

PETER VANNES, son of Stephen de Vannes of Lucca in Italy, was brought to England by his mother's brother Andrew Ammonius, Henry the Eighth's secretary for the latin tongue, who died in September 1517. Vannes was also that king's latin secretary, but it is not known whether he immediately succeeded his uncle in the office. He was latin secretary to cardinal Wolsey in, if not before 1518. In 1523 he was incorporated B.D. in this university, having probably taken that degree abroad. He is termed frater in the proctors' books, but it does not appear to what religious order he belonged. On 5 March 1527-8 he became prebendary of South Grantham in the church of Sarum. In December 1528 he and sir Francis Bryan were dispatched on a special embassy to Rome, respecting the king's divorce from queen Catharine of Arragon. Sir Francis Bryan, writing to the king from Rome 26 Jan. 1528-9, says, "I insure your grace, Master Peter hath takyn gret payne yn serchyng the bokys for your causys, and yn copying out of the same. On my faythe he ys dylygent and has good wyll to serve your Grace." Vannes wrote to Wolsey from Italy in cypher, but it is worthy of notice that sir Gregory de Cassalis, who was employed in the same embassy, used a totally different cypher. He was collated to the prebend of Bedwyn in the church of Sarum 4 Dec. 1529, and on the 16th of the same month was instituted to the rectory of Wheathamstead with the annexed chapel of Harpenden Hertfordshire. In 1532-3 he presented the king with £10. as a new-year's gift. By letters-patent dated 17 July 1533, he was empowered to act as the pope's collector in England. In the same year he was the king's orator at Rome, and we trace him as employed in his majesty's affairs at Avignon in September, and at Marseilles in October and November. He had the prebend of Caddington-major in the church of S. Paul, but the time of his admission thereto has not been recorded, and he was also a prebendary of the collegiate church of Beverley. In 1534 he held the penitentiaryship or golden prebend in the church of Hereford, and on 12 May in that year became archdeacon of Worcester. On 22 Feb. 1534-5 he was admitted to the prebend of Bole in the church of York, and on 22 Sept. 1535 was constituted coadjutor to the dean of Sarum, who was of unsound mind, Vannes being empowered to take the revenues of that dignity to his own use, with the exception of a pension of £50. for the dean's maintenance. On 7 May 1536 the king by letters-patent confirmed his appointment as coadjutor, and granted him the deanery itself whenever it should become vacant. He was present in the convocation of 1536, and subscribed the articles of religion then agreed upon. We find him holding the prebend of Cumpton Dundon in the church of Wells in 1537; and 3 Feb. 1539-40 he succeeded to the deanery of Sarum. His signature occurs to the decree for the king's divorce from Anne of Cleves 9 July 1540. He had the prebend of Shipton-Underwood in the church of Sarum 12 March 1543-4, and was a canon of King's or S. Frideswide's college Oxford when it was dissolved in 1545, a pension of £26. 13*s.* 4*d.* being assigned him as compensation for the loss of his canonry. Soon afterwards he had the rich rectory of Tredington Worcestershire. On 12 Dec. 1549 he had a confirmation from Edward VI. of the office of secretary for the latin tongue, with the fee of 40 marks per annum. About the same time he went as ambassador to Venice, at which court he appears to have resided till about October 1556. It has been supposed that he gave up the deanery of Sarum during the reign of Edward VI., but if so, he was restored in the reign of Mary. He certainly held the dignity 15 Oct. 1557, and until, or shortly before, his death, which occurred in 1563. It has been said that he resigned his deanery 6 May 1563, and died a few days afterwards, either in London or Westminster; but the date assigned to this resignation cannot be correct, as his will, which bears date 1 July 1562, was proved 1 May 1563. His wealth, which was no doubt considerable, he bequeathed to his heir Benedict Hudson, alias Vannes. Most of his dispatches, if not all of them, are in latin. Wolsey caused the italian dispatches he received to be turned into latin by Van-

nes; hence it has been supposed that the latter had but an imperfect knowledge of the english language.

Burnet's Hist. of Ref. Strype's Mem. i. 137, 361. Rymer, xiv. 479, 568; xv. 200. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 198, 503; ii. 370, 617; iii. 75, 175. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 21, 65, 398, 400, 401, 530, 866. State Papers, Hen. 8. Lelandi Encomia, 27. Fiddes's Wolsey, 460—465; Collect. 209. Mem. Scacc. Trin. 35 Hen. 8, r. 1. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 42, 74, 86, 87. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 430. Communications to Camb. Antiq. Soc. i. 103, 104. Aschami Epistolæ, 278. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. i. 517. MS. Harl. 296, art. 16; 419, art. 54. MS. Arundel. 151, fo. 1, 27, 46, 60, 89, 102, 111, 129, 135, 138, 141, 142, 143. MS. Lambeth. 607, art. 1. Cat. Cott. MSS. 224, 225, 406—409. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 18, 19, 22, 315. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 166. Lord Herbert's Hen. 8, 224.

WILLIAM PAGET, born in London in or about 1506, was son of one of the serjeants-at-mace of that city, who is supposed to have been descended from a good family in Staffordshire. After being educated at S. Paul's school under the famous William Lily, he was sent to Trinity hall, but it appears doubtful whether he took a degree here. At this period he was, as it is said, an earnest protestant, distributed Lutheran books, and openly read Melancthon's rhetoric in Trinity hall. He was taken into the household of Dr. Stephen Gardiner, afterwards bishop of Winchester, went thence to the university of Paris, and on his return again joined Dr. Gardiner's household. In or about 1529 he was dispatched to France, in order to obtain opinions from the learned men of that country in favour of the king's views as regards his divorce from queen Catharine of Arragon, and it appears that he obtained the determinations of the universities of Orleans and Tholouse on that subject. In 23 Hen. 8 he became one of the clerks of the signet, and on 8th November in that year had a grant from the crown as warden, constable of the castle, keeper of the park, and bailiff of Maxstock in Warwickshire during the minority of Peter Compton, esq. He also had about the same time the royal licence for the importation of 400 tuns of Gascony wine. In the summer of 1532 he was engaged on an embassy to the elector of Saxony, and in 1537 he and Christopher Mount were sent by the king on a private mission to the protestant princes of Germany, with directions to visit France by the way. In 1539 he became secretary to queen Anne of Cleves, in 1540 one of the clerkships of the signet was granted him for life, and on the 10th of August in the same year he was appointed clerk of the privy-council. On 1 June 1541 he obtained a grant of a coat of arms and a crest from Thomas Hawley Clarenceux king at arms. Soon afterwards he was dispatched on an embassy to France, the king's letter for his appointment being dated at York 24 Sept. 1541. On 23 April 1543 he was sworn of the privy-council, and on 19th May following he and Thomas Knight, esq., were constituted clerks of the parliament, with the salary of £40. per annum. Soon afterwards he was knighted and constituted one of the principal secretaries of state. On 26 June 1544 he, with the lord-chancellor Wriothesley and the duke of Suffolk, were commissioned to treat with the earl of Lenox touching the affairs of Scotland and the earl's marriage with lady Margaret the king's niece. In the same year he attended the king at the siege of Boulogne, and on his return to England, after the surrender of that town, he and John Mason were appointed masters of the posts both within and without the realm. He was also joined in commission with the earl of Hertford to conclude a peace with France. The treaty proved ineffectual, but negociations were renewed in the following year, when he was again sent to France with lord Lisle and Dr. Wotton, by whom peace was concluded on the 7th of June. He visited Ann Askew in prison, and endeavoured to induce her to change her opinions. He was much consulted by Henry VIII. with respect to the provisions of his will, whereof he was one of the executors, having a legacy of £300, and being also nominated one of the governors of the realm during the minority of Edward VI. On the death of Henry VIII. he was taken into the particular confidence of the lord-protector Somerset, and gave that nobleman most excellent advice, which, unfortunately for himself, he neglected to follow. On 17 Feb. 1546-7 he was elected a knight of the garter, being installed at Windsor 22 May following. On 4 March 1546-7 he was in a commission for determining the boundaries of the marches of Boulogne, and soon afterwards exchanged the office of secretary of state for that of comptroller of the royal household. About the same time

he became high-steward of this university and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. He was also custos rotulorum for the counties of Stafford and Derby. In February 1547-8 he and sir Thomas Smith acted as umpires for the adjustment of certain disputes between the university and town of Cambridge. On 12 Nov. 1548 he was constituted one of the commissioners for the visitation of this university. On 8 May 1549 Paget addressed a remarkable letter to the protector Somerset, in which, with the frankness, honesty, and boldness of true friendship, he solemnly warned him of his growing unpopularity with the council, and implored him to give up that violent and despotic mode of conducting himself, "those great cholerick passions," which had already begun to threaten the worst consequences. On the very day this letter was dated sir William Paget's name occurs in the commission for visitation of the university of Oxford, the college of Winchester, and the free chapel of S. George at Windsor. Probably he never acted in this commission, as he was shortly afterwards dispatched on an embassy to the emperor, arriving at Brussels 19 June. Although he failed in his embassy, he was treated by the emperor with every mark of consideration and respect, and greatly enhanced his reputation. On Somerset's fall from power, sir William Paget, after some hesitation, gave in his adhesion to the faction of the earl of Warwick afterwards duke of Northumberland, and even sent a message to the lords of the council by his servant, pointing out the manner in which Somerset might be apprehended. On the 3rd Dec. 1549 he took his seat in the house of lords by virtue of a writ whereby he was summoned as lord Paget of Beaudesert in the county of Stafford. About January 1549-50 he was in a commission to treat for peace with the king of France. In January 1550-1 he was examined as a witness against his old master bishop Gardiner. He particularly testified to the strong dislike with which that prelate was regarded by Henry VIII. when he made his will and for some time previously. In May 1551 he, the earl of Warwick, and viscount Hereford were constituted lords-lieutenant of Staffordshire, and he and sir Roger Chomley lords-lieutenant of Middlesex. On 21 Oct. 1551 he was committed to the Fleet on the charge of having conspired with the duke of Somerset and others for the assassination of the earl of Warwick. He was removed to the tower on 8 Nov. but soon afterwards regained his liberty, and in December had a general pardon with the exception of certain debts due to the crown. In 1552 charges of malversation in his office of chancellor of the duchy were preferred against lord Paget, and on account of his offences, and chiefly because he was not of noble blood, he was degraded from the order of the garter on the 22nd of April. In June the same year he appeared in the star-chamber, and confessed the charges against him. They were, that he had without commission sold lands and timber, taken fines to his own use, and granted leases in reversion for more than twenty-one years. He surrendered his office, was fined £8,000, and ordered within a month or six weeks to repair to Staffordshire, and there continue until licensed by the king to return. As respects his banishment to Staffordshire he shed many tears, and urged that residence near London was necessary, as he had a fistula and required medical advice, and that his wife was also in bad health. On the 30th of June he had the king's licence to tarry at London or thereabouts till Michaelmas. Soon afterwards the king remitted £2,000. of his fine, and confirmed by letters-patent the grant of arms which had been made him, but which had been adjudged void on the pretence that the king at arms had not sufficient authority to make the grant. On the death of Edward VI. he gave in his adhesion to the lady Jane Grey, and acted as a member of her privy-council. On 19 July he subscribed the letter exhorting lord Rich to remain firm to her cause, but the next day sanctioned the proclamation of Mary at London, and with the earl of Arundel was sent by the council to congratulate her on her accession. As soon as she arrived in London he was sworn of her privy-council, had a special pardon, and was appointed a commissioner to determine claims at the coronation. The order of the garter was restored to him at a special chapter held at S. James's 27 Sept. 1553, and at the queen's coronation he was one of the four knights of that order who bore the pall over her majesty. The queen gave him a licence

to have a hundred retainers. In March 1553-4 he was with others empowered to treat with the emperor for the queen's marriage with his son prince Philip duke of Austria. It being proposed in parliament to make it high treason for any one to take up arms against the queen's intended husband, lord Paget spoke violently against it. This conduct gave the queen great offence, especially as he had before expressed to her majesty his approval of the measure. He also incurred the royal displeasure by successfully opposing a bill against heretics, so far as it proposed to inflict capital punishment. At this period he and bishop Gardiner entertained mutual suspicions of each other, and Paget went so far as to detain in his house for two days one of Gardiner's friends, whom he caused to be examined as if he had been a spy of the bishop's, his object being to ascertain whether the bishop had any ill designs against him. On the other hand Gardiner and some of the queen's ministers held a consultation as to the expediency of imprisoning Paget and the earls of Arundel and Pembroke. It was resolved however to dissemble with them, but to watch their conduct narrowly. About August 1554 lord Paget again became high-steward of this university, on the vacancy occasioned by the death of the duke of Norfolk, to whom he had been obliged to relinquish the office soon after queen Mary's accession. He, sir Edward Hastings, and sir William Cecil were dispatched to bring cardinal Pole to England. They arrived at Brussels 11 Nov. 1554, and returned with the cardinal to London on the 24th. In January 1554-5 he was in the commission for suppression of heresy, and on 29 Jan. 1555-6 was appointed lord privy-seal in the room of John earl of Bedford deceased. In 1556 he and sir John Mason went on an embassy to king Philip at Brussels, and planned the treacherous and disgraceful seizure of sir John Cheke and sir Peter Carew. On 18 May in the same year lord Paget was sent with cardinal Pole, the earl of Arundel, sir William Cecil, and others, to mediate a peace between the emperor and the french king. A meeting took place at Mark near Calais on the 23rd of May, but the negotiations proved ineffectual. His old mistress the lady Anne of Cleves, who died 17 July 1557, bequeathed him by her will a ring of gold having therein a three-cornered diamond. In March 1557-8 he was in a commission for raising a loan from the city of London. On 29 Oct. 1558 he and his son sir Henry Paget had the royal licence to import yearly 10,000 tuns of french wine upon payment of four marks per tun for customs' duty. On queen Elizabeth's accession he quitted the public service; nor is this surprising if it be true as alleged, that in a consultation in her sister's reign respecting the disposal of her he had suggested her decapitation. We find him however writing to sir William Cecil 17 March 1558-9, soliciting the lord-presidentship of Wales in the room of lord Williams of Thame, who was dangerously ill and whose speedy death was anticipated, and he was present as a knight of the garter at the celebration of the feast of S. George at Windsor 18 May 1561. He died at his residence West Drayton Middlesex in the 57th year of his age, 9 June 1563, and was buried at that place 18th July. Several years afterwards a monument was erected to his memory in Lichfield cathedral. It was apparently of large dimensions but by no means of an elegant character, and was destroyed during the civil wars. It had the following inscription:

Illustri Heroi piæ memoriæ, Domino Gulielmo Paget, Equiti maxime honorati ordinis Garterii, Regulo seu Baroni de Beaudesert; potentissimi Principis Henrici Octavi ad Carolum Quintum Imperatorem, semper augustum, et Franciscum, Gallorum Regem Christianissimum, Legato sapientissimo, ejusdem Principis principi Secretario, et Consiliario fidelissimo; inter alios hujus potentissimi Regni Administratori, in Testamento Regio nominato: Ducatus Lancastriæ (regnante Edvardo) Cancellario dignissimo: Hospitii Regii Censori, seu Contrarotulatori prudentissimo: Privati Sigilli serenissimæ Reginæ Mariæ Custodi sanctissimo: Illustrissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ Seni charissimo, Senatori gravissimo, et optime de Patria sua, et bonis omnibus merito. Necnon Dominæ Annæ fidelissimæ Conjugi suæ et Domino Henrico utriusque charissimo Filio, et Katharinæ, Henrici uxori dulcissimæ; prædicta Anna clarissima Fœmina et Domina Catherina, uxor dicti Henrici suavissima; et prænobolis Vir Dominus Thomas Paget in præsentia Regulus de Beaudesert, de sententia et ultima voluntate dictorum Gulielmi et Henrici, animis libentissimis, et summo studio officii memores posuere.

His will bears date 4 Nov. 1560, and was proved 1 July 1563. He had various grants from Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary, and appears to have died possessed of no inconsiderable wealth. His lands are particularised in an inquisition taken 6 Oct. 1563.

This very able, but somewhat unprincipled man, had he lived in happier times might perhaps have acquired reputation as a great statesman. He is said to have been a liberal patron of men of letters, and on more then one occasion exhibited his regard for the university by his defence of its rights and privileges.

He married Anne daughter and heiress of Henry Preston, esq. She survived till 1586, having been a benefactor to the university of Oxford. He had four sons, viz. Henry and Thomas successively lords Paget, Edward who died young, and Charles who was attainted for treason 29 Eliz.; also six daughters, viz. Etheldreda wife of sir Christopher Allen, Joan wife of sir Thomas Kitson of Hengrave Suffolk, Anne wife of sir Henry Lee, Eleanor wife successively of Jerome Palmer, esq., and sir Rowland Clerk, Dorothy wife of sir Thomas Willoughby, and Grisilda wife successively of sir Thomas Rivett of Chippenham Cambridgeshire, and sir William Waldgrave.

Lord Paget was author of numerous letters, dispatches, and state papers, of which several have been printed.

His commonplace-book, which was in 1797 in the possession of lord Boston one of his descendants in the female line, contains many particulars relative to the court, the state of the navy and foreign affairs, and concludes with these quaint and characteristic rules:

Flye the courte,
Speke little,
Care less,
Devise nothing,
Never ernest,
In answere cold,
Lerne to spare,
Spend with measure,
Care for home,
Pray often,
Live better,
And dye well.

At Beaudesert is an excellent three-quarter portrait of lord Paget by Holbein.

Arms: S. on a cross engrailed between 4 eagles displayed A. 5 lions passant of the first.

Dugdale's Baronage. Collins's Peerage. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 427, 442; ii. 1, 5, 11, 23, 26, 49, 108. Ninth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 247. Rymer, xv. 28, 29, 79, 82, 93, 114, 135, 178, 183, 212, 230, 338, 377, 393. Excerpta Historica, 297, 301. Life of Sir Peter Carew. Wood's Ann. ii. 81, 95, 831. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 348 &c. Lloyd's State Worthies. Gough's Gen. Index. Smith's Autogr. Burgon's Life of Sir Tho. Gresham, i. 182. 183. Chron. of Q. Jane, 27, 48, 152, 188. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 272. Originalia, 35 Hen. 8, p. 3, r. 99; 36 Hen. 8, p. 8, r. 26; 37 Hen. 8, p. 6, r. 78; 37 Hen. 8, p. 7, r. 43; 38 Hen. 8, p. 4, r. 2; 1 Edw. 6, p. 1, r. 77; 2 Edw. 6, p. 1, r. 79; 1 Mar. p. 3, r. 35; 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. p. 3, r. 14. Mem. Scacc. Trin. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. r. 60. Pasch. 2 & 3 Phil. & Mar. r. 42. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, i. 8, 9. Langley's Desborough, 96. Knight's Colet, 393. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. C. MSS. 87, 147. Aschami Epistolæ. Machyn's Diary. Lodge's Illustr. i. 170—172. Journal of Edw. 6. Lelandi Encomia, 99. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Fox's Acts & Mon. MS. Harl. 36, 282, 283, 284, 353, 523, 1507, 1529. Pennant's Chester to London, 131, 147. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 201. Maitland's Essays on the Ref. 71, 309, 323—329, 335—337, 339—344, 441. State Papers, Hen. 8. Miss Wood's Letters, iii. 214—216. Haynes's State Papers, 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 110, 207, 208, 210. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 171—175. Sadler State Papers, i. 221. Ashmole's Order of the Garter, 285, 622. MS. Lansd. ii. art. 33, art. 78. Antiq. of Cath. Ch. of Lichfield, 8. Nicholas's Proc. Privy-Council, vii. 4, 268, 280, 283, 300, 314, 352. Communications to Camb. Antiq. Soc. i. 101. Lipscomb's Bucks. i. 232; ii. 48; iii. 79; iv. 592. Shaw's Staffordsh. i. 8, 212—215, 220, 221, 247, 248. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 164, 165, 271, 273, 276, 368, 509, 520, 521, 529, 569. MS. Burney, 390, fo. 1. Lord Herbert's Hen. 8, 301. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 75, 125, 131, 132, 852. Chaloneri Miscellanea, 354.

JOHN BARRET was descended of a good family seated at Lynn in Norfolk where he was born. After having assumed the habit of a Carmelite in his native town he came to this university, where he proceeded D.D. 1533, which degree archbishop Cranmer had refused to confer upon him. In 1542 he was made reader in theology at the chapter-house Norwich with a salary of £4. for reading a lecture from eight till nine o'clock a.m. on any Tuesday or Thursday, except the feriæ of the nativity, the octaves of Easter, &c. After the dissolution of monasteries he obtained a dispensation to hold a living. Accordingly 2 May 1541 he was instituted to the rectory of Hetherset Norfolk, which he resigned the next year. In 1550 he was instituted to the rectory of Cantley Norfolk, and to that of S. Michael at Plea in Norwich; the last-mentioned benefice he resigned in 1560. He obtained the living of Bishop's Thorpe in 1558. He was also a canon of Norwich. His death took place 12 July 1563. He left his books to the church of Norwich wherein he was buried.

His works are:

1. Reformationes Johannis Trissæ.

2. Ad Robertum Watsonum in carcere epistola. Printed in the Aetiologia of Robert Watson. 12mo. 1556.

3. Homilies in English.

4. Collectanea quædam in communes locos digesta ex eruditioribus celebrioribusque Germanorum protestantium scriptoribus. 3 vols. MSS. in Corpus Christi College.

5. Annotationes in D. Paulum.

6. Orationes ad Clerum.

7. In Canonicam Epistolam primam S. Johannis.

MS. Richardson, 229. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 524. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Pits. Bale. Fox's Acts & Mon. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 663; iv. 13. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 166, 169, 387, 399.

JOHN FRYER, born at Balsham Cambridgeshire, was educated at Eton and elected thence to King's college 1517. He was B.A. 1521, and M.A. 1525, in which latter year he removed to Cardinal's college Oxford, being incorporated M.A. in that university 5th November. Soon afterwards adopting Lutheran opinions, he was obliged to leave Oxford. He was imprisoned for heresy in the Savoy, where he solaced himself with the lute, having good skill in music. On this account a friend commended him to the master of the Savoy, who replied, "Take heed, for he that playeth is a devil, because he has departed from the catholic faith." When liberated he went to Padua, where he took the degree of M.D. in which it is probable he was incorporated in this university. He ultimately settled at London, residing in that part of Bishopsgate-street which is within the parish of S. Martin Outwich. He was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians about 1536, was censor 1541, 1553, and 1559, elect 1547, consiliarius 1548 and 1556 to 1560, and president 1549-50. As illustrating his humour we may refer to a letter from him to Thomas lord Cromwell. Dr. Fryer had attended the bishop of Rochester in his last illness. On the bishop's death his goods were seized to the king's use, so that for twelve days' labour and four nights' watching Dr. Fryer received nothing. Thereupon he besought lord Cromwell's mediation on his behalf, observing, "except your lordshype be good to me I shal bothe lose my labour, my frende, and also my physycke; and truely if physycyens shald take no monye for them that they kyll, as well as for them that they save, ther lyvyngs shuldbe very thynne and bare." As regards the amount of his recompence and reward for his pains, he remarks, "I beseche your lordshyppe it may be so motche the mor lyberall, becawse it shalbe the last payment; for of them that scape, we may take the lesse, becawse we hope they shale ons cum agayne in to our handys." The bishop here alluded to has been supposed to have been Fisher. It is far more probable that it was Hilsey who died 1539. On 24 June 1560, Dr. Fryer was committed to the compter, but for what offence does not appear. He was liberated on the following day. Subsequently he was again imprisoned for his adherence to the roman catholic faith. There is extant an examination of his servant Thomas How organ-maker, taken before sir William Chester lord-mayor 23 April 1561. It relates to the visit of his master to Dr. Martyn at Buntingford, and states that neither he nor his master to his knowledge had received the communion since the queen's accession. Dr. Fryer was liberated from prison in the beginning of August 1563, but died of the plague 21 Oct. in the same year. His wife and several of his children also lost their lives by this disease. He was buried at S. Martin's Outwich. His son of the same name was M.D. of this university, and will be hereafter noticed.

Alumni Eton. 136. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 99, 672. Ellis's Letters, (2) ii. 78, 346. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 174. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 30. Machyn's Diary, 238. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 297. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 136. MS. Cole, xiii. 170.

JOHN BALE, son of Henry Bale and Margaret his wife, was born 21 Nov. 1495 at Cove, a small village near Dunwich in Suffolk. His parents being encumbered with a large family, entered him at the age of twelve years in the monastery of Carmelites at Norwich. He then removed to the house of Holme, but it is uncertain whether is thereby intended the house of Benedictines at Hulme on the coast of Norfolk, or the house of Whitefriars at Holn or Holm abbey near Alnwick in Northumberland. The latter seems to us the more probable. Subsequently he was entered as a member of Jesus college in this university, where he became acquainted with Cranmer, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. In 1529 he took the degrees of B.D. He is said also to have taken the degree of doctor of the civil law

in that year in this university, but we find no record to that effect. During his residence here he imbibed the doctrines of the reformation. He thus describes his conversion. "I wandered in utter ignorance and blindness of mind both there [at Norwich] and at Cambridge, having no tutor nor patron; till, the word of God shining forth, the churches began to return to the pure fountains of true divinity. In which bright rising of the New Jerusalem, being not called by any monk or priest, but seriously stirred up by the illustrious lord Wentworth, as by that centurion who declared Christ to be the son of God, I presently saw and acknowledged my own deformity. And immediately, through the divine goodness, I was removed from a barren mountain to the flowery and fertile valley of the gospel, where I found all things built, not on the sand, but on a solid rock. Hence I made haste to deface the mark of wicked antichrist, and entirely threw off his yoke from me, that I might be partaker of the lot and liberty of the sons of God. And that I might never more serve so execrable a beast, I took to wife the faithful Dorothy, in obedience to that divine command, Let him that cannot contain, marry." He afterwards obtained the living of Thornden Suffolk. In consequence of some sermons which he preached at Doncaster in 1534 against the invocation of saints, he was convened before the archbishop of York. He was also brought before Stokesley bishop of London, but through Cromwell's intervention was set free. In 1540 he retired to the Low-countries, where he remained with his wife and children eight years, during which time he wrote several english compositions. On the accession of Edward VI. he was recalled to England, and was collated to the rectory of Bishopstoke Hampshire, probably through bishop Ponet, in whose house Bale resided for some time after his return from Germany. He was also about or before this time vicar of Swaffham Norfolk. The king nominated him to the see of Ossory 15 Aug. 1552, and he received consecration at Dublin on 2nd February following. He underwent a variety of persecutions in Ireland, which he has recounted at considerable length in his Vocation. It is to be observed that his story depends on no other testimony than his own, and he probably made many enemies by his wilful obstinacy and imperious temper. When queen Mary ascended the throne he deemed it expedient to leave his bishopric, and accordingly concealed himself in Dublin, in the house of William Williams master of the Irish mint, who had entertained Bale and archbishop Goodacre on their first arrival in Ireland in 1553, and who now was at great pains to facilitate Bale's escape from the country. Endeavouring to get to Scotland in a small trading vessel, he was taken prisoner by the captain of a dutch man-of-war, who rifled him of all his money, apparel, and effects. The ship was driven by stress of weather into S. Ives in Cornwall, where Bale was taken up on suspicion of treason, but was soon discharged. From thence, after a cruise of several days, the ship arrived in Dover road, where Bale was again put in danger by a false accusation. Arriving afterwards in Holland he was kept a prisoner for three weeks, and then obtained his liberty on the payment of £30, supplied by the liberality of some merchants who found that he was an exile for his religion. From Holland he joined several other refugees at Frankfort-on-the-maine, and afterwards retired to Basle where he remained till the death of queen Mary. He then returned to England, but not to his flock in Ireland, contenting himself with a canonry of the church of Canterbury to which he was promoted 15 Jan. 1560; a situation less dignified, but more secure, than his Irish bishopric. His death occurred at Canterbury in or shortly before November 1563. He was buried in the cathedral.

Bishop Bale was undoubtedly possessed of considerable abilities, but his impetuous temper led him to attack with unbounded rancour all persons who held views different from his own. Wood calls him foul-mouthed Bale, and by Fuller he is styled Biliosus Balaeus. He was the last writer of moral or miracle plays, once so common in this country, but in this kind of composition does not evince any high talent. It is to be observed that he first applied, or rather misapplied, to english dramatic compositions the terms tragedy and comedy. At the present time he is chiefly known by his work

on the writers of England; which is especially valuable, as giving the results not only of an extensive personal acquaintance with the writers of his own day, but also of a careful examination of most of the libraries of the english Carmelite and Augustinian houses just before the dissolution; and it must be admitted that he has been the means of preserving many important particulars relating to our national biography. His natural ill-humour is apparent throughout the whole work. He never omits an opportunity of pouring forth scurrilous abuse against the roman catholics, and well earns his soubriquet of foulmouthed Bale. Occasionally when obliged to praise the virtues or the learning of a roman catholic writer, he insinuates that he was secretly attached to the reformed doctrines. In some instances, however, he thought fit to suppress in the second edition some of the more objectionable passages in the first. Many of the materials for the work were taken from Leland's manuscripts, which had not then been published. In 1616 a similar work was put forth by John Pits dean of Verdun. This writer is as zealous for the catholics as Bale for their adversaries, and as Bale copied Leland, so Pits copied Bale. Pits's book is however valuable for the notices of catholics who took refuge on the continent. Mr. Harrington, in his preface to Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, justly observes, "All good antiquaries, men of enlarged souls and of an even temper, however of divers professions, have always been of the same principle: they all equally sacrificed to truth and learning, and suffered not their private opinions to put a bias on their history. And whoever will compare the centos of Bale and Pits with the excellent works of Leland and Camden, must necessarily discern how near an alliance there is between zeal and ignorance, and between learning and moderation."

The following list of Bale's works is, we believe, more accurate than any which has hitherto appeared.

1. Chronica seu fasciculus temporum ordinis Carmelitanae ex variis. MS. Bodl. Selden. Sup. 41.

2. Perpaucorum Carmeli scriptorum, ab Helia Thesbite ad Bertoldum primum eorum magistrum generalem, Cathologus, admodum brevissimus. MS. Harl. 3838. Art. 2.

3. Scriptores a Bertoldo.

4. MSS. Annotations on Trithemius.

5. Collectiones Germanicae.

6. Collectiones Gallicae. MS. Harl. 1819.

7. Collectiones Anglicae.

8. Varia doctorum virorum. MS. Bodl. Selden. Sup. 41.

9. Catalogus Generalium ordinis Carmelitanae. MS. Selden. Sup. 41.

10. Spirituale bellum.

11. Castellum pacis.

12. Conciones pueriles.

13. Ad Hulliensem synodum.

14. Ad quasdam quaestiones.

15. Appendices ad Paleonydorum.

16. Historia patronatus.

17. Historia Simonis Angli.

18. Historia Franchi Senensis.

19. Historia D. Brocardi.

20. In praefationem fastorum Mantuani.

21. Extracts from the Carmelite breviary, comprising the offices of their principal saints. MS. Cambr. Univ. Lib. Ff. 6. 28.

22. Anglorum Heliades, opus ex variis autoribus et eisdem probis congestum. MS. Harl. 3838. This MS. was given to the earl of Oxford by Mr. Thomas Baker, whose transcript is also in the Harleian collection, No. 7031.

23. Illustrium majoris Britanniae scriptorum, hoc est, Angliae, Cambriae, ac Scotiae Summarium, in quasdam centurias divisum, cum diversitate doctrinarum atque annorum recta supputatione per omnes aetates a Japheto sanctissimi Noah filio, ad annum Domini MDXLVIII. Printed at Wesel for Overton of Ipswich, 4to. 1548, 1549. This edition contained five centuries, but a second almost entirely re-written was printed at Basle, fol. 1557-59, containing in all fourteen centuries. A copy of the folio edition with the author's MS. additions is preserved in the British Museum, and in the Bodleian library is a copy with MS. annotations by Thomas Allen of Gloucester-hall.

24. Alphabetical index to three volumes of Thomas Walden's works.

25. Alphabetical index to Walden's Fasciculus zizaniorum Wiclevi. MS. Bodl. Mus. 163.

26. Alphabetical index to Polydore's Inventiones rerum.

27. Alphabetical index in Joannis Textoris officinam.

28. Alphabetical index to Capgrave's Catalogue.

29. Alphabetical index to Barnes's Lives of the Popes.

30. Epitome Lelandi de viris illustribus.

31. Acta Romanorum pontificum, usque ad tempora Pauli IV., ex majore catalogo Anglic. scriptorum desumpta. Basle, 8vo. 1558......12mo. 1559. Frankfort, 4to. 1567; Leyden, 12mo. 1615, with a continuation by Lydius. Translated into english with the following title: The Pageant of Popes, contayning the lyves of all the Bishops of Rome, from the beginninge of them to the yeare 1555. Devided into iii sortes, Bishops, Archbishops, and Popes, whereof the two first are contayned in two bookes, and the third sorte in five. In the which is manifestly shewed the beginning of Antichriste, and increasing to his fulnesse, and also the wayning of his power againe, accordinge to the Prophecye of John in the Apocalips. Shewing many straunge, notorious, outragious, and tragicall partes played by them, the like whereof hath not els bin hearde: both pleasant and profitable for this age. Written in Latin by Maister Bale, and now Englished, with sondrye additions by J. S. [John Studley], London, 4to. 1574. A french translation appeared at Geneva, 8vo. 1561, Lyons 12mo. 1563.

32. On the history of S. John the Baptist. Fourteen plays.

33. Of Christ when he was twelve years old. A play.

34. On the baptism and temptation. Two plays.

35. Lazarus raised from the dead. A play.

36. On the conspiracy of the chief priests. A play.

37. On the supper at Bethany. A play.

38. On the last supper and the washing of the disciples' feet. A play.

39. On the passion of Christ. Two plays.

40. On the burial and resurrection. A play.

41. On the king's two marriages. A play.

42. On sects among the papists. A play.

43. Against scoffers and backbiters. A play.

44. The treacheries of the papists. A play.

45. Against the adulterators of God's word. A play.

46. Kynge Johan. A play in two parts. Edited by John Payne Collier, esq., F.S.A., for the Camden Society. London, 4to. 1838.

47. The impostures of Thomas à Becket. A play.

48. A Tragedie or Enterlude, manifesting the chiefe promises of God unto man, by all ages in the olde lawe, from the fall of Adam to the incarnation of the lord Jesus Christe. Compyled Anno Domini 1538, n.d. 8vo. London, 4to. 1577. Reprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays.

49. A brefe Comedy or Enterlude of Johan Baptystes preachynge in the wyldernesse, openynge the craftye assaultes of the hypocrytes, with the gloryouse Baptyme of the Lorde Jesus Christ. Written in 1538. n. d. 8vo. Reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany. This comedy and his tragedy of God's promises were acted by young men at the market-cross of Kilkenny on a Sunday in 1552, being the very day on which queen Mary was proclaimed.

50. A briefe Comedy or Enterlude, concernynge the temptatyon of our Lorde and Saver Jesus Christ by Sathan in the desart. Compyled anno 1538. n.d. 8vo. The only known copy is in the Douce Collection at Oxford.

51. A New Comedy or Enterlude, concerning thre lawes, of Nature, Moises, and Christe, corrupted by the Sodomytes, Pharysies, and Papistes. Compiled anno 1538, and lately imprinted per Nicolaum Bamburgensum, 8vo..........London, 4to. 1562.

52. The Image of Love.

53. Translation of the tragedy of Pammachius.

54. The Image of both churches after the moste wonderful and heavenly Revelasion of Sainct John the Evangelist, contayning a very frutefull exposicion or paraphrase upon the same. The first part was written in 1541; the second in 1545; and the third in 1547. The three parts together, London, [Day] 8vo. n. d. London, [Jugge] 8vo. n. d. London, [East] n. d. London, [Wyer] 4to. 1550. Reprinted in Christmas's Select Works of Bale.

55. Adversus impostorem Standicium.

56. Contra jurandi consuetudinem.

57. Yet a course at the Romyshe foxe: a disclosynge or openynge of the manne of synne, contayned in the late declaratyon of the popes olde faythe made by Edmonde Boner, bysshop of London; wherby Wyllyam Tolwyn was then newelye professed at Paules Crosse openlye into Antichristes Romyshe relygyon agayne by a newe solempne Othe of Obedyence, notwithstandinge the othe made to hys Prynce afore to the contrarye, &c. Compyled by Johan Harrison. Zurich, 8vo. 1543.

58. A Mysterye of inyquyte confayned within the heretycall Genealogye of Ponce Pantolabus is here both dysclosed and confuted, An. MDXLII. Geneva, 8vo. 1545......8vo. 1555.

59. The Epistle exhortatorye of an Englyshe Christiane unto his derely beloved Contreye of Englande against the pompouse Papyshe Bysshoppes thereof, as yet the true members of theyr fylthie Father the great Antichrist of Rome, made by Henrye Stalbrydge. From Basle, 1544 n.d. 8vo. (printed abroad). London, [Scoloker] n.d. 8vo. Fox attributes it to Bale, and it is in his style, but is not acknowledged by Bale himself.

60. A brefe Chronycle concerning the Examinacion and death of the Blessed martir of Christ Sir Johan Oldecastell the Lord Cobham. .... 8vo. 1544. London, [Scoloker] 8vo. n.d. 8vo. 1544. Reprinted, London, 8vo. 1729, edited by Rev. James Blackbourne; also in Harleian Miscellany and Bale's Select Works, ed. Christmas.

61. The Actes of Englysh votaryes, comprehending theyr unchast practyses and examples by all ages, from the worldes beginning to this present yeare. Wesel, 8vo. 1546; London, 8vo. 1548. The second part or contynuacyon of the English votaries, comprehendynge theyr unchast examples for CC. years space, from the yeare a thousande from Christes incarnacyon to the reigne of kyng Johan. The first and second parts were printed together, London, 8vo. 1551, 1560. Bale never continued this work, as was originally his intention. It is reviewed in Oldys's British Librarian.

62. A Dialogue or Communycacyon, to be had at a Table betwene two chyldren, gathered out of the holy Scriptures, for his two yonge sonnes, Johan and Paule. Lond. 8vo. 1549.

63. Cantiones Christianae.

64. Contra Baalis sacrificulos.

65. Apologia pro Barnes.

66. Pro Grayo contra Smithum.

67. Contra suasionem papisticam.

68. The Examinacyon of Anne Askewe, latelye martyred in Smythfelde, by the wycked Sinagogue of Antychrist, with the Elucydacyon of Johan Bale. Marpurg, 8vo. 1546.

69. The lattre examinacyon of Anne Askewe, with the elucydacyon of Johan Bale. Marpurg, 8vo. 1547. This and the preceding are included in Christmas's edition of Bale's Select Works.

70. A letter to the princess (afterwards queen) Elizabeth prefixed to her translation of A Godly Medytacyon of the christen sowle from the french of Margaret, queen of Navarre. Lond. 4to. 1548.

71. The Apologye of Johan Bale agaynste a ranke Papyst, aunswering both hym and hys doctours, that neyther their vowes nor yet their priesthode are of the Gospel, but of Antichrist. Anno dom. 1550. A brefe exposycyon also upon the xxx chaptre of Numeri, which was the first occasion of thys present varyaunce. Lond. [Day] 8vo. n.d.

72. The laboryouse Journey and serche of Johan Leylande for Englandes Antiquitees, geven of hym as a newe yeares gyfte to Kynge Henry the viij in the xxxvij yeare of his Reygne, with declaracyons enlarged. Lond. 8vo. 1549.

73. De veris haereticis.

74. Locupletatio Apocalypseos.

75. An Expostulation or complaynte agaynste the blasphemyes of a frantic papyst of Hamshyre. Lond. 8vo. [1552.]

76. Bapt. Mantuanus his treatise shewinge that death is not be feared. Lond. 8vo. 1548. A translation.

77. Missa crapulosorum.

78. Contra missam papisticam.

79. The vocacyon of Johan Bale to the bishoprick of Ossorie in Irelaunde, his persecutions in the same, and finall delyveraunce. Rome, 8vo. 1553. Reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany. In 1664 a book was published at London in 4to. entitled, The persecution and oppression (which, as Solomon saith, is able to make a wise man mad) of John Bale that was called to be bishop of Ossory by the sole election without any

other man's motion of that pious king Edw. 6; and of Gruffith Williams that was called after the same manner to the same bishopric by the sole election without any other man's motion of that most excellent pious king, and glorious martyr, Charles I. Two learned men and right reverend bishops of Ossory. Both these books are rare.

80. A declaration of Edmonde Bonner's articles concerning the clergye of London dyocese, whereby that execrable Antychriste is in his righte colours reveled. Lond. 8vo. 1561.

81. The true hystorie of the Christen departynge of the reverende man D. Martyne Luther, collected by Justus Jonas, Michael Celius, and Joannes Aurifaber whych were thereat, and translated into English. 8vo. 1546.

82. A treatyse made by Johan Lambert unto kynge Henry the VIII. concerning hys opynyon in the sacrament of the aultre, as they call it, or supper of the Lorde, as the scripture nameth it, anno Domini 1538. Published by John Bale. 12mo.

83. A week before God.

84. A compendious letter which Jhon Pomerane curate of the congregation of Wittenberge sent to the faithfull christen congregation in England. 12mo.

85. De bello Wiclevi contra papistas.

86. Episcoporum Alcoranus.

87. Facetiae et joci.

88. Examinatio Gulielmi Thorp haereseos accusati coram archiepiscopo Cantuariensi anno 1407 in Latinum versa. MS. Bodl. Mus. 163.

89. A confession of the synner after the sacred Scriptures. 8vo. 1549. At the end of A Dialogue or Communycacion, &c.

90. Collections relating to the Carmelite order. MS. Sloane.

Bishop Bale's portrait has been several times engraved.

Kippis's Biog. Brit. Biog. Dram. Harleian Miscellany. Beloe's Anecd. i. 428. Collier's Ann. of the Stage, i. 133, 137; ii. 124, 237, 238. Shakspere Soc. Papers, iii. 84. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 151. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Ch. History. Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris, 415. Ware's Writers, ed. Harris, 324. Middleton's Biog. Evang. ii. 90. Brook's Puritans, i. 101. Granger. Reliquiae Hearnianae, 698, 870. Lupton's Mod. Protest. Divines, 205. Shirley's Letters, 41. Nicholson's Engl. Hist. Lib. 39, 130. Blount's Censura, 481. Holland's Heroologia, 165. Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i. 253, 392. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 28. Montagu against Selden, 114. Bancroft's Dangerous Positions, 39. Maitland's Essays on the Ref. MS. Collections of Henry Bradshaw, esq., M.A.

NICHOLAS GRIMALDE was born in Huntingdonshire in 1519. He was educated at Christ's college in this university, where he took the degree of B.A. 1539-40. Thence he went to Oxford, where he was incorporated in April 1542. In the next month he was elected a probationer fellow of Merton college. He proceeded M.A. at Oxford 1544. In 1547, when the college of king Henry VIII. now called Christ church was replenished with students, he was put in as a senior or theologist, and read rhetorical lectures in the refectory. He ultimately became one of bishop Ridley's chaplains, and was employed by that prelate when in prison to translate into english Laurentio Valla's book against the fiction of Constantine's Donation, and Æneas Sylvius de Gestis Basiliensis Concilii. Grimalde was himself in prison for heresy in the reign of queen Mary, but is said to have secretly recanted, and to have been employed in the odious office of spy on his fellow-prisoners. He died in or about 1563.

His works are:

1. Archipropheta, sive Johannes Baptista, tragœdia jam recens in lucem edita. Cologne, 8vo. 1548. Dedicated to Dr. Richard Cox dean of Christ church. There is a MS. copy in the British Museum, Bibl. Reg. 12 A. xlvi.

2. The voice of the people against nonresident ministers. Lond. 8vo. 1549.

3. Marcus Tullius Ciceroes thre bookes of duties, to Marcus his sonne, turned out of Latine into English. Whereunto the Latin is adioined. Dedicated to Thomas, [Thirleby] bishop of Elie. Lond. 8vo. 1553, 1556, 12mo. 1558, 1584, 1596.

4. Oratio ad Pontifices Londini in Æde Paulinâ, A. D. 1553, 17 Id. Apr. Lond. 8vo. 1583.

5. In Georgica Virgilii paraphrasin. Lond. 4to. 1591.

6. George Sohn D. in Divinitie in Hidelberge, his treatise contayning the true description of Antichrist, who was foretold by the prophets and apostles, and an evident proofe that the same agreeth unto the Pope, translated by N. G. Cambr. 8vo. 1592.

7. In eclogam primam Virgilii.

8. Ad amicum Joannem Baleum.

9. Fama, a comedy.

10. Super restitutionem Edv. Seimerii ducis Somerset. carmen congratulatorium.

11. Christus nascens.

12. Christus redivivus.
13. Proto-martyr.
14. Athanasius, seu infamia.
15. De controversis Scripturæ locis.
16. Epistolæ familiares.
17. Declamationes et orationes.
18. In partitiones Tullii.
19. In eundem (an De republica ?) ad Octavium.
20. In quasdam ejus epistolas.
21. In Andriam Terentianam.
22. In epistolas Horatii.
23. Explicationes Psalmorum.
24. Conciones aliquot.
25. Troilus ex Chaucero comœdiam.
26. Rhetorica in usum Britannorum.
27. Cantiones rhythmicæ.
28. Contra decimatores.
29. Xenophon de disciplina Cyri. A translation from the greek.
30. Hesiodi Ascrea. A translation from the greek.
31. Verses prefixed to Turner's Preservative or triacle against the poyson of Pelagius, 1551.
32. The death of Zoroas, an Egiptian astronomer, in the first fight that Alexander had with the Persians. In blank verse.
33. Marcus Tullius Cicero's death. This, the preceding, and other poems of our author, are printed in Tottel's edition of Songes and Sonnettes of Uncertain Auctours. 1537.

He also emendated Matthæi Vindocinensis Tobiam, translated a portion of Virgil, and contemplated a new edition of Josephus Iscanus's poem on the Trojan war, with emendations from the most correct manuscripts.

An epitaph on him appeared in the poems of Barnaby Googe 1563. The following is an extract:

If that wyt or worthy eloquens,
Or learnyng deape could move him [*Death*] *to forbeare;*
O Grimaold, then thou hadste not yet gon hence,
But here hadst sene full many an oged yeare.
Ne had the Muses lost so fyne a floure,
Nor had Minerva wept to leave thee so:
If wysdome myght have fled the fatall howre,
Thou haste not yet ben suffred for to go.
A thousand doltysh geese we myght have sparde,
A thousand wytles heads death might have found,
And taken them for whom no man had carde,
And layde them lowe in deepe oblivious grounde.
But Fortune favours fooles, as old men saye,
And lets them lyve, and takes the wyse awaye.

Grimalde, says Warton, as a writer of verses in rhyme, yields to none of his contemporaries, for a masterly choice of chaste expression, and the concise elegancies of didactic versification. Some of the couplets in his poem In Praise of Moderation, have all the smartness which marks the modern style of sententious poetry, and would have done honour to Pope's ethic epistles. He is the second english poet who wrote in blank verse. Nor is it his only praise that he was the first who followed in this new path of versification. To the style of blank-verse exhibited by Surrey, he added new strength, elegance, and modulation. In the disposition and conduct of his cadences he often approaches to the legitimate structure of the improved blank-verse: but we cannot suppose that he is entirely free from those dissonancies and asperities, which still adhered to the general character and state of our diction.

Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 65. Ellis's Specimens, ii. 57. Ath. Oxon. i. 140, ed. Bliss, i. 407. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 344. Biog. Dramat. Surrey's Works, ed. Nott, ccxix. 286. Collier's Register of Stationer's Co. i. 71. MS. Richardson, 19. Hallam's Lit. of Europe, i. 433. Ritson's Bibl. Poet. 228.

HENRY WALKER, of Gonville hall, proceeded M.D. 1532, and became regius professor of physic in or about 1555. He subscribed the roman catholic articles of that year, was a commissioner for enquiry as to heresies 1556, and active in the proceedings connected with the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates, being one of the four doctors who bore the canopy over the host carried by bishop Scot in the general procession of the regents, non-regents, mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and burgesses 8 Feb. 1556-7. He died in April 1564, his will, which bears date 2nd of that month, being proved 1st June in that year. He thereby gave £20 to the poor, devised to Henry his eldest son lands at Langham Norfolk, and gave an annuity of £8 to his wife for life, also legacies of 100 marks to each of his sons Henry and George. He bequeathed his books to Caius college, reserving the use thereof to his son George for life. It is presumed that this son was George Walker, M.D., of King's college, who died in 1597.

Rymer, xv. 639. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 108,

110, 129. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 187, 190, 197, 199, 209, 211, 218, 230—233. MS. Baker, iii. 308.

NICHOLAS CARVELL, elected from Eton to King's college 1545, B.A. 1549, M.A. 1553, being a protestant was compelled to leave England soon after the accession of queen Mary. He settled at Zurich, but appears to have returned to England on the accession of queen Elizabeth. His death occurred in the summer of 1564.

He appears to be the author of the following poems in the Mirror for Magistrates:

1. How the two Rogers surnamed Mortimers for their sundry vices ended their lives unfortunately, the one an. 1329, the other 1387.

2. The Wilfull fall of the blacke Smith, and the foolishe ende of the Lord Awdeley in June, anno 1496.

He has also verses in the collection on the death of Bucer 1550.

He has been confounded in the most absurd manner with his contemporary James Calfhill, archdeacon of Colchester and bishop elect of Worcester, who was also for a short time of King's college, but removed thence to Oxford.

Alumni Eton. 161. Strype's Mem. iii. 147. Zurich Letters, i. 194. Troubles of Frankfort, 16, 65, 169. Mirror for Magistrates, ed. Haslewood, ii. 23, 396. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry, iii. 185, 186, 225.

EDWARD NORTH, only son and heir of Roger North citizen and mercer of London, by his wife Christiana daughter of Richard Warcup and widow of Ralph Warren, was born about 1496 and educated under William Lily at S. Paul's school, whence he proceeded to Peterhouse. It does not appear that he took any degree. He entered an inn of court, was called to the bar and appointed one of the council-at-law of the city of London. In 22 Hen. 8 he and sir Bryan Tuke were jointly appointed clerks of the parliament. It is said that he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and that in 28 Hen. 8 he occurs as one of the king's serjeants. He surrendered the office of clerk of the parliament 32 Hen. 8, and was made treasurer of the court of augmentations. In the following year he was a knight and one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Cambridge, having recently purchased the manor of Kirtling. He occurs 28 July 1545 in a commission to enquire as to the due distribution by the deans and chapters of certain cathedrals and collegiate churches, of alms to the poor and for reparation of highways, and in 34 Hen. 8 was sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. In 36 Hen. 8 he and sir Richard Rich were constituted chancellors of the court of augmentations, and soon afterwards he became, by Rich's resignation, the sole chancellor of that court. In 1544 he sold to the university the rectory of Burwell S. Mary Cambridgeshire, and about 37 Hen. 8 became a member of the privy-council. He received from Henry VIII. extensive grants of abbey and other crown lands, and was one of the executors of that monarch with a legacy of £300. He was elected member to serve for the county of Cambridge in both the parliaments of Edw. VI., and in or about August 1547 resigned the chancellorship of the augmentations. He was of the privy-council to Edward VI. and attested that monarch's will, but his name does not occur to the engagement of the privy-council relating to that matter. Queen Mary, by writ 5 April 1554, summoned him to parliament as a baron of the realm by the title of lord North of Kirtling, and he took his seat in the house of lords two days afterwards. He occurs in a commission 15 March 1553-4, to examine and adjust the accounts of sir Thomas Gresham the queen's agent at Antwerp. He was in attendance on Philip prince of Spain when he landed at Southampton 19 July 1554, accompanied him to Winchester, and was present at his marriage with queen Mary. He was in the commission for suppression of heresy 8 Feb. 1556-7. Elizabeth, two days after her accession, rode from Hatfield to lord North's residence at Charterhouse where she stayed many days. Soon afterwards the queen constituted him lord-lieutenant of Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely; he was also a member of the commission to determine claims with reference to the coronation, and of another to enquire what crown lands had been alienated by the late queen. He was not however continued of the privy-council. He was one of the lords who dissented from the bill of uni-

formity and the bill for confirming the alienation of certain revenues of the see of Winchester. The queen again paid him a visit at Charterhouse 10 July 1561, and continued there till the 14th. His death occurred at that place 31 Dec. 1564, and he was buried at Kirtling in a vault on the south side of the chancel. In the church there is a monument thus inscribed:

Serva Fidem.

Edcardum finxit Northum natura beatum,
Addidit et magnas gracia Regis opes.
Providus et sapiens claros suscepit honores,
Et tamen in tanto comis honore fuit.
Quæ natura dedit, quæ gracia principis auxit,
Omnia mors unâ sustulit atra die.

Qui obiit ultimo Decembris Anno Domini 1564.

Habuit filios Dominum nunc Dominum North, et Thomam, filias vero Christianam et Mariam, quarum altera Willielmi Comitis Wigorniæ uxor, alteru Henrico Domino Scroop nupta.

He married 1. Alice daughter of Oliver Squyer and widow of Edward Myrfin and of — Brigandine. By this lady who was wealthy he had issue, Roger second lord North, sir Thomas North, knt., Christiana wife of William earl of Worcester, and Mary wife of Henry lord Scrope of Bolton. 2. Margaret daughter of Richard Butler of London, and widow of sir David Brooke chief-baron of the exchequer, of Andrew Frauncis and of Robert Charlsey alderman of London. This lady survived till 2 June 1575.

By his will, dated 20 March 1563-4, he bequeathed to his son Roger his parliament robes, and besought God to bless him and give him his grace truly and faithfully to serve the queen, warning him to beware of pride and prodigal expence. His executors were sir William Cordall and sir James Dyer. Lord North, who had a reputation for hospitality, erected a stately mansion at Kirtling, of which only a noble gateway now remains. He also built extensively at Charterhouse. He gave to Peterhouse the advowson of Ellington Huntingdonshire, the college subsequently obtaining an appropriation of the rectory. He is also reckoned a benefactor to the university at large in respect of the rectory of Burwell, but his claim to this honourable appellation is questionable.

His portrait is at Peterhouse, and has been engraved for Harding's Biographical Mirror.

Arms: Az. a lion passant O. between 3 fleurs-de-lis A.

Life by Dudley Lord North. MS. Ee. v. 3, in Univ. Lib. Camb. Collins's Peerage. Knight's Colet, 394. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 417. Machyn's Diary, 30, 76, 135, 263, 328. Tenth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 243. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 4, 9, 26, 29. Rymer, xv. 20, 77, 115, 217, 371. Chron. of Queen Jane, 72, 82, 100. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 89, 90. Fuller's Worthies. Smith's Autographs. MS. Cole, iii. 103, 109, 112. Ashmole's Garter, 394. Warton's Life of Sir Tho. Pope, 15, 18, 19, 31, 46, 52, 213. Strype. Historical Account of Charterhouse, 108—114. Mem. Scacc. Trin. 38 Hen. 8, r. 37. Originalia, 31 Hen. 8, p. 1, r. 69; 32 Hen. 8, p. 2, r. 101; 34 Hen. 8, p. 3, r. 33; 35 Hen. 8, p. 3, r. 80, 100; 36 Hen. 8. p. 3, r. 35; 37 Hen. 8, p. 2, r. 1, 2, 3; 37 Hen. 8, p. 4, r. 44; 1 Mar. p. 3. r. 31; 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. p. 2, r. 9; 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. p. 4, r. 144. Leonard Howard's Letters, 195, 197, 309. Test. Vetust. 41, 43, 692. Haynes's State Papers, 165, 166. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 161. Lysons's Cambridgesh. 224. Stat. 28 Hen. 8, c. 40. Evidence on North Peerage, 1837, pp. 3, 4.

THOMAS RICHARDS, a Benedictine monk, B.D. 1517, was elected prior of Totnes Devonshire 27 Feb. 1527-8, and held the office at the suppression of that house 1538. He is described as a man of good virtuous conversation, and a good viander. He afterwards obtained the rectory of S. George Exeter, and died about 1564, his will, dated 10 Aug. 1553, being proved 14 April 1564.

Wright's Mon. Letters, 117, 118. Oliver's Mon. Exon. 240. Dugdale's Mon. ed. Caley, iv. 628.

THOMAS HILL, of Christ's college, B.A. 1553, became rector of Wickmere Norfolk 1557, and was collated to a canonry in the church of Ely 1563. This canonry he resigned the following year. He was also rector of Kedington Suffolk.

Blomefield's Norfolk, vi. 462. Bentham's Ely, 244.

CUTHBERT SCOT, of Christ's college, B.A. 1534-5, was elected fellow of that college 1537, commenced M.A. 1538, and was B.D. 1544, at or about which time he preached a notable sermon at S. Paul's-cross. In the following year he occurs as complaining to bishop Gardiner the chancellor of the university of the performance at Christ's college of a play called Pammachius, which reflected on Lent fastings and the ceremonies of the church. He was prebendary of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary called Sepulchre-chapel in the cathedral church of York, and when that chapel was dissolved an annual pension of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. was assigned him. In 1547 he commenced D.D., and in 1549 became rector of Beeford in the county of York. He

was admitted master of Christ's college 8 Dec. 1553, and was incorporated D.D. at Oxford 14 April 1554, having been sent there with other eminent divines of this university to dispute with archbishop Cranmer and bishops Latimer and Ridley. On the 26th of the same month Dr. Bonner bishop of London collated him to the prebend of Chamberlain-wood in the church of S. Paul. At the end of 1554 he was elected vicechancellor of this university in the room of Dr. Glynn bishop of Bangor, who was sent on an embassy to Rome. He was also vicechancellor for the year 1555-6. In 1556 he was nominated by the pope to the see of Chester, and as bishop elect had a grant of the custody of the temporalities 24 April 1556, although it was not till the 29th September that he obtained plenary restitution thereof. He gave up the mastership of Christ's college about November 1556. He was the chief of the commissioners deputed by cardinal Pole to visit this university January 1556-7. We find him preaching at S. Paul's-cross 6 Feb. 1557-8, there being present sixteen bishops, the lord-mayor and aldermen, and many of the judges. In queen Elizabeth's first parliament he stoutly opposed all the measures introduced for the re-establishment of the reformed faith. He was one of those appointed by the government to dispute on the controverted points between the romanists and the protestants in the church of Westminster 31 March 1559. He and his fellows refusing to proceed with the disputation were declared contumacious. On 4 April he was bound in £1000. to appear before the lords of the council as often as they sat, and not without licence to depart from London, Westminster, and the suburbs; also to pay such fine as might be assessed upon him. His fine was fixed at 200 marks on the 11th of May. This sum he either could not or would not pay. He was therefore committed to the Fleet, and on 21st June the commissioners for administering the oath of supremacy deprived him of his bishopric. On 28 July 1562 an order was made by the privy-council then sitting at Ipswich that the warden of the Fleet should cause Dr. Scot to be kept in close confinement and not have conference with any other. It would appear, however, that he was subsequently set at liberty on giving security, and that in or before June 1564 he absconded, leaving his bail to suffer the consequences. He went to Louvaine, and there died about the beginning of 1565.

He is author of:

1. Sermon at Pauls Cross. Printed with another by William Chedsey vice-president of C. C. C. Oxon. Lond. 8vo. [1544?]

2. Answer to the oration of John Stokys [at the visitation of the university 11 Jan. 1556-7]. Translation printed in Fox's Acts and Monuments.

3. Oration at the condemnation of Bucer and Fagius [26 Jan. 1556-7]. In Fox's Acts and Monuments.

4. Speech in parlement against the bill of supremacye [28 Feb. 1558-9]. In Strype's Annals, i. App. No. vii.

5. Oration made in the parliament house against the bill of the liturgy [28 April 1559]. In Strype's Annals, i. App. No. x.

Bartholomew Doddington, in his Life of Nicholas Carr, highly extols the learning and ability of bishop Scot. Richard Shacklock, sometime of Trinity college, published an epitaph on his death which, as translated into english by an uncertain author, commences thus:

Whilst heresy the hound of hell, the Englyshe harts did teare,
And spred her poyson perillously in places farre and neare,
Whilst good religious men it rackt, and holy houses rent,
And caught into her clynkyng chaynes the good and innocent,
Whilst every thing it did displace, and heauen with earth confound,
And ledde the easy way to synne, to geue our soule a wound.
Then Cutbert Scot of Briton bloud, a newe sprong starre indede,
At Chester very painfully his faithfull flocke dyd fede.
But heresy not yet content, wyth blood which she had shedde,
Began to spoyle th' unspotted shepe, which this good shepard fed.
This shepard warred against the wolfe, and to his charge he stande,
When he might well have toke his fete, he toke him to his hande.
With reason he doth pleade his cause, she mesures all with might,
Reply doth he, deny doth she, and thus they long do fyght.
Farre better learned the byshop was, but errour dyd excell,
By force, and by the peoples voice she bare away the bell.
For settyng foorth to waueryng wits, with lyes her forged ware,
Inueigled soone lyght credite heads, to fall into her snare.

Thomas Drant fellow of S. John's college put forth a reply, an extract from which is subjoined:

Whilst raging Rome that ruthfull rocke, that rent and sunk the sales,
And brast the barge of frendles faith and fraight her fleete with tales;
Whilst tales wer taught for trusty truth, and troden truth did shrink,
Whilst painted pope our holy syre, dyd geue us errours drinke:
Whilst error had through Britain land his mysty mantles spred,
Whilst syn brought gain, and truth broght pain, whilst all unclenenes bred;
One Cuthbert Scot the Chester flock auctorised to kepe,
Let louse the wolfes, and he most wolfe, with rauin rent his shepe.
A cuttyng Cutbert sure he was, a cutter for the nones,
He cut the fleece, supt up the mylke, and broylde the flesh and bones.
His sorie calends come at length: the princesse dyd require,
If that were fedyng of the flocke, to make them fede the fyre.
Cuthbert that could enough of craft more than of learned skill,
Disloyall to her royaltie dothe worke to wraste her will.

Arms: A. a cheveron engrailed between 3 pelicans heads erased S.

Richardson's Godwin. Strype. Gough's Gen. Index. Rymer, xv. 434, 484. Machyn's Diary, 124, 165, 201. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 127. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 482. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 49—57, 175, 185, &c. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 93. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 375; iii. 258, 604, 690. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 711. Newcourt's Repert. i. 135. Collier's Stat. Co. Registers, i. 121. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 25. MS. Cole, xx. 51. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 241, 242. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 422—427; ii. 112—128. Ormerod's Cheshire, i. 75, 126, 146. Fox's Acts & Mon. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 477. Brit. Bibliogr. i. 23. Herbert's Ames, 1556.

JOHN BEAUMONT, of S. John's college, B.A. 1551, was ordained deacon by Dr. Grindal bishop of London February 1559-60, and about the same time commenced M.A. and was appointed a fellow of Trinity college. He was a canon of Westminster, and died about June 1565, his nuncupative will, made 6th of that month, being proved 26th July the same year. He was brother to Dr. Robert Beaumont master of Trinity college.

Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 354. MS. Baker, iii. 308. Strype's Grindal, 50.

THOMAS CHALONER, eldest son of Roger Chaloner citizen and mercer of London, descended from an ancient welsh family, was born in London, and as it is probable in the parish of S. Dunstan-in-the-east. As it has been frequently stated that his birth occurred in 1515, we may mention that positive evidence exists that 1521 is the correct date. We have no particulars of his early education, but he was for some time a member of this university, where he spent some years. Mr. Baker conjectured that he was of S. John's college. He is also said to have studied at Oxford, but we are not informed whether this was before or after he was at Cambridge. It does not appear that he took a degree at either university. In 1540 he was secretary to sir Thomas Knyvet, one of the ambassadors to the imperial court, whom he accompanied to the diet of Ratisbon, where he detected certain matters which induced a belief that bishop Gardiner held clandestine correspondence with the pope. He, with sir Thomas Knyvet and other englishmen, went with the emperor Charles V. on his unsuccessful expedition against Algiers. Chaloner was wrecked on the coast of Barbary, but saved his life by catching hold of a cable with his teeth, some of which he lost. On his return to England Henry VIII. made him clerk of the council. He went with the expedition against Scotland 1547, and was at the battle of Pinkie or Musselburgh, where he behaved with great bravery, in consequence of which he was made a knight banneret by the lord-protector Somerset, immediately after the battle in the camp besides Rokesborough. The duchess of Somerset also marked her appreciation of his valour on this occasion by presenting him with a jewel. On 18 Jan. 1548-9 he, sir Hugh Paulet, and John Yernley, were empowered to search the house of lord Seymour, the high-admiral, at Bromham in Wilts. In 1549 he was one of the witnesses against bishop Bonner, and 1 June 1550 received the royal licence to eat flesh in Lent. On 31st October in the same year he purchased the site of the priory of Guisborough Yorkshire, and certain lands which had belonged to that house, for £998. 13*s*. 4*d*. The site of this priory had been previously demised for a term to sir Thomas Legh, whose widow he married. He was also examined as a witness against bishop Gardiner 1551, and on 10th May in that year he, with Thomas Thirleby bishop of Norwich, sir Robert Bowes, and sir Leonard Beckwith,

were in commission to negociate with certain commissioners of the queen of Scots, touching the debateable land and other matters. The result was the treaty of Norham concluded 10th June. He was also in another commission as to the debateable lands issued 8 March 1551-2, his colleagues being Henry earl of Westmorland, sir Thomas Wharton, and sir Thomas Palmer. He and sir Thomas Wharton concluded a treaty with the Scots commissioners 24 Sept. 1552. In 7 Edw. 6 he had a grant from the king of the cell of S. Begh in Cumberland, with the manor and rectory of S. Begh, and all other the possessions pertaining to that cell. In April 1553 he, Dr. Wotton, and sir William Pickering were dispatched as ambassadors to France, to mediate a peace between the french king and the emperor, but he and sir William Pickering were recalled by queen Mary immediately after her accession. Although reputed a decided protestant, we find him neither unemployed nor unrewarded in the reign of Mary. He was dispatched to the queen of Scots in February 1555-6, had a grant of the manor of Steeple Claydon Bucks, 13 Aug. 1557, and was appointed by queen Mary 12 Jan. 1557-8 to take the charge of providing carriages for the troops at Dunkirk, under the command of the earl of Pembroke. Philip and Mary, by letters-patent dated 16 July 1558, granted him the manor of Guisborough and various lands which had belonged to the dissolved priory there. On 26th Nov. 1558 queen Elizabeth sent him as her ambassador to the emperor Ferdinand, then at Cambray, in order to announce her accession. On 17 July 1559 he was dispatched as ambassador to king Philip then residing at Brussels, and he continued to act as english ambassador in the Low-countries till February 1559-60. In 3 Eliz. he had a grant from the queen of the manor and advowson of the vicarage of East Haddon Northamptonshire, and of the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Cold Ashby in the same county. In October 1561 he was sent ambassador to Spain, with an allowance of five marks per day besides incidental expences. His treatment at that court was in several respects most scandalous. All his trunks and cabinets were searched. He complained to his sovereign of this insolence as injurious to himself as a gentleman and his position as a public minister, and solicited his recal. The queen, however, replied that it was the duty of every public man to bear with patience whatever might happen, provided no personal indignity were offered to his prince. Years afterwards, however, the searching of sir Thomas Chaloner's trunks was added to the long list of the injuries done to the queen by his catholic majesty. In consequence of ill-health, and in compliance with his oft-repeated request, he was recalled from Spain in 1564. In July 1565 we find him mentioned as a suitor for a grant of mines in Ireland. His brother Francis, in a letter dated 7th August the same year, states that sir Thomas Chaloner had been ill of a burning fever, and had made a new will under evil influence, excluding his relations and leaving all his lands to the bastard only. By the bastard it would appear that the writer meant sir Thomas's only son, then an infant, but whose legitimacy has, we believe, never otherwise been questioned. Sir Thomas Chaloner died at his house in Clerkenwell 14 Oct. 1565, and was buried at S. Paul's cathedral on the 20th. His attached friend sir William Cecil was chief-mourner at the funeral. Three days before his death he made a conveyance of his estates to sir William Cecil and others, in trust: sir William Cecil, lady Chaloner, and his son sir Thomas Chaloner were executors of his will, which is dated the day preceding his decease. His first wife was Joanna, the widow of sir Thomas Legh, LL.D., who has been before noticed in this work (pp. 87, 88). She was buried at S. Leonard's Shoreditch, 11 Jan. 1556-7. He married, secondly, Etheldreda daughter of Edward Frodsham, esq., of Elton Cheshire. She remarried Edward Brockett, esq., of Wheathamstead Hertfordshire, and survived till 25 Dec. 1605. His only son Thomas, born in 1564 and afterwards a knight, was tutor or governor to Henry prince of Wales, and was otherwise much distinguished.

The following is a list of his works:

1. A bok of the office of Servantes. Lond. 8vo. 1543. Translated from Gilb. Cognatus. Dedicated to Sir Henry Knyvet.

2. An Homilie of Saint John Chrysostome upon that saying of saint Paul,

Brethern, I wold not have you ignorant, what is becom of those that slepe, to the end ye lament not, &c., with also a discourse upon Job, and Abraham, newely made out of Greke into latin by master Cheke, and englished by Tho. Chaloner. Anno 1544. Lond. 8vo. 1544.

3. The praise of Folie. Moriæ Encomium. A booke made in latyne by that great clerke Erasmus Roterodame, englished by Sir Thomas Chaloner, knight. Lond......1549.

4. Howe the Lorde Mowbray promoted by Kyng Richarde the seconde, was by hym banyshed the Realme, and dyed miserably in exyle. In the Mirror for Magistrates.

5. In Laudem Henrici Octavi Regis Angliæ præstantiss. carmen Panegiricum...... 4to. 1560. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth. Reprinted with De Republica Anglorum. 1579.

6. Journal in Spain, 1562. MS. Hardwicke.

7. Letters and Dispatches. Several have been printed.

8. A little Dictionary for Children.

9. Dialogus de Strigibus et Veneficis. MS.

10. Helen to Paris. Translated from Ovid's Epistolæ Heroidum; Ep. xvii. In Nugæ Antiquæ, ed. Park, ii. 372.

11. De Rep. Anglorum instauranda libri decem, Authore Thoma Chalonero Equite, Anglo. Huc accessit in laudem Henrici Octavi Regis quondam Angliæ præstantiss. carmen Panegyricum. Item, de illustrium quorundam encomiis miscellanea, cum epigrammatis, ac epitaphiis nonnullis eodem authore. Lond. 4to. 1579. Edited by William Malim, master of S. Paul's school and sometime fellow of King's college in this university. Lord Burghley prefixed 32 latin hexameters in praise of the author. There are also commendatory latin verses by Laurence Humphrey, William Fleetwood recorder of London, Christopher Carlisle, and Edward Webb of Rochester; a latin epistle to Malim from Bartholomew Clerke dean of the arches, and a dedication to lord Burghley by the author's son, then at Magdalen college Oxford. De republica Anglorum instauranda, which is in latin verse, was written in Spain between 25 Dec. 1562 and 21 July 1564. The first five books are said to have been published separately 1564. We much doubt the accuracy of the statement.

Lord Burghley, in the latin verses which he wrote in memory of his friend sir Thomas Chaloner, observes, that the most lively imagination, the most solid judgment, the quickest parts, and the most unblemished probity, which are commonly the lot of different men, and when so dispersed frequently create great characters, were, which very rarely happens, all united in him, who was justly therefore reputed one of the greatest men of his time. Dr. Walter Haddon's epitaph upon him has been thus rendered:

Nature and art in Chaloner combined,
And for his country form'd the Patriot's mind.
With praise deserved his public posts he filled;
And equal fame his learned labours yield.
While yet he lived, he lived his country's pride,
And first his country injured when he died.

Puttenham says he deserves the highest praise for eclogue and pastoral poesy, and Meres mentions him as amongst the best pastoral poets of his time.

A woodcut of sir Thomas Chaloner is prefixed to his De Republica Anglorum, and his portrait by Holbein has been engraved by Hollar.

Arms: S. a cheveron between 3 cherubim O. Crest: A demi sea-bear salient O.

Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype. Cat. of Earl of Hardwicke's MSS. 4to. 1794, p. 48. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 12, 97, 186, 188, 191, 195—197, 254, 255. Rymer, xv. 208, 265, 271, 316, 318. Fox's Acts & Mon. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, ii. 176, 178. Granger. Churton's Nowell, 87. Smith's Autogr. Lloyd's State Worthies. Camden's Ann. Eliz. ed. 1635, pp. 3, 42, 66. Machyn's Diary, 123, 404. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 348. MS. Richardson, 28. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 350, 382, 383, 404. Herbert's Ames, 445, 452, 454, 871, 1070, 1833. Archaeologia, xxxvi. 406—408. Bentley & Walford's Biog. Illustris. 1687, p. 86. Hallam's Lit. Europe, ii. 147, 148. Hackett's Epitaphs, i. 184. Wright's Eliz. i. 5—12, 23, 127, 155, 177, 185. Burgon's Gresham, i. 278, 285, 289. Bale. Graves's Cleveland, 417. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 99, 185, 225, 320, 374. Mirror for Magistrates, ed. Haslewood, i. pp. xviii, xx, xxxvi; ii. 53. Hackluyt's Voyages, ii. 99. Ord's Cleveland, 196, 197, 221, 222, 576—592. Cat. of Lansdowne MSS. i. 4, 16, 18, 215; ii. 33. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 149, 151, 176, 338, 382, 385. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 274, 278, 279, 452—454. Originalia, 2 vel. 4 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 20; 7 Edw. 6, r. 88; 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. p. 2, r. 37; 5 & 6 Phil. & Mar. p. 2, r. 26; 3 Eliz. p. 2, r. 16, 17. Mem. Scacc. Hil. 2 Edw. 6, r. 69. Beloe's Anecd. v. 346. Nares's Burghley, ii. 336. Young's Whitby, 417, 431, 464, 824. Haynes's State Papers, 147, 382, 384, 386. Chron. of Queen Jane, 175. Murdin's State Papers, 747, 749, 750, 753, 760. Lipscomb's Bucks, iii. 80. Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 505, 552. Ayscough's Cat. 126, 128, 852. Life of Sir Peter Carew, 202. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, iii. 575; vi. 266. Collier's Stationers' Co. Register, i. 124.

ANTHONY KITCHIN, alias DUNSTAN, monk of Westminster, was educated in the houses of the Benedictine order at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1525 he was admitted B.D. at Oxford, being then or shortly afterwards prior of Gloucester hall there. In 1527 he supplicated that university for the degree of D.D., but it was not then granted. He became abbat of Ensham in Oxfordshire in 1530, and he, the prior, subprior, and thirteen monks subscribed an acknowledgment of the king's supremacy 10 August 1534. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him at Oxford 27 June 1538, and on 4 Dec. in the same year, he as abbat of Ensham, with the prior, subprior, and seven monks, surrendered that house and its possessions to the crown. A pension of £133. 6*s*. 8*d*. was thereupon granted him, and soon afterwards he became one of the king's chaplains. He was elected bishop of Llandaff 26 March 1545, being consecrated 3rd May following. He acted as a commissioner on the trial of bishop Hooper, and condemned Rawlins White who was burnt for heresy at Cardiff. In queen Elizabeth's first parliament he dissented from the bill of uniformity, the bill for restoring first-fruits and tenths to the crown, the bill for the queen's supremacy, and the bill relating to the patentees of the lands of the bishopric of Winchester. He was the only bishop who was in office at the death of Mary, who took the oath of allegiance to queen Elizabeth. He was in the commission for the consecration of Dr. Matthew Parker as archbishop of Canterbury, but refused to act. He died 31 Oct. 1565, being, as it is said, upwards of ninety years old, and was buried in the parish-church of Matherne in Monmouthshire. He sold or leased for long terms almost all the estates of the see of Llandaff.

Willis's Llandaff, 64. Rymer, xiv. 526, 615; xv. 62, 65, 74, 541. Richardson's Godwin. Fox's Acts & Mon. Strype. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 555, 712, 796; Fasti, i. 70, 78, 109. Wright's Mon. Letters, 233, 235. Gough's Gen. Index. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 15. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 376; ii. 318. Rep. D. K. Rec. vii. Append. ii. 286; viii. Append. ii. 20. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 251. Dugdale's Mon. ed. Caley, iii. 2, 3. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 155, 198.

ANDREW DEANE, who was M.A. and a priest, was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college 1558, and about the close of the following year became a canon of Ely. He also held the rectory of Downham Isle of Ely. He died at Downham where he was buried 16 Dec. 1565.

Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 319. Bentham's Ely, 257.

ALEXANDER ALANE, better known by his assumed name of ALESIUS or ALES, was born in Edinburgh 23 April 1500. He was the son of a substantial burgess of that place, and after receiving a rudimentary education under the paternal roof proceeded to the university of S. Andrew's where he graduated. Taking priest's orders he became one of the canons of the cathedral of that city. He was well versed in scholastic theology, and visited the famous Patrick Hamilton for the purpose of convincing him that his opinions were erroneous. The young Lutheran was however more than a match for Alane, who confessed himself defeated in argument, and soon afterwards adopted the views of his opponent, and became deeply affected by his trial and martyrdom which took place 29 Feb. 1527-8. The change in Alane's opinions was well known, and it was probably with the view of entrapping him that James Beaton the archbishop of S. Andrew's appointed him to the dangerous duty of preaching before a provincial synod of the clergy which assembled at S. Andrew's in 1529. Well aware that he was the object of suspicion and dislike, he was careful that his discourse should not give reasonable or just offence. He pointed out the duty of the clergy of all ranks to take faithful heed to the flock of Christ committed to their charge, and urged upon his brethren the obligation of adding to their teaching the illustration of a good example and avoiding the corruptions of licentiousness and vice. The sermon was applauded by all good men, but was heard with displeasure by the primate and Patrick Hepburn the prior of S. Andrew's, a man of very dissolute life though soon afterwards made bishop of Moray, by whom Alane was thrown into a dismal and fœtid dungeon, where he languished in the midst of filth and loathsome vermin for many months. The young king interposed to deliver him, but without permanent effect. The provost of S. Andrew's insisted in the king's name upon seeing the prisoner, for the rumour went that he

was dead; but the enraged prior only produced his victim for a few hours to the light, and again immerged him in his horrid prison. By the aid of some of the canons who were friendly to Alane he made his escape, got to Dundee, and embarked on board a vessel which was on the point of sailing to a foreign part. This was in 1530; he never returned to Scotland, and changed his name to Alexander Alesius, i. e. Alexander the Wanderer. He was at Wittemberg as early as 1531, and there contracted an intimate acquaintance with Melancthon. He was incorporated in the university of Wittemberg 7 Oct. 1533. In that year he set forth a letter addressed to king James V. against the decree of the bishops of Scotland, prohibiting the perusal of the New Testament in the vernacular language. This occasioned an answer from John Cochlæus, to whom Alane published a most able reply in 1534. Both the answer and reply were in the form of letters to the king. In 1535 he came to England on the invitation of archbishop Cranmer, having an introductory letter from Melancthon to Henry VIII. The monarch took great notice of him and conferred on him the honorary appellation of the king's scholar. After residing for a brief period with archbishop Cranmer at Lambeth, the king sent him to Cambridge to read a lecture on the holy scriptures. He became a member of Queens' college, and began to read in the schools on the eighth Psalm. Some opposition being made, and the vice-chancellor favouring his opponents, he thought it prudent to leave Cambridge and return to London, where he became a pupil to Dr. Nicholas a noted physician. It chanced, during the sitting of the convocation of 1536, that Cromwell met Alane in the streets of London. He took him with him to Westminster, introduced him to the convocation as the king's scholar, and desired him to state his sentiments respecting the sacraments. He did so, and maintained that there were but two. This aroused the indignation of Stokesley and other bishops. The next day Alane was prepared to pursue the controversy, but it being intimated to him that the bishops were offended at his having been introduced amongst them, he forbore to attend again. He now practised physic in London with success, but on the passing of the act of the six articles left England and returned to Wittemberg. Soon afterwards the elector of Brandenburg appointed him professor of divinity at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. He was the first protestant who filled that chair. In 1540 he was present at the conference at Worms, being sent as deputy from the elector of Brandenburg. Granville the chancellor of the emperor Charles V. presided, and would not permit Alane to speak. Alane became professor of divinity at Leipsic about 1542. In 1555 he and Camerarius accompanied Melancthon to Nuremburg, in order to compose the dissensions occasioned there by the dogmas of Osiander. His death occurred at Leipsic 17 March 1565-6. He married when in England, but we are unacquainted with the name of his wife. He had two sons and as many daughters. One son and one daughter died before him. Camerarius, in his life of Melancthon, says that Alane, or Alesius as he calls him, was thoroughly versed in divinity, had an excellent talent at disputation, and was famous for his extraordinary merit and learning.

His works are:

1. Epistola contra Decretum quoddam Episcoporum in Scotia quod prohibet legere Novi Testamenti libros lingua vernacula. [Wittemberg] 12mo. 1533. Strasburg, 12mo. 1542. 8vo. 1543.

2. Responsio ad Cochlæi Calumnias. [Wittemberg] 18mo. [1534].

3. Oratio de gratitudine. Leipsic, 8vo. 1541.

4. De restituendis scholis. Leipsic, 8vo. 1541.

5. De authoritate Verbi Dei Liber contra Episcopum Lundinensem. Strasburg, 1542. Written in 1541.

6. De autore et usu Psalmorum. Leipsic, 8vo. 1542.

7. Cohortatio ad Concordiam Pietatis ac Doctrinæ Christianæ Defensionem; missa in patriam......1544.

8. Ad duos et triginta Articulos de doctrina Christiana editos a Theologis Lovaniensibus. Leipsic, 8vo. 1549.

9. Expositio 1 Epist. ad Timotheum, et epist. ad Titum. Leipsic, 8vo. 1550.

10. Posterioris ad Timotheum. Leipsic, 8vo. 1551.

11. Ordinatio Ecclesiæ, sive Ministerii Ecclesiastici, in florentissimo regno Angliæ conscripta sermone patrio et in Lati-

nam linguam bona fide conversa, et ad Consolationem Ecclesiarum Christi ubicunque locorum ac gentium his tristissimis temporibus edita. Leipsic, 4to. 1551. 8vo. 1619, 1690. Translation from english to latin.

12. Diligens refutatio errorum quos sparsit nuper Andreas Osiander in libro cui titulum fecit de unico Mediatore Christo. Wittemberg, 8vo. 1552. Leipsic, 8vo. 1553.

13. Disputatio de Justitia Dei et Justitia hominis coram Deo. Leipsic, 1553.

14. Disputationes de tota Epistola ad Romanos cum praefatione Philippi Melancthonis et Peroratione ad Thomam Cranmerum. Leipsic, 8vo. 1553.

15. In Evangelicum Joannis Commentarius. Basle, 8vo. 1553.

16. Disputatio de perpetuo consensu ecclesiæ. Leipsic, 8vo. 1553.

17. Contra Michaelem Servetum ejusque blasphemias disp. iii. Leipsic, 8vo. 1554.

18. Contra horrendas Serveti blasphemias disputatio quarta. Leipsic, 8vo. 1555.

19. Primus liber Psalmorum juxta Hebræorum et divi Hieronymi Supputationem, Expositus. Leipsic, 8vo. 1554.

20. Ad Libellum Ludovici Nogarolæ Comitis, De Traditionibus Apostolicis et earum Necessitate, Responsio......1556.

21. De Edinburgo. In Munsteri Cosmog. 1550. p. 51, and in Mackenzie's Scottish Writers, ii. 400. Reprinted with explanatory notes in Bannatyne Miscellany, i. 177.

22. Assertio Doctrinae Catholicae et orthodoxae ecclesiae Jesu Christi de sancta Trinitate in Deo Uno, cum confutatione Erroris cujusdam V. Gentilis renovantis deliramenta veterum haereticorum, &c. proposita publice ad disputandum die xix. Mensis Martii, 1564. Leipsic. 8vo. 1564. Geneva, fol. 1567.

23. Responsio adversus Ruardum Tapperum de missa et coena Domini. Leipsic, 8vo. 1565.

24. Epitome expositionis Catechismi Philippi Melancthonis. 1551.

25. De utriusque naturæ officiis in Christo.

26. De distincta Christi hypostasi.

27. Preface to Gardiner upon obedience. Translated from english to latin.

28. De Balaei Vocatione. Translated from english.

29. Ordinationes Anglorum ecclesiæ per Bucerum. Translated from english to latin.

A memoir of Alane is about to be published by the Rev. Peter Lorimer, professor of hebrew and exegetic theology in the english presbyterian college London.

Calderwood's Hist. of Kirk of Scotland, i. 93—96. Lorimer's Life of Patrick Hamilton, 133, 166, 232, 236, 241. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Anderson's Ann. of Engl. Bible, i. 451, 498—504; ii. 69, 400, 425—486. State Papers, Hen. 8, viii. 25. Herbert's Ames, 1547, 1553. Mackenzie's Scottish Writers, ii. 144, 400. Fox's Acts & Mon. McCrie's Life of Knox, 27, 410. Rymer, xv. 88. Bale, xiv. 74. MS. Parker, cxix. 215. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Gough's Gen. Index. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 237. Communication from Rev. P. Lorimer.

HUMPHREY BOHUN, B.A. 1555-6, M.A. 1569, was fellow of S. John's college and appointed one of the seniors 26 May 1562. He is author of Ad Reginam invisentem Coll. S. Joh. Oratio habita in communi ejusdem Collegii Aula 1564. We find him engaged in correspondence respecting his college 12 Dec. 1565.

Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 87. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 261, 263. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 344.

EDWARD HALLIWELL, elected from Eton to King's college 1532, took his degrees in arts and was author of the latin tragedy of Dido acted before queen Elizabeth at King's college 7 August 1564. It would appear that he died fellow of the college, but the date of that event has not been ascertained.

Alumni Eton. 148. Biog. Dram. i. 772; iii. 435. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Retrospective Review, xii. 11.

THOMAS INGELEND, a student of this university and as it is said of Christ's college, wrote A Pretie and Mery new Enterlude, called The Disobedient Child. London (Colwell), 4to. n.d. Reprinted for the Percy Society, 12mo. London, 1848, with a few notes by J. O. Halliwell, esq.

Langbaine's Dram. Poets, 280. Beloe's Anecd. i. 307. Collier's Ann. of the Stage, ii. 360. Collier's Register of the Stationers' Co. i. 95. Jacob's Lives of the Poets, i. 145.

JOHN LAKYN, of Warwickshire, B.A. 1552, was admitted a fellow of S. John's college on the countess of Richmond's foundation 25 March 1553. He commenced M.A. 1556 and was elected a fellow of Jesus college about 1562. In the following year he was appointed

master of that society but held the office only two years. It does not appear whether he vacated it by death or resignation.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 356. Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. ed. Halliwell, 37.

RICHARD SHACKLOCK, of Trinity college, took the degree of B.A. 1555-6, was elected a fellow of his college and proceeded M.A. 1559, soon after which, being a warm roman catholic, he retired to Louvaine where he spent most of his time in the study of the civil law.

His works are:

1. An epistle of the Reverend father in God Hieronimus Osorius Bishop of Arcoburge in Portugale, to the most excellent Princesse Elizabeth, Quene of England, France, and Ireland, &c. Translated oute of Latten into Englishe. Antwerp, 8vo. 1575. The running title is A Pearle for a Prynce. The work was answered by Hartwell.

2. A most excellent treatise of the begynnyng of heresyes in oure tyme, compyled by the Reverend Father in God Stanislaus Hosius Byshop of Wormes in Prussia. To the most renouned Prynce Lorde Sigismund myghtie Kyng of Poole, greate Duke of Luten and Russia, Lorde and Heyre of all Prussia, Masovia, Samogitia, &c. Translated out of Laten into Englyshe, and intituled, The hatchet of heresies. Antwerp, 8vo. 1565. At the end is Oratio pro regina, regno, et toto Christianismo.

3. Epitaphium in mortem Cuthberti Scoti quondam episcopi Cestrensis......... Translated into english by an uncertain author. Thomas Drant of S. John's college published a reply.

Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype. Herbert's Ames, 871, 1610, 1612. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry, iii. 347. Collier's Stat. Co. Registers, i. 121. British Bibliogr. i. 23. Cens. Lit. v. 155.

RICHARD SACKVILLE, eldest son of John Sackville, esq. and his wife Anne daughter of sir William Boleyn knight, had his education in this university but does not appear to have taken a degree. He afterwards studied the law in Gray's-inn, and having been called to the bar was appointed Lent reader of that house 20 Hen. 8. He was apparently a member of the house of commons in 1530, as his name occurs amongst the knights and doctors who subscribed the letter then sent from the parliament to the pope touching the king's divorce. He was treasurer of the army under Henry VIII. and in the 33rd year of that king was escheator for the counties of Surrey and Sussex. He had a large grant of abbey lands 36 Hen. 8. In 1548 he was knighted and constituted chancellor of the court of augmentations, his patent for the office being dated 24 August. In the next year he was appointed custos rotulorum for Sussex. In June 1552 he was in a commission for the sale of chantry lands. He was one of the numerous witnesses to the will of Edward VI. whereby the crown was settled on lady Jane Grey, nevertheless queen Mary renewed his patent as chancellor of the augmentations 20 Jan. 1553-4, and he was sworn of her privy-council. He represented Portsmouth in the parliament of 1554. Although reputed a roman catholic he was sworn of the privy-council to queen Elizabeth, to whom he was first cousin, and was by that monarch constituted chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer. To him was committed the charge of the whole ceremony of her coronation. In her first parliament he served for the county of Kent. On 23 May 1559 he was in the commission for receiving the oath of supremacy from the clergy, but it is worthy of note that he was not of the quorum. He was also in a commission for the visitation of the diocese of London, and in others for the examination of certificates of the episcopal revenues, the exchange of bishop's lands, and the examination of certain persons accused of sorcery, witchcraft, poisoning, and enchantments. In and after 1 Eliz. he was one of the governors of the Inner Temple. He was in a commission touching the new coinage 29 Oct. 1560. Margaret countess of Lenox was committed to his custody at Shene 25 April 1561. In August of that year he occurs as one of the commissioners for repair of Rochester bridge, and in 1562 he served in parliament as one of the knights for Sussex. His death occurred 21 April 1566. By his will dated 22 March preceding he gave a portion of his great wealth to charitable uses, bequeathed jewels to the queen, and directed that he should be buried at Withyam in Sussex.

He married Winifred daughter of sir

John Bruges alderman and sometime lord mayor of London, and had issue Thomas, born 1536, distinguished in early life by his poetry, afterwards lord Buckhurst and ultimately earl of Dorset; also Anne wife of Gregory Fiennes lord Dacre of the South. The widow of sir Richard Sackville, who survived him twenty years, remarried William Paulet marquess of Winchester when he was ninety years old or more.

It was in consequence of a conversation with sir Richard Sackville that Roger Ascham was induced to write The Schole Master. That work contains the following tribute to Sackville's memory. "And in middes of outward injuries and inward cares, to encrease them withall, good Sir Richard Sackville dieth, that worthie Gentleman; that earnest favourer and furtherer of Gods true religion; that faithful servitor to his Prince and countrie: a lover of learning, and all learned men; wise in all doinges; curtesse to all persons; shewing spite to none; doing good to many; and, as I well found, to me so fast a friend, as I never lost the like before. When he was gone, my hart was dead. There was not one that wore a black gown for him, who carried a heavier hart for him than I. When he was gone, I cast this booke awaie; I could not look upon it, but with weeping eyes, in remembering him, who was the onelie setter on to do it; and would have beene not onlie a glad commender of it, but also a sure and certaine comfort to me and mine for it."

Sir Richard Sackville was so remarkably successful in the acquisition of wealth that he was jocularly called Fill-sack; yet we are assured that he used no indirect means to obtain his property, and was liberal and benevolent in the disposal of it.

Certain epistles, essays, and satires in MS. are attributed to sir Richard Sackville, but it is not certain that the author of them was the subject of this notice.

Arms: Quarterly O. and G. over all a bend Vaire.

Collins's Peerage. Rymer, xiv. 407, xv. 519. Strype. Machyn's Diary, 210, 290, 301. Brayley & Britton's Surrey, iv. 310, v. 253. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 172, 292. Tenth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 203, 266. Murdin's State Papers, 745, 753, 761. Originalia, 36 Hen. 8, p. 3, r. 120; 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. p. 2, r. 27; 2 Eliz. p. 3, r. 4; 6 Eliz. p. 4, r. 46; 7 Eliz. p. 1, r. 42. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 36 Hen. 8, r. 68. Bennet's Ascham, 191 193, 196, 245. Wright's Eliz. i. 143. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 10, &c. Chron. of Q. Jane, 100. Bridgman's Knole, 71. Camden's Eliz. Gough's Gen. Index. Bibliotheca Angleseiana, pars ii. 78, vel. 76. MS. Harl. 607, fo. 57 b; 608, fo. 60. Keepe's Westminster, 73, 261.

THOMAS HOBY, younger son of William Hoby of Leominster in Herefordshire, was born in 1530, and matriculated as a member of S. John's college in this university 1545. It is said that he also spent some time among the Oxonian muses. He subsequently visited France, Italy, and other foreign countries, and as Roger Ascham states, "was many wayes well furnished with learning, and very expert in knowledge of divers tonges." One of his brothers sir Philip Hoby, an eminent diplomatist, who died without issue 31 May 1558, devised him his estate at Bisham Berkshire, and on 27 June the same year he married Elizabeth one of the daughters of sir Anthony Cooke, and sister to the second wife of sir William Cecil aftewards lord Burghley. He was knighted by queen Elizabeth, who sent him as her ambassador to France at the close of March 1566. His death occurred at Paris 13 July in the same year. His body was brought to England and interred in a chapel on the south side of the church of Bisham, where his widow erected a monument to his memory and to that of his deceased brother. Thereon are their statues in white marble in complete armour, and the following inscriptions:

Sir Philip Hobye married Dame Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Walter Stoner, Knight; and after worthy Service done to his Prince and Country, died without Yssue the 31 *of May* 1558. *being of the Age of* 53 *Yeares, at his House in London, and from thence was conveyed hither.*

Sir Thomas Hobye married with Dame Elizabeth, Daughter to Sir Anthony Cooke, Knt. by whome he had Issue foure Children, Edward, Elizabeth, Anne, and Thomas Posthumus, and being Embassador for Queen Elizabeth in France, died at Paris the 13*th of July,* 1566. *of the Age of* 36, *leaving his Wife greate with Childe in a strange Country, who brought him honourably home, and built this Chapell, and layd him and his Brother in one Tomb together.*

Vivit post funera Virtus.

Two worthy Knights, and Hoby's both by Name,
Inclosed within this Marble Stone doth rest;
Philip the first in Cæsars Court hath Fame,
Such as, tofore few Legatt's like possessed.
A deepe discovering Head, a noble Brest,
A Courtier passing, and a courteous Knight,
Zealous to God, whose Gospell he profest,
When greatest Stormes gan dym the sacred Light,

A happy Man, whom Death hath now redeem'd
From Care to Joy, that cannot be esteem'd.
Thomas in France possessed the Legats Place
And with such Wisdom grew to guide the same;
As had encreas'd great Honour to his Race,
If suddaine Fate had not envied his Fame,
Firm in God's Truth, gentle and faithfull Friend,
Well learned and languaged, Nature beside,
Gave comely Shape, which made rufull his end,
Since in his Flower in Paris Towne he died,
Leaving with Child behind his wofull Wife,
In Forraine Land opprest with Heapes of Grief,
From parte of which, when she discharged was
By fall of Teares, that faithfull Wives do shed;
The Corps, with Honour, brought she to this Place,
Performing here all due unto the dead,
That done, this noble Tombe she caused to make,
And both these Brethren closed within the same;
A Memory left here for Vertues sake,
In spight of Death to honour them with Fame.
Thus live they dead, and we learn well thereby,
That yee, and wee, and all the World must dye.

Elizabetha Hobæa conjux, ad Thomam Hobæum, Equitem Maritum.

O dulcis conjux, animæ pars maxima nostræ,
Cujus erat vitæ, vita medulla meæ.
Cur ita conjunctos divellunt invida fata?
Cur ego sum videro sola relicta thoro?
Anglia fælices, fælices Gallia vidit,
Per mare, per terras noster abivit amor,
Par fortunatum fuimus dum viximus und,
Corpus erat duplex, spiritus unus erat.
Sed nihil in terris durat charissime conjux,
Tu mihi, tu testis flebilis esse potes.
Dum patriæ servis, dum publica commoda tractus,
Occidis, ignota triste cadaver humo.
Et miseri nati flammis febrilibus ardent.
Quid facerem tantis, heu mihi mersa malis!
Infælix conjux, infælix mater oberro
Te vir adempte fleo, vos mea membra fleo,
Exeo funestis terris, hic rapta cadaver
Conjugis, hinc prolis languida membra traho.
Sic uterum gestans, redeo terraque marique
In patriam luctu perdita, mortis amans.
Chare mihi conjux, et præstantissime Thoma,
Cujus erat rectum, et nobile quicquid erat.
Elizabetha, tibi quondam gratissima sponsa,
Hæc lacrymis refert verba referta piis.
Non potui prohibere mori, sed mortua membra,
Quo potero, faciam semper honore coli.
Te Deus, aut similem Thomæ mihi redde maritum,
Aut reddant Thomæ me mea fata viro.

There are also latin verses by lady Hoby commemorative of her brother-in-law sir Philip.

Sir Thomas Hoby is author of:

1. The Gratulation of the mooste famous Clerke M. Martin Bucer, And Hys answere unto the two rayling epistles of Steven Bisshoppe of Winchester, concerning the unmarried state of preestes and cloysterars, wherein is evidently declared, that it is against the lawes of God, and of his churche, to require of all such as be, and must be admitted to preesthood to refrain from holye matrimonie. Translated out of Latin in to Englishe. London (Jugge), 8vo. n. d. Dedicated to his brother Sir Philip Hoby, master of the kings majestys ordinance.

2. The Courtyer of Count Baldessar Castilio, divided into foure bookes. Very necessary and profitable for yonge Gentilmen and Gentilwomen abiding in Court, Palaice or Place, done into Englyshe. London, 4to. 1561, 1565, 1588. Dedicated to lord Henry Hastings, son and heir apparent to the earl of Huntingdon. The first edition contains a letter to the translator from sir John Cheke, dated 16 July 1557.

3. Diary. MS.

His widow remarried John lord Russell. The daughters of sir Thomas Hoby died within a few days of each other February 1570-1. Both his sons were knighted. The younger, sir Thomas Posthumus Hoby of Hackness Yorkshire, survived till 1640.

Arms: A. 3 fusils in fess G.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 352. Bennet's Ascham, 240. Strype. Cens. Lit. vi. 105. Collier's Regist. of Stationers' Co. i. 37. Wright's Eliz. 211, 224, 235. Collier's Poet. Decam. i. 242. Herbert's Ames, 694, 695, 726. Ashmole's Berks. ii. 405, seq. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Lodge's Illustr. i. 437. Aschami Epistolæ, 235, 245. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 273. Machyn's Diary, 325, 364.

ROGER DALLISON, who is believed to have been a brother of William Dallison justice of the king's-bench, was educated in S. John's college, and having graduated in arts was elected fellow of that house 1523. He proceeded B.D. 1532, commenced D.D. 1535, and was instituted to the vicarage of Standon Hertfordshire 3 Jan. 1536-7. He occurs as dean of the collegiate church of the Holy Trinity at Thornton Lincolnshire in 1546, but we have not ascertained the time at which he obtained the dignity. On 15 Oct. 1554 he was instituted to the prebend of Empingham in the church of Lincoln. That prebend was immediately afterwards annexed to the precentorship, in which he was installed on the 27th of the same month. His death occurred 24 July 1566, and he was interred in Lincoln cathedral. In the chantor's aisle there, is a flat marble thus inscribed:

Hic jacet Rogerus Dallison, S. T. P. precentor et canonicus residentiarius ecclesie Lincolnie cathedralis Beate Marie, qui obiit vicesimo quarto die Julii, an. Dom. M.D.LXVI.

Another Roger Dallison, elected from Eton to King's college 1533, is supposed to have been a son of the judge.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 332. Newcourt's Repert. i. 887. Le Neve's Fasti. Rymer, xv. 91. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 297. MS. Cole, xiii. 228; xlix. 333.

ROBERT HUICKE, a native of Berkshire, commenced M.A. at Oxford, and was elected fellow of Merton college there 1529. He was admitted principal of S. Alban hall in that university 10 March 1534-5, but soon afterwards relinquished that office. He became a member of the college of physicians in or about 1536, and commenced M.D. in this university 1538. He was censor of the college of physicians 1541, 1556, 1557, 1558, and 1559, was named an elect in 1550 on the death of Dr. Freeman, was president 1551, 1552, and 1564, and consiliarius 1553, 1559, 1560 and 1561. He was physician to Henry VIII. and queen Catharine Parr. In March 1546-7 we find an appeal against the definitive sentence of Dr. John Croke in a suit of divorce between Dr. Huicke and Elizabeth his wife. Dr. Croke having given sentence in favour of the wife, Dr. Huicke was the appellant. Edward VI., by letters-patent dated 4 July 1550, appointed him his physician extraordinary with the annual stipend of £50. He was also one of the physicians to queen Elizabeth. On 28 Feb. 1561-2 the subwarden and fellows of Merton college addressed a letter to sir William Cecil in favour of Dr. Huicke's appointment as warden of that ancient house. He took a part in the physic act kept in this university before the queen 7 Aug. 1564, her majesty merrily jesting with him when he desired her licence. He also disputed in the physic act before the queen at Oxford 5 Sept. 1566. On the following day he was incorporated M.D. in that university. We have not been able to ascertain when or where he died.

He is author of Poemata ad R. Eliz. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 12. A. xxxviii.

Thomas Huicke, LL.D., also of Merton college, and afterwards one of the first fellows of Jesus college Oxford, is presumed to have been his brother.

Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 31. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 175, 362. Rymer, xv. 241. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 78. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 657. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 196. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 195, 667. Wood's Ann. ii. 161. MS. Lansd. 9, art. 7. Ayscough's Cat. 76. Casley's Cat. 197.

EDWARD GASCOIGNE, said to have been a native of Yorkshire, was fellow of Queens' college 1541, served the office of bursar 1543-4 and 1544-5, and was one of the proctors of the university 1548, in which year he was recommended by Mr. afterwards sir Thomas Smith to be appointed dean of Peterborough, when an expected vacancy in that dignity should occur. He was one of the chancellors of the diocese of Norwich in 1558, and in that capacity was concerned in the examination of Alice Driver of Grundisburgh in Suffolk, who was charged with heresy and ultimately burnt at Ipswich. The narrator of her case says that Gascoigne made an oration with many fair words but little to purpose, both offensive and odious to the minds of the godly. Mrs. Driver appears to have been more than a match for Gascoigne, who at the close of the examination was out of countenance, whilst she, though condemned, returned to prison as joyful as the bird of day. She suffered only thirteen days before the death of queen Mary. His share in this horrid business did not prevent his preferment in the next reign, for he was installed canon of Ely March 1558-9, and became master of Jesus college 1560, in which year he also commenced doctor of the civil law, though he is called doctor two years previously. He was vicar-general and commissary of the diocese of Ely 1562. He ceased to be master of Jesus college about 1563, and it has been said that he died in that year; but such could not have been the case, as there is extant a petition from him, dated 13 Dec. 1566, offering to prove his innocence of certain charges, and to purge himself of every crime objected against him if the bishop of Norwich would either restore him to the chancellorship of that diocese, or fulfil a promise he had made to the duke of Norfolk, with restitution of his charges and damages; also a letter from him, dated Norwich 29 June 1566-7, desiring that his pension might be assured him by deed from the bishop and chancellor of Norwich. He bequeathed his books to Jesus college. It has been asserted that he was fellow of Peterhouse, but we have found no trace of his connection with that college.

Bentham & Stevenson's Ely. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 361; ii. 496; iii. 618, 688. Parker Correspon-

dence, 65. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 9, 20, 194. Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. ed. Halliwell, 37. MS. Searle. MS. Cole, vii. 205. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 169. Fox's Acts & Mon.

ROBERT BEAUMONT, who was of a good Leicestershire family, was of Peterhouse, and took the degree of B.A. 1543-4. In one of his letters he states that he lived for three or four years in Cambridge, and never spent above 4*d*. a-week. He was elected fellow of his college, but did not commence M.A. till 1550. During the reign of queen Mary he was in exile for his religion, residing at Zurich till after the accession of queen Elizabeth. In 1559 he was admitted lady Margaret professor of divinity. He proceeded B.D. 1560, and on 28th September in that year was installed archdeacon of Huntingdon, having been presented to that dignity by the earl of Rutland, to whom the patronage had been granted for that turn by Dr. Watson bishop of Lincoln. On 25 Aug. 1561 he was admitted master of Trinity college, and in that year vacated his professorship. In the convocation of 1562 he took part with those who desired to effect a more thorough reformation in the church than was deemed expedient by the majority of that body. He commenced D.D. 1564, and was a disputant in the divinity act kept before the queen on her visit to the university in August that year. He was vicechancellor 1564-5. During his year of office there was much hostility to the use of the surplice, and there is little doubt that the vicechancellor to some extent sympathised with the malcontents. Dr. Beaumont was collated to a canonry of Ely 15 Nov. 1564. On 26 Nov. 1565 he, with Dr. Kelke master of Magdalen college, Dr. Hutton master of Pembroke hall, Longworth master of S. John's, and Whitgift the lady Margaret's professor, memorialised sir William Cecil to prevent the issue of the queen's orders for wearing the surplice. Sir William Cecil severely chid Dr. Beaumont for his conduct in the matter, and archbishop Parker characterised the memorialists as bragging brainless heads. Dr. Beaumont was elected vicechancellor a second time in or about November 1566, and died in that office 6 June 1567. His will, dated 1st May, was proved 26th June in that year. It commences thus: "First I render all possible thanks to God, who hath not only shewed his great mercy upon me his poor creature to call me from the damnable pit of idolatry wherein I was plunged, and bring me to the clear light of his glorious gospel, making me partaker of the doctrine of salvation whereof I was most unworthy, yea, and by continuing his grace towards me hath preserved and sustained me in all my miseries which well deserved to have been ten thousand times utterly rejected from him, but also hath shewed his grace so abundantly towards me that it hath pleased him to use me in preaching his holy gospel. And I protest that I will live and die in this faith which he hath given me, having none other help nor refuge but only his free adoption whereon my whole salvation is founded, embracing heartily the grace which he hath freely in our Lord Jesus Christ given me, and laying hold on the merits of his death and passion, that thereby all my stinking sins may be pardoned and buried for ever. And I most heartily beseech him so to wash and cleanse me with the blood of this great and only redeemer which was shed for all poor and miserable sinners, that I may appear before him bearing his image armed with the shield of faith, and bringing the fruits not of a proud stubborn bastard but of a penitent and obedient child. And for my body I desire it may be buried seemly in the church, chapel, or church-yard where I depart and leave from this sinful life. Provided that at my burial nor after there be no vain jangling of bells nor any other popish ceremonies or mistrustful prayers, as though my happy state with God were doubtful, but only reverently laid in the earth with thanks to God in the certain hope of a glorious resurrection." He gave to the college £40 for stalling and glazing the new library, and directed that such of his divinity books as the college wanted and six pictures of the founder of the college his parents and children, should be set in the library as soon as built, and in the meantime should be fairly and warily kept in the master's lodge. He also bequeathed £10. to the poor students of the college.

Several of Dr. Beaumont's letters are extant, and some of them have been printed.

Arms: Az. crusily a lion rampant O. His arms as depicted on the roof of the great gateway entrance to Trinity college are G. a lion rampant within an orle of crescents A. These are the arms of the Beaumonts of Whitley Beaumont co. York. We do not believe that Dr. Beaumont was of that family.

Bentham's Ely, 244. MS. Lansd. viii. art. 54. Alumni Westmonast. 8. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 68. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 186, 191, 252, 253, 262, 267, 282. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 355; ii. 52; iii. 604, 654, 699. MS. Baker, iii. 309; xxxii. 427, 430. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 179, 199, 213, 215, 219, 230. MS. Cole, xli. 161; xlv. 225. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 102. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 97, 104, 167. Strype. Gough's Gen. Index. Troubles at Frankfort, 16.

THOMAS BECON was born in Norfolk about 1511. In early life he lost his father, and his mother married again. He was educated in this university, when he proceeded B.A. 1530-1. It is with much probability asserted that he was a member of S. John's college. During his residence here he was a diligent hearer of Hugh Latimer and George Stafford, and became a decided supporter of protestant opinions. He took orders in or about 1538, and preached in Norfolk and Suffolk. About 1540 he was convened before the privy-council on a charge of advocating heretical opinions in his exposition of the ten commandments. He made an animated defence, and was sent to the Lollards' tower. Ultimately he was obliged to recant, confessing that he had "preached and taughte evyll and false doctrine" against the continency of priests, prayers for the dead, and the sacrament of the altar, and in derogation and derision of the sacraments of confirmation and extreme unction. Then he assumed layman's apparel, changed his name to Theodore Basille, and repaired to Kent. He also "changed the form of teachinge the people from preachinge unto wrytynge," and published various books under his assumed name. They all advocated the principles of the reformation. He also held the vicarage of Brenset Kent, and was at this period of his life afflicted with long and dangerous sickness. In 1543 he was again compelled to abjure his opinions at S. Paul's cross. In his recantation he not only recapitulated that which he had formerly made, but confessed the unsoundness of certain positions he had promulgated in his several books, entitled News out of heaven; The Potation; The Policy of war; The Christmas banquet; The Catechism; David's harp; The Invective against swearing; The golden book of Christian matrimony; The Nosegay; The Pathway to prayer and The New Year's gift. All these books he publicly cut in pieces. He also confessed that his name of Theodore Basille, "whiche ys as moche to say, as a kynge gyven of Godd," was a proud name of his own choosing, and acknowledged his want of greek learning in the following terms: "ye shall fynde in dyverse parties of my bookes greeke woordes made Englyshe as Encomion for a praise, mnemosinon for a Remembraunce, and such other monstrouse woordes for the Reader to wonder at, and wrytten onely by me, for vayne glorye to doo the Reader understande that I were learned in the greeke tonge, wherein I confesse playnely I am not learned at all." He also rebuked his friend Robert Wisdom, who did penance on the same occasion, for having, at his sermon at S. Mary Aldermary in Lent preceding, termed him the man of God, whereas he had continually laboured in the service of the devil. Soon afterwards he retired to the Peak of Derbyshire in order to obtain his livelihood by tuition. Coming to a small village called Alsop-in-the-Dale, he met with a gentleman named Alsop the proprietor of the place, who shewed him his library containing the scriptures of Coverdale's translation, and amongst other works of the reformers those which Becon had himself published under the name of Theodore Basille. This Mr. Alsop shewed him much civility and afforded him seasonable relief. He subsequently repaired to Staffordshire, where he and his friend Robert Wisdom were for some time entertained together in the house of John Old, afterwards prebend of Lichfield, a man distinguished for piety and charity. Wisdom was called away by urgent letters but Becon remained in Staffordshire above a twelvemonth, during which period he was occupied in the education of youth. He then removed to Warwickshire, where he met his old friend Hugh Latimer, and thence went into Leicestershire. He was hospitably entertained by the marquess of Dorset, and here contracted an intimacy with John Aylmer afterwards

bishop of London. Hearing of the death of his mother's husband, he left Leicestershire and returned to his family in Norfolk. Whilst he was in the midland counties he published various works which became popular. His books are amongst those prohibited by a proclamation which issued 8th July 1546. On 24 March 1547-8 he was instituted to the rectory of S. Stephen Walbrok London, and about the same time was made chaplain to archbishop Cranmer and constituted one of the six preachers of Canterbury cathedral. He was also chaplain to the lord-protector Somerset, and resided with him for some time at Sheen. He appears, but at what period is unknown, to have commenced D.D. at Oxford. Soon after the accession of queen Mary he was committed to the tower as a seditious preacher, and remained in custody there from 16 Aug. 1553 till 22 March following. His release is said to have been occasioned by a mistake of bishop Gardiner. He went abroad and resided at Strasburg and Marburg. It has however been doubted whether he were ever in exile, but the evidence on the subject appears to us decisive. His books were again prohibited as heretical by a proclamation issued 13 June 1555. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and was reinstated in his London benefice. He was collated to a canonry in the church of Canterbury 1559. He was now in high esteem as a preacher and 21 Oct. 1559 we find him preaching at Shoreditch church at the funeral of the countess of Rutland. He also preached before the lord-mayor and aldermen at S. Mary Spital without Bishopsgate, 15 April 1560. On 21 Oct. in that year he was presented to the rectory of Buckland Hertfordshire. He also had the vicarage of Christchurch Newgate-street in London, on the presentation of the mayor and commonalty of that city. In the convocation of 1562 he was one of that large and eminent minority who voted against certain ceremonies and observances which were ultimately retained. His objections to the established ritual were but temporary and were not insisted upon. On 10 Aug. 1563 he was admitted to the rectory of S. Dionis Backchurch London, on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Canterbury. His death occurred before 2 July 1567.

Becon was married, but the name of his wife is unknown. He had several children. Theodore and Christophile both died before 1560; a second Theodore, Basil, and Rachel, outlived him. His surviving son Theodore, who was a native of Norfolk, was of S. John's college, B.A. 1576, fellow 1579, M.A. 1580, M.D. 1587.

His works are:

1. The Newes out of heauen both pleasaunt and joyfull, lately set forth to the great consolacion and comforte of all true Christians. Dedicated to Master George Pierpount.

2. A Christmas banket garnished with many pleasaunt & deinty dishes. Dedicaeed to sir Thomas Neville, knt.

3. A Potacion for Lent very comfortable for al penitent sinners. Dedicated to sir Thomas Neville, knt.

4. The pathwai vnto Prayer, full of much godly fruite and Christen knowledge.

5. A pleasante newe Nosegay, ful of many godly & swete floures. Dedicated to George Whetenhall, esq.

6. The Polecy of warre, wherein is declared how the enemies of the Christen Publique weale may be overcome & subdued. Dedicated to sir Thomas Wyat, knt.

7. Dauids Harpe ful of most delectable harmony newely strynged and set in tune. Dedicated to sir George Broke lord Cobham.

8. A New years gift. Dedicated to Thomas Roydon, esq., justice of peace.

9. An Inuectyue agaynste the moste wicked & detestable vice of swearing. Dedicated to Mayster Rycharde Skotte.

10. The Governaunce of Vertue teaching all faythful Christians how they oughte dayly to leade their life and fruitfully to spend their tyme vnto the glory of God and the healthe of theyr owne soules. Dedicated to Lady Jane Seymour, daughter to the duke of Somerset.

11. A new Catechisme set forth Dialoge wise in famillare talke betwene the father and the son. Dedicated unto his children Theódore and Basille hys two sonnes, and Rachell his onely daughter.

12 The booke of Matrimony both profitable and comfortable for all them that

entende quietly and godly to lyue in the holy state of honorable wedlocke. Dedicated first to Master Anthony Gryse, and subsequently to Thomas Wotton, esq.

13. The Jewel of Joy. Dedicated to the lady Elizabeth her grace, sister to the king his majesty.

14. The Principles of Christen Religion necessary to be knowen of the faythfull newly sette forth to the great profit of al the readers. Dedicated to the most gentle and godly disposed child Master Thomas Cecil, son to sir William Cecil, knight, and secretary to the kings majesty.

15. A fruitfull treatise of fasting wherin is declared what ye Christen fast is, how we ought to fast, and what the true use of fasting is. Dedicated to archbishop Cranmer.

16. The Castel of comfort in the whyche it is euidently proved that God alone absolveth & frely forgeueth ye sins of so many as unfaynedly repent & turn unto hym. Dedicated to Mary duchess of Richmond.

17. The Solace of the soule veri comfortable against the bytter stormes of sicknes and death greatly encouragyng the faithful both patiently and thankfully to suffer the good pleasure of God in all kinde of aduersytye.

18. The Christen knighte teaching the Warriers of God not onely how they must preuaile against Satan and his wicked army in this worlde, but also how they may liue before God with a quiet and mery conscience. Dedicated to Francis lord Russell.

19. The flower of godly prayers very necessarye to be used of the faythfull Christians in these our dayes for the safegarde, health and comfort of all degrees and estates. Dedicated to Anne duchess of Somerset.

20. An homely against whordome.

21. The fortresse of the faythefull agaynst the cruell assautes of povertie and honger, newlye made for the comforte of poore needy Chrystians. Dedicated to sir John Robsarte, knight.

22. The Pomaunder of prayer. Dedicated to lady Anne of Cleve.

23. The Sycke Mans Salue, wherin the faithfull Christians may learne both how to behaue themselves paciently and thankefully in the tyme of syckness and also vertuously to dispose their temporall goodes and finally to prepare themselves gladly and godly to dye. Dedicated to Basil Fielding, esq.

24. A new Dialoge betwene the angel of God and the Shepherds of ye felde, concerning the natiuity & byrth of Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour, no lesse godly than swete and pleasaunte to reade. In english verse.

25. An Invective agaynst whoredome and al other abominations of uncleanesse, a worke most necessary for thys present time. In english verse.

26. A Comfortable Epistle to the afflicted people of God, whiche suffer persecution for the testimonie of Christes Gospell.

27. An humble supplication unto God, for the restoring of his holy worde, unto the Churche of Englande, most mete to be sayde in these our dayes, even with teares, of every true and faithful English hart.

28. The c.iii Psalme made in Englishe Meter, by Thomas Becon, for a thankesgeving unto God, immediatly after hys deliveraunce out of prison, whose emprysonmente began the 16. day of August, the yeare of our Lord 1553, and ended the 22. of Marche, then next ensuing.

29. The Displayeng of the popishe Masse: wherein thou shalt see, what a wicked Idol the Masse is, and what great difference there is betwene the Lordes Supper and the Popes Masse: Again what Popes brought in every part of the Masse, and counted it together in such monstrous sort, as it is now used in ye Popes kyngdome.

30. The Common places of the holy Scripture: containing certayne articles of Christen religion, moste necessary to be knowen of all true Christians in this Wicked and troublous time, both for ye purenesse of the doctrine, and for the quietnesse of their conscience. Dedicated to the Ministers of the Gospel in the parishes of Norfolk and Suffolk.

31. A Comparison betwene the Lordes Supper, and the Popes Masse. Dedicated to Master William Gybbes.

32. Certayne Articles of Christen Religion, proued and confirmed with the testimonies and autorities of the auncient fathers against all suche errors and heresies as the Papistes haue brought into the Churche, aboute the doctrine of

the Sacrament of the body and bloud of Christ. Dedicated to Edmund [Grindal] bishop of London.

33. The Monstruous Marchandise of the Romish Bishops whereunto is added the judgement of certen learned men concerninge Rome and the state thereof, and what is to be thought of the Bishop of Rome, his authoritye and primacye. Dedicated to Francis earl of Bedford.

34. The Reliques of Rome containing al such maters of religion as haue in times past bene brought in the Churche by the Pope and hys adherents. Dedicated to John [Parkhurst] bishop of Norwich.

35. The Diuersitie betweene Gods worde and Mannes inuentions. Dedicated to Master Paule Johnson.

36. The Actes of Christe & of Antichrist, concerning both their life and doctrine. Dedicated to William [Barlow] bishop of Chichester.

37. Christes Chronicle, contayning brieflye in a most goodly and pleasaunt order whatsoever is written at large in the Gospels of the foure Euangelistes. Dedicated to John Kempe, citizen of London.

38. The Summarie of the New Testament orderly and briefly declaryng the contentes of every Chapiter thorow out the whole Boke. Dedicated to Thomas Moore, parson of Wethryngset in Suffolk.

39. The Demandes of holy Scripture with answers to the same, wherein are defined and declared the chiefe and principal points of Christian doctrine: verye profitable for the right understanding of the holy Scriptures. Dedicated to the Mayor and his brethren of Sandwich in Kent.

40. The Glorious triumphe of Gods most blessed word. Dedicated to archbishop Parker.

41. The prayse of Death, set forth in a dialoge betwene man and Reason. Dedicated to William [Barlow] bishop of Chichester.

All the foregoing are included in a collected edition of his works, London, 3 vols. fo. 1563-1564. Most of them had been published previously, and in some instances under titles slightly varying from those above given.

42. Preface to Coverdales Translation of Bullengers Christen State of Matrimony, 1543.

43. Recantation at S. Pauls Cross 1543. In Fox's Acts and Mon. ed. 1846, v. Append. No. xii. (from Register of Bonner bishop of London, fo. 43.)

44. The Physicke of the Soule wherein thou shalt find many Godly emplastures & comfortable salues agaynst al spiritual dicaeses very necessary to be red of the true christens in these last and perilous days. London, 8vo. 1549.

45. The spyrytual and precious pearle. To which is added a humble petycion to the Lord practysed in the common prayer of the whole famylye at Shene duryng the trouble of their lord and master the duke of Somerset his grace. Gathered and set forth by Thomas Becon minister there. Which trouble began the VI of October the year of our Lord MD.XLIX and ended the VI of Febuarye then next ensuing. London, 12mo. 1550.

46. A new Postil conteinyng most Godly and learned sermons upon all the Sunday Gospelles that be redde in the church thorowout the yeare. Lately set foorth vnto the great profite not onely of al Curates and spiritual Ministers, but also of all other godly and Faythfull Readers. London, 8vo. 1566.

47. English verses in commendation of and prefixed to John Studley's version of Seneca's Agamemnon, 1566.

A collection of Becon's works was printed for the Parker Society under the editorial care of the Rev. John Ayre, M.A., of Caius college, 3 vols. 8vo. Cambridge, 1843-1844. This does not however comprise any work not included in the older collection, and omits some therein contained. Some of Becon's works enjoyed extensive popularity. The Sick Man's Salve was long a stockbook with the Stationers' company, and of the Pomander of Prayer there were various editions from 1532 till 1619. Selections from his writings have been published by the Religious Tract Society, and by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Several authors, including Dr. Bliss and Mr. Brook, confound Thomas Becon with John Becon, fellow of S. John's and proctor and public-orator of the university, and in more than one instance the public-orator is erroneously called Theodore.

Thomas Becon is highly praised by bishop Parkhurst, and his numerous

writings afford ample testimony of his piety, learning, talent, and indefatigable industry. He has little merit as a poet, and appears not to have been unconscious of the fact. In the lines prefixed to his Catechism, he confesses that his verses were "without eloquence, rude and barbarous to behold." Without doubt he was a formidable antagonist of the church of Rome, but we cannot altogether concur in his boast that his writings against its doctrines and practice were free from "uncharitable raylinges, cruell wordes, fyrye invectives, taunting termes, unsavery scoffings, uncomely jestings." Great allowance must of course be made for a man of warm temperament, who considered, not entirely without cause, that he had been "most miserably and unjustly treated" by those whom he designates "the sworne, obstinate, stiffenecked and incorrigible enemyes of God's true religion." Without imputing to him intentional irreverence, we may refer to his supplication as affording a remarkable and lamentable instance of want of good judgment and correct taste. It is in fact a discourse on political and polemical topics couched in the form of a prayer to the Almighty. The quaint titles of some of his publications probably, when they first appeared, suggested no ludicrous ideas. They furnished however much amusement to the wits of a succeeding age.

There are woodcuts of Becon prefixed to his Reliques of Rome and to his own collected edition of his works. His portrait is also in the Heroologia.

Memoir by Ayre prefixed to Works. Brook's Puritans, i. 166. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 50. Strype. Anderson's Ann. of Engl. Bible, ii. 154. Machyn's Diary, 216, 231, 288, 332. Gough's Gen. Index. Herbert's Ames. Fox's Acts & Mon. Newcourt's Repert. i. 320, 330, 540, 815. Maitland's Essays on the Ref. 107, 108, 146, 190, 196. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 366. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Granger. Bale, ix. 56. Churton's Nowell, 21, 40, 185, 408. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 166. Lowndes's Bibl. Manual. Memorials of Bp. Coverdale, 230. Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 242, 312, 315. Ellis's Shoreditch, 75.

GEORGE NEVILLE, the thirteenth child and seventh son of Richard Neville lord Latimer, by his wife Anne daughter of sir Humphrey Stafford, was born 29 July 1509, and had his education in this university, proceeding B.A. 1524. He was ultimately D.D., but where or when he took that degree does not appear. He was instituted to the rectory of Burton Latimer Northamptonshire 17 July 1552, and became master of the hospital at Well in Richmondshire in or about the same year. He was archdeacon of Carlisle in, if not before, 1558. At the time of his death, which occurred at Well about or shortly before 4 Oct. 1567, in addition to his mastership, archdeaconry, and the rectory of Burton Latimer, he held the livings of Spofford Bolton and Leake in Yorkshire, Rothbury in Northumberland, and Salkeld and Morland in Cumberland. He was exceedingly rich, and by his will, dated 4th September and proved 4th November 1567, bestowed a good portion of his wealth upon the poor, and for "mendynge of briggs and hye wais." He also bequeathed to the church of Well "certen books which are called the course of Lyra."

Whitaker's Richmondsh. ii. 85. Richmondsh. Wills, 204. Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 224. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 249. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 117.

RICHARD WALKER, of Jesus college, became prebendary of Pipa Minor in the church of Lichfield 1542, archdeacon of Stafford 5 Aug. 1547, and dean of Chester 1558. He had also the rectories of Gotham and Leake Nottinghamshire. He died in 1567, his will, dated 4th September, being proved 11th November in that year. Therein he desires to be buried in Lichfield cathedral.

Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 167. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 338, 419, 455.

JOHN BERNARD, of Queens' college, B.A. 1543-4, took orders, became Trotter's priest in that college about 1544, and fellow thereof in or about the following year. He commenced M.A. 1547, and was bursar of his college for the years 1550-1 and 1551-2. He gave up his fellowship or was deprived thereof in the beginning of the reign of queen Mary. How he disposed of himself does not appear, but in that reign he wrote Oratio pia, religiosa, et solatii plena, de vera animi tranquillitate. London, 4to. 1568. It was published after the author's death by his brother Thomas Bernard, M.A., of this university, and canon of Christchurch Oxford, with a dedication to Peter Osborn lord-treasurer's remembrancer of the exchequer.

A translation into english by Anthony Marten, gent., sewer of the queen's chamber, was published under the title of The Tranquillitie of the mind: an excellent Oration directing every man and woman to the true tranquillity and quietness of the minde. London, 8vo. 1570.

MS. Searle. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 699, 878. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 172.

EDMUND LEWKENOR, of Sussex, B.A. 1562-3, was admitted a foundation fellow of S. John's college 31 March 1563, and commenced M.A. 1565.

He is author of:

1. Carmen gratulatorium et Epigrammata in adventum Cecilii ad Coll. S. Joh. 1564.

2. Carmen ad Reginam invisentem Coll. S. John. 1564.

3. Latin verses prefixed to Sanford's translation of Epictetus, 1567.

We have no doubt he was a younger son of Edward Lewkenor, groom-porter, who was implicated in sir Thomas Wyat's treason, and died in the Tower 1556, and a younger brother of Edward Lewkenor, B.A. 1560, and for a short period also a fellow of S. John's college, who was ultimately a knight, and died in 1605.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 361. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 47, 88. Herbert's Ames, 966. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 871. Stat. 1 Eliz. c. 32.

JOHN HARDYMAN, B.D. 1536, was prior of the house of Augustinian friars in Cambridge. He was D.D. in 1538, in which year he supplicated for incorporation at Oxford, and in or about October the same year he and three of the brethren surrendered their house to the king. He was instituted to the rectory of S. Martin Ironmonger-lane London, 11 March 1538-9. About 1540 he was prosecuted under the act of the six articles for preaching that confession was confusion and deformation, that the butcherly ceremonies of the church were to be abhorred, and that faith in Christ without any sacraments sufficed for justification. He resigned that benefice on or before 13 Aug. 1541. He was installed in the prebend of Welton Ryvall in the church of Lincoln 20 May 1548, and quitted it on or before 12 Nov. 1553. During the reign of Mary, it is said, but not with much probability, that he complied with the change in religion. On the refoundation of the church of Westminster by the charter of queen Elizabeth, 21 June 1560, he was appointed a canon. He had also about that time a canonry in the church of Chester, and in 1561 is styled archdeacon of Westminster. He was deprived of both his canonries by the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes 1567, being charged with having broken down the altars and defaced the ancient utensils and ornaments of the church of Westminster.

Strype's Mem. i. 366. Newcourt's Repert. i. 412, 924. Le Neve's Fasti. Rymer, xv. 590. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 172. Brook's Puritans, i. 116. Eighth Rep. D. K. Records, App. ii. 14. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 692. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 166.

AMBROSE CAVE, fourth son of Richard Cave, esq., of Stanford Northamptonshire, and his second wife Margaret [Saxby], is supposed to have been educated both at Cambridge and Oxford; and it may be inferred that he was of S. John's college here, and of Magdalen college in the other university. He in 1525 became a knight-hospitaller of S. John of Jerusalem, and visited Rhodes. He was anxious to obtain the commandery of the house of his order at Shingay in the county of Cambridge, and became involved in litigation respecting it. When the order was dissolved by act of parliament in 1540, a pension of £66. 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum was assigned him as one of the brethren. He was sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire 1548, and represented the former county in parliament 1557, in which year he was also one of the commissioners for raising a loan therein. He repaired to court immediately on the accession of queen Elizabeth, and was sworn of her privy-council. On 20 Dec. 1558 a commission issued to him and others to compound with such persons as held lands of £40. per annum, but desired to avoid being knighted. Two days afterwards he was by letters-patent constituted chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and on the following day he, the earls of Arundel, Shrewsbury, Bedford, and Pembroke, and the lord-admiral, were appointed commissioners for the north parts towards Scotland and Berwick. As a member of the house of commons he, on 6 March 1558-9, complained to that assembly that sir Thomas

White alderman of London had misrepresented him by stating that he misliked the book of common-prayer. Sir Thomas answered that sir Ambrose had wished that the book might be well considered; he however asked and had his pardon, and so the matter ended. On 28 March 1559 the name of sir Ambrose Cave occurs in another commission for composition in lieu of knighthood, and on 31st of the same month in one to administer the oath of supremacy. On 3rd April the council deputed him and sir Richard Sackville to repair to the houses of White bishop of Winchester, and Watson bishop of Lincoln, to peruse their studies and writings, and take order for the surety and stay of their goods. On the 26th May following he and lord Robert Dudley occur as joint-lieutenants of the county of Warwick. He was in the commission for the visitation of the dioceses of Oxford, Lincoln, Lichfield and Coventry, and Peterborough, 22 July 1559; and in another 25 September following for raising men in Warwickshire and Shropshire for the queen's service at Berwick. On 13 Feb. 1563-4 he was in a special commission for the examination of persons committing murder, burglaries, and other felonies. He died 2 April 1568, and was buried in the church at Stanford, where is a neat monument with these inscriptions:

Adsum Cave.
Tu Memor Esto Dei, semper Mortisque futuræ.

Here Lyeth the Body of Sir Ambrose Cave, knt. Sometime Chancelor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and one of the Most Honorable Privy Council to our Soveraigne Lady Queen Elizabeth; who departed this Life the 2. *of April Anno Domini* 1568.

He married Margaret one of the seven daughters and coheirs of William Willington, esq., of Barcheston Warwickshire, and widow of Thomas Holte justice of North Wales, and had issue an only daughter Margaret wife of Henry Knollys, esq., son and heir of sir Henry Knollys, K.G.

A portrait of sir Ambrose Cave with a yellow garter round his left arm was in the possession of the rev. sir Charles Cave vicar of Thedingworth Leicestershire. It is said that when sir Ambrose was at court on a public night, the queen's garter slipped off as she was dancing; he picked it up and offered it to her, and she refusing it he tied it on his left arm, saying, he would wear it for his mistress's sake as long as he lived.

He settled a rent-charge of £10. per annum upon S. John's college for the maintenance of two divinity students, with preference to those of his kindred and name. He also settled a similar rent-charge upon Magdalen college, Oxford.

Arms: Az. fretty A.

Wotton's Baronetage, i. 267; ii. 169; iii. 339. Rymer, xv. 493, 504, 519, 546. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 95, 117, 129, 139, 148, 249, 304, 309, 408. Strype. Lodge's Illustr. i. 371. Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 583. Education Report, 485. Harleian Miscel. ed. Malham, iv. 567. Churton's Nowell, 43. Zurich Letters, i. 5. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 351. Parker Correspond. 103, 106, 155, 298. Originalia, 6 Eliz. p. 4, r. 43; 13 Eliz. p. 1, r. 10. Cole's Ath. Cantab. Notes & Queries, viii. 191; x. 177. Fulke's Treatises, ed. Gibbings, 155. Ducatus Lancastriæ, ii. 215, &c. Dugdale's Warwicksh. 636, 762, 764. Nichols's Leicestersh. ii. 826; iii. 247, 293; iv. 357, pl. liii. fig. 4. Stat. 32. Hen. 8. c. 24, s. 6.

JOHN STOKYS, of Queens' college, was B.A. 1540-1, fellow of his house 1543, M.A. 1544, bursar of the college 1547-49, B.D. 1549, and dean of the college 1550-1. He was chaplain of the university 1556, in which year he was also vicepresident of Queens'. He was presented by queen Elizabeth to the archdeaconry of York 15 Jan. 1559-60, elected president of Queens' college 17 Aug. 1560, and admitted to the prebend of Beckingham in the church of Southwell 24 May 1564, in which year he commenced D.D., and was appointed to take a part in the divinity act kept before her majesty when she visited the university. He held the parsonage of Mexborough Yorkshire, was vicechancellor of the university 1565-6, died 29 April 1568, and was interred in Queens' college chapel, where is a brass with his effigy and the following circumscription:

Johannes Stokes Sacre Theologie Professor, hujus Collegii Magister, obiit Anno Domini MV°LXVIII *Aprilis* XXIX°. *Qui quatuor Discipulos fundavit in hoc Collegio et singulis septemanis 6 denarios legavit ex Tenementis et Terris in Ockley quas sub morte collegio dedit valorem* IXl. XIIIs. IIIId. *et multa præclara Beneficia in Collegium contulit.*

Underneath the feet of the effigy are these verses:

Conditur hoc tristi Corpus (venerande) Sepulchro,
Lautaque Jejunis Vermibus Esca manet.
Ast animam Cœlo suscepit Christus, et illam
Fidimus a dextris constituisse Patri.
Nam tua vivacis Fidei Argumenta fuerunt
Facta; dehinc omni concelebranda Die.
Funde Preces, alios ut Christum semper in Ævum,
Præclara istius provocet Acta sequi.

His will, which bears date 11 April 1568, was proved 5 May following. He devised to his college an estate at Oakley Bedfordshire, and bequeathed £90. in money.

Arms: A. on a bend engrailed S. 3 dolphins embowed O.

MS. Searle. MS. Baker, iii. 312; xxiv. 129. MS. Cole, vii. 134. Strype's Ann. i. 154. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 134, 417, 604, 685. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 262, 271. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 102, 105, 157. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 140.

RICHARD RICH, born in London about 1497, was the second son of Richard Rich and Joan [Dingley] his wife. His elder brother was also named Richard. We have few details of his education; but it seems from various circumstances that he was sometime a member of this university, and it is certain that he studied the law in the Middle Temple and was called to the bar. In early life he was, according to sir Thomas More, "very light of his tongue, a great dicer and gamester, and not of any commendable fame." He however got some practice at the bar, and was autumn reader of the Middle Temple 1530, being also in the same year one of the commissioners to enquire as to the possessions of cardinal Wolsey within the county of Essex. He obtained a grant for life of the office of attorney-general for Wales 1532, and in October the following year was constituted the king's solicitor-general. His conduct in this office as respects bishop Fisher and sir Thomas More was in the highest degree scandalous. He visited the bishop in prison with a message from the king, desiring his real opinion as to his supremacy, and on the bishop's reminding Rich of the penalty in the new act in case anything were said contrary thereto, he assured him on the honour and word of the king that no advantage whatever should be taken of what he should state, the king being desirous to know his opinion merely for his guidance in future; and he added his own faithful promise never to repeat the bishop's words to any other than his majesty. The bishop then expressed his real sentiments on the statute, and Rich perfidiously disclosed the conversation upon the bishop's trial, and upon that evidence only was he unrighteously condemned. As regards sir Thomas More, Rich went with others to the Tower to take away his books, and then, under pretence of friendship, led him into an argument, in the course of which, as Rich alleged, sir Thomas asserted that the parliament had no more power to make the king supreme head of the church than it had to declare that God was not God; and he appeared as a witness at the trial and gave testimony to this effect. From Rich's indifferent character, and the high reputation of More, who had guardedly concealed his opinions on the subject in various attempts which persons of high position and ability had previously made to induce him to declare them, there can be no doubt that Rich was on this occasion guilty of barefaced perjury. Sir Richard Southwell and Mr. Palmer were called to confirm his evidence, but altogether failed to do so, as although they were present on the occasion, they were, as they said, too busy in packing the books to heed the conversation which took place. He became chirographer of the court of common-pleas in 1535, and was made chancellor of the augmentations on the establishment of that court 1536. He was one of the main instruments in the suppression of the monasteries, and obtained a grant of the priory of Lees in Essex, of divers lands which had pertained thereto, and of other monastic estates of great value. In the parliament which met 8 June 1536, he was elected speaker of the house of commons, being then, as is probable, one of the knights of the shire for Essex. In his opening speech he praised the king for his wonderful gifts of grace and nature, comparing him for justice and prudence to Solomon, for strength and fortitude to Sampson, and for beauty and comeliness to Absalom; and in his oration at the close of the session he likened Henry to the sun which expels all noxious vapours, and brings forth the seeds, plants, and fruits necessary for the support of human life. It need hardly be added that as speaker he was entirely subservient to the views of the court. In 1539 the senate passed a grace, that the high-stewardship of this university should be conferred either on him or the duke of Norfolk, according to the discretion of the chancellor of the university. The duke of Norfolk was ultimately appointed to

the office conjointly with his son Henry earl of Surrey. In the same year the name of sir Richard Rich occurs in the long list of knights appointed to attend the lady Anne of Cleves on her arrival in England. We notice amongst the proceedings of the privy-council at Hampton-court 20 Dec. 1540, a minute that the lords reconciled sir Richard Rich and Thomas Derby the queen's secretary who had been at variance, but we have no particulars as to the nature of the dispute between them. In 1541 the university made him a present of fish, and on 7th April in the same year the privy-council sitting at Greenwich, entered upon the consideration of charges of neglect of duty in his office of chancellor of the augmentations which had been preferred against him by one John Hilary of Keynsham. These charges were declared false and groundless, and Hilary was committed to the marshalsey. In 1544 sir Richard Rich was treasurer for the wars with France and Scotland, and accompanied the king to the former country, having the command of part of the army. In the same year he was also a commissioner to treat with the king of France and the emperor. He committed Anne Askew to the Tower, and assisted Wriothesley the lord-chancellor in the infliction of torture upon her. As this has been questioned, we subjoin her own words: "Then they did put me on the rack, because I confessed no ladies or gentlewomen to be of my opinion, and thereon they kept me a long time, and because I lay still, and did not cry, my lord chancellor and master Rich took pains to rack me with their own hands, till I was nigh dead." Although we are informed that the king "seemed not very well to like of their so extreme handling of the woman," he sanctioned her execution and lost none of his regard for her tormentor, as by his will he bequeathed him a legacy of £200, and appointed him an assistant to his executors. On 15 Feb. 1546-7, he, with sir Richard Southwell and sir Thomas Moyle, were appointed commissioners to compound with such persons as desired to be exonerated from taking the order of knighthood, and two days afterwards he was raised to the peerage by the title of lord Rich of Lees in the county of Essex, which title had, it is asserted, been promised him by Henry VIII. In 1 Edw. 6, an act passed for the assurance of certain lands to lord Rich and Mr. Shelley. He became lord-chancellor 23 Oct. 1547, the great seal being delivered to him at Hampton-court. He took a part against his friend and patron the lord-protector Somerset; presided at his examination before the council; drew up the articles against him; obtained his confession; and brought in the bill of pains and penalties, by which he was deprived of all his offices and sentenced to forfeit land to the value of £2000. a-year. On 16 April 1550 he obtained a grant of the manor of Braintree and the advowson of Coggeshall, which had belonged to the see of London but had been granted to the crown in exchange. On 9th October in that year, in consequence of his ill-health, a commission issued to sir Robert Southwell master of the rolls, and others, to hear causes in chancery during his absence. He was examined by bishop Gardiner in support of his articles justificatory. In 1551 he, the earl of Oxford, lord Darcy, and sir John Gate were constituted lords-lieutenant of Essex; and in August that year he, with sir Anthony Wingfield and sir William Petre, were dispatched by the privy-council to wait upon the princess Mary at Copthal in Essex, in order to urge her conformity to the established religion and to forbid her chaplains to celebrate mass. At the close of 1551 he solicited the king's permission to resign the great seal, which he accordingly did at his house in Great S. Bartholomew's London 21st December. It has been said that he was induced to resign in order to prevent deprivation on account of his having been casually detected in betraying state secrets to the duke of Somerset, for whom he still maintained a regard. It is observable that the great seal was at first given to bishop Goodrich as lord-keeper during lord Rich's sickness, but he never resumed the office of lord-chancellor, to which the bishop was ultimately appointed. Lord Rich, who throughout the whole reign of Edward VI. had supported the reformation with great apparent zeal, signed the engagement to support the succession of the lady Jane Grey, and at first gave in his adhesion to her. He soon however went over to queen Mary, who resided at his house at Wansted for several days preceding her entry into London. He was

sworn of her privy-council and appointed one of the commissioners to determine the claims at her coronation. He again professed the roman catholic faith, and took an active part in the persecution of the reformers, especially of John Philpot to whom he was related. In 4 and 5 Philip and Mary an act passed for the assurance to him of the honour of Raleigh in Essex. He was one of the lords appointed to attend queen Elizabeth on her arrival in London; and although not admitted of her privy-council, was not altogether unemployed in the service of the state during her reign. In December 1558 he was in a commission to enquire touching the alienation of the crown lands during the preceding reign. He was one of the nine temporal peers who dissented from the bill of uniformity of common prayer April 1559. In the parliament then held an act passed to confirm the alienation to him, lord Wentworth, and lord Darcy of lands which had pertained to the see of London. In August 1560 we find him engaged in examining certain persons in Essex who were charged with slandering the queen. Her majesty visited him at Wansted 14 July 1561. On 27 Nov. 1562, the privy-council wrote him a letter remonstrating with him for seeking to procure his son to be elected one of the knights of the shire for Essex, in preference to sir William Petre whom they had recommended. In June 1563 he was engaged in raising 1000 soldiers in Essex for the queen's service, and in 1566 was one of the committee of lords appointed to confer with the commons on the subject of her majesty's marriage. He died at Rochford Essex in or about May 1568, and was buried at Felsted in that county. In a chapel adjoining the chancel of the church there, is a superb monument to his memory, composed of various kinds of beautiful and costly marble, and having his effigy in his chancellor's robes. There is no inscription.

David Lloyd's observations on the life of lord Rich may be referred to for the extraordinary perversion of facts which they contain. Lord Campbell says that lord Rich, "though he had pleasant manners, and was free from cant and hypocrisy, was, in reality, one of the most sordid, as well as most unprincipled men, who have ever held the office of lord chancellor in England." Without altogether dissenting from this severe estimate of his character, we must, in justice to his memory, mention that he founded a grammar-school and almshouses at Felsted, built or repaired the tower of Rochford church, made provision for the distribution of herrings in Lent amongst the poor of Felsted, Little Lees, and Great Waltham, and devised one of his manors for the erection and endowment of an almshouse at Rochford. Lord Campbell, speaking of his chancellorship, remarks that he "displayed considerable ability as well as dexterity in discharging the duties of his office and in combating the difficulties he had to encounter in the conflicts of contending factions."

He is author of:

1. An Admonition addressed to Justices of the Peace 1549. In Fox's Acts and Monuments.

2. Letters. Several have been printed.

He married Elizabeth Jenkes of London. By this lady, who died December 1558, he had six sons, viz. sir Hugh made K.B. at queen Mary's coronation and who died 1554, sir Robert made K.B. at queen Elizabeth's coronation and who succeeded to the title, Thomas who died before his father, Edward, Richard, and William; also ten daughters, viz. Margaret wife of Henry Pigot, esq., of Abington Pigots Cambridgeshire, Agnes wife of Edmund Mordaunt, esq., of Thunderley Essex, Mary wife of sir Thomas Wroth, Anne wife of Thomas Pigot, esq., of Stratton Bedfordshire, Dorothy wife of Francis Barlee, esq., of Bibsworth-hall Hertfordshire, Elizabeth wife of Robert Peyton, esq., of Isleham Cambridgeshire, Winifred wife successively of sir Henry Dudley and Roger lord North, Frances wife of John lord Darcy of Chiche, Etheldreda wife of Robert Drury, esq., of Hawsted Suffolk, and Barbara a nun of Syon. He had also four illegitimate children. His will, dated 12 May, with a codicil dated 10 June 1567, was proved 3 June 1568.

His portrait by Holbein has been engraved by Bartolozzi and R. Dalton.

Arms: G. a cheveron between three cross crosslets O.

Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 387. Foss's Judges of Engl. v. 101, 108, 223, 318—326. Wotton's Baronetage, iv. 588. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th ed. ii. 58, 61, 62, 86, 94, 95, 143—159. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 216; Chron. Ser. 84, 86. Aschami Epistolæ,

122. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Rymer, xiv. 403; xv. 52, 54, 81, 102, 117, 124, 202, 246, 339. Machyn's Diary, 184, 369. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 172. Tenth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 260. Maitland's Essays on the Ref. Gough's Gen. Index. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Smith's Autogr. Chron. of Q. Jane, 91, 99, 100. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 393. Chron. of Calais, 176. Lloyd's State Worthies. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 259, 360. Nicolas's Proc. Privy Council, vii. Fox's Acts & Mon. MS. Baker, xxiv. 99. Originalia, 29 Hen. 8, r. 139; 30 Hen. 8, r. 88; 31 Hen. 8, r. 77, 103, 121; 34 Hen. 8, r. 37; 36 Hen. 8, p. 4, r. 75, 147, 148, p. 5, r. 48, p. 6, r. 38; 38 Hen. 8, p. 6, r. 21; 1 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 41; 2 Edw. 6, p. 5, r. 17, 92; 3 Edw. 6, p. 3, r. 52; 4 Edw. 6, p. 3, r. 27; 7 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 6, 69; 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. p. 5, r. 77; 2 Eliz. p. 3, r. 9. Mem. Scacc. Hil. 29 Hen. 8, r. 7; Trin. 30 Hen. 8, r. 18; Pasch. 32 Hen. 8, r. 10; Pasch. 33 Hen. 8, r. 17; Pasch. 35 Hen. 8, r. 27; Hil. 2 Edw. 6, r. 76; Pasch. 2 Edw. 6, r. 8; Trin. 6 Edw. 6, r. 20; Pasch. 1 Mar. r. 7; Mic. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. r. 114; Mic. 1 Eliz. r. 131; Hil. 2 Eliz. r. 46; Pasch. 6 Eliz. r. 119; Trin. 8 Eliz. r. 15; Mic. 8 Eliz. r. 6. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mar. i. 199. Manning's Speakers, 182. Life of Sir Peter Carew, 50, 51. Wright's Essex, ii. 55, 57—59. Chamberlaine's Holbein Heads. Lodge's Illustr. i. 80, 372. Cat. of Lansdowne MSS. i. 6, 10, 11, 212. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 368. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 115, 121, 130, 386; ii. 118. MS. Addit. 5753, fo. 109, 148; 5813, fo. 119. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 139, 199; iii. 124; v. 240; vi. 93. Howell's State Trials, i. 385, 388, 390, 399, 549. Aungier's Syon, 82. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 93. Stat. 1 Edw. 6, c. 13; 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. c. 10; 1 Eliz. c. 23. Bromley's Cat. of Engr. Portr. 28.

WILLIAM TURNER, a native of Morpeth Northumberland, is supposed to have been the son of William Turner tanner of that town. He became a student of Pembroke hall under the patronage and with the assistance of Thomas the first lord Wentworth. He was frequently an auditor of Hugh Latimer and thoroughly imbibed his religious principles. He proceeded B.A. 1529-30, was elected fellow of his college 1530, served the office of junior treasurer thereof 1532, and commenced M.A. 1533. He had the college title for orders 20 March 1536-7, although it will be seen many years elapsed before he became a priest. In 1537 he made his first appearance as an author by publishing a translation from Urbanus Regius, under the title of The comparison of the old learning and the new. In 1538 he was senior treasurer of his college. At this time, or perhaps before, he paid great attention to botany, a branch of knowledge then neglected and imperfectly understood. He says, "Being yet a student of Pembroke hall, whereas I could never learn one Greke, neither Latin, nor English name, even amongst the physicians, of any herbe or tree: such was the ignorance at that time; and as yet there was no English Herbal, but one all full of unlearned cacographies and falsely naming of herbs." He left Cambridge in or about 1540, with a high reputation for his attainments in divinity and science. He then assumed the office of a preacher, and travelled throughout the country, disseminating the principles of the reformation. He rendered himself obnoxious to the charge of heresy and was imprisoned. It is not improbable that he was compelled to recant to save his life. A charge of 26*s.* 8*d.* sent to him as the college benevolence occurs in 1542, and has been supposed with some reason to point out the period of his incarceration. When liberated he left England, and after travelling through Holland and Germany, went to Italy, visiting Bologna, Ferrara, Padua, Milan, and Venice, and at Bologna attended the botanical lectures of Lucas Ghinus. He took the degree of M.D. either at Ferrara or Bologna. From Italy he proceeded to Switzerland, and at Zurich contracted a friendship with the celebrated Conrad Gesner, with whom he afterwards kept up a correspondence, and who terms him "vir excellentis tum in re medica tum aliis plerisque disciplinis doctrinæ." He appears to have been residing at Basle in 1543, and at Cologne in 1544. Whilst on the continent he wrote several humorous books against the romanists. These were brought into England and eagerly read; and in a proclamation issued 8 July 1546, it was forbidden that any one, after the last of August then ensuing, should receive, have, take or keep in his possession any book in the english tongue set forth in the name of Turner. He returned to England shortly after the accession of Edward VI., and was appointed physician and chaplain to the lord-protector Somerset. Soon afterwards, but at what precise time does not appear, he was incorporated M.D. at Oxford. It is also probable that he was incorporated here. In the reign of Edward VI. he served as a burgess in parliament, but the place for which he was returned has not been ascertained. On 12 Feb. 1549-50 he became prebend of Botevant in the church of York. On 3 July 1550 the privy-council sent letters for his election as provost of Oriel college Oxford, but that headship appears to have been filled up by the

election of Joseph Smyth, B.D., 17th June preceding, being the very day on which his predecessor William Haynes resigned. On 27th September following Dr. Turner wrote a letter to sir William Cecil, praying that he might be appointed president of Magdalen college Oxford, but on the last day of that month Dr. Walter Haddon was elected president of that college in compliance with letters from the court. Dr. Turner also applied for an archdeaconry which he did not obtain. He appears to have been greatly disappointed at not being adequately preferred, and there is extant a letter from him to sir William Cecil, wherein he gives full vent to his feelings on the subject, and, despairing of success, requests the licence of the council that he might go into Germany, and carry two little horses with him to dwell there for a time, that he might, with small cost, drink only rhenish wine, and so thereby be delivered of the stone, as he was the last time that he dwelt in Germany. He added that if he might have his poor prebend coming to him yearly, he would correct the New Testament in english, and write a book of the causes of his correction and changing of the translation. He would also, he said, finish his great herbal, and his books of fishes, stones, and metals, if God sent him health. This lettter has been assigned both to September and November 1550. Not long after it was written the deanery of Wells became vacant by the deprivation of John Goodman, and Dr. Turner was appointed thereto. He met with much opposition, Goodman using means, which ultimately however proved ineffectual, to obtain restitution of the deanery; and as the canons favoured his cause, Dr. Turner was for some time kept out of possession of the deanery-house, and of certain lands which the dean had usually enjoyed. It has been said that in 1551 he had a canonry of Windsor, but we incline to believe that the canon of Windsor was Richard Turner one of the six preachers of Canterbury, and not the subject of this notice. About this time Dr. Turner was lecturer of Isleworth in Middlesex, and in consequence of a sermon he preached became involved in a controversy respecting original sin and infant baptism with one of his auditors, Robert Cooch or Cooke serjeant of the winecellar to Edward VI., and afterwards one of the gentlemen of queen Elizabeth's chapel. Dr. Turner was ordained priest by Dr. Ridley bishop of London 21 Dec. 1552. Soon after the accession of queen Mary he again left England, having lost the deanery of Wells to which John Goodman was restored. Dr. Turner's works were once more prohibited by a royal proclamation 13 June 1555. He appears to have visited Rome, and to have been residing at Wissenberg in 1557, and at Basle in March 1557-8. He returned to England upon the accession of queen Elizabeth, and in, if not before, 1560 obtained restitution of his deanery. On 8th May 1563-4 he was presented by the queen to the rectory of Wedmore Somersetshire. Dr. Turner much disliked the ecclesiastical vestments, and by way of ridiculing the square cap caused a person convicted of adultery to do penance in one. He also used unbecoming language respecting the bishops, and we find his diocesan in March 1563-4 complaining of his conduct and preaching to the primate. About 1564 he was suspended for nonconformity, but we are not informed how long this suspension continued. His death occurred at his residence in Crutched-friars London 7 July 1568, and he was buried two days afterwards at S. Olaves Hart-street. In the chancel of that church is a monument thus inscribed:

Clarissima, Doctissimo, Sanctissimoque viro, Gutielma Turnero, Medico, et Theologo peritissimo, Decano Weliensi, qui, per annos triginta in utraque sciententiâ exercitatissimus, Ecclesiæ et Reipublicæ profuit, et contra utriusque perniciosissimus hostes, maxime verò Romanum Antichristum fortissimus Jesu Christi miles acerrime dimicavit, ac tandem corpus senio, ac laboribus confectum in spem beatissimæ Resurrectionis hic deposuit. Jana Turnera conjugi charissimo ejusque sanctissimæ memoriæ posuit. Devictis Christi virtute, Mundi, Carnisque omnibus copiis, triumphat in æternum.

Magnus Apollineâ quondam Turnerus in Arte,
Magnus et in verâ Relligione fuit.
Mors tamen obrepens majorem reddidit illum,
Civis enim cæli regna superna tenet.

Obiit VII. *die Julii Anno Domini* MDLXVIII.

His works are:

1. A comparison betwene the olde learnynge and the newe. Translated out of latin in Englysh. Southwark, 8vo. 1537, 1538. Lond. 8vo. 1548. Translation from Urbanus Regius.

2. The abridgment of Uno Dissidentium, containing the agreement of the

doctors with Scripture; and also of the doctors with themselves. Lond. 8vo. 1538. Dedicated to Thomas first lord Wentworth.

3. Libellus de re Herbaria novus in quo herbarum aliquot nomnia greca latina, et Anglica habes, una cum nominibus officinarum in gratiam studiose juventutis nunc primum in lucem editus. Lond. ......1538. Dedicated to Thomas Patinson, D.D.

4. Avium præcipuarum, quarum apud Plinium et Aristotelem mentio est, brevis et succincta historia ex optimis quibusque scriptoribus contexta. Scholio illustrata et aucta. Adjectis nominibus Græcis, Germanicis, et Britannicis. Cologne, 8vo. 1544. Dedicated to Edward prince of Wales afterwards king Edward VI.

5. Historia de Naturis Herbarum Scholiis et Notis vallata. Cologne, 8vo. 1544.

6. The Huntyng and Fyndyng out of the Romish Fox: whiche more than seven yeares hath bene hyd among the Bysshoppes of England, after that the Kynges Hyghnes, Henry VIII., had commanded hym to be dryven out of hys Realme. Basle, 8vo. 1543. Published under the assumed name of William Wraughton. Dedicated to Henry VIII. Amended and curtailed, with a short account of the author prefixed, by Robert Potts, M.A. Camb. 8vo. 1851.

7. The rescuynge of the Romishe Fox otherwyse called the examination of the hunter deuised by steuen gardiner. The seconde covrse of the Hunter at the romishe fox and hys aduocate, and sworne patrone steuen gardiner doctor and defender of the popis canonlaw and hys ungodly ceremonies. .... 8vo. 1545. Published under the name of William Wraughton. Dedicated to Henry VIII.

8. The names of herbs in Greke, Latin, Englishe, Dutche, and Frenche, in the commune names, that herbaries and apothecaries vse. Lond. 12mo. 1548. Dedicated to Edward duke of Somerset.

9. A newe Dialogue wherein is conteyned the examination of the Messe, and of that kind of Priesthode whiche is ordeyned to say Messe: and to offer vp for remyssion of synne, the bodye and bloude of Christe againe. Lond. (Seres and Day). Lond. (Day) 8vo. n. d.

10. A new herball, wherein are conteyned the names of herbes, in Greke, Latin, Englysh, Duche, Frenche, and in the Potecaries and Herbaries Latin, with the properties, degrees, and naturell places of the same. Lond. fo. 1551. Dedicated to Edward duke of Somerset.

11. A Preseruatiue or Triacle against the poyson of Palagius lately renued and stirred up agayn by the furious sect of the Annabaptestes. Lond. 12mo. 1551. Dedicated to Hugh Latimer.

12. The Huntyng of the Romishe Wolfe......8vo. n. d. Lond.......1561.

13. The Hunting of the Fox and Wolfe, because they did make havoc of the Sheep of Jesus Christ......8vo. n. d.

14. Translation of Gardiner De vera obedientia and Bonner's preface thereto. Ronen, 1553.

15. A new booke of Spirituall Physik for dyuerse diseases of the Nobilitie and Gentlemen of Englande ...... 8vo. 1555. Dedicated to the dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the earls of Arundel, Derby, Shrewsbury, Huntingdon, Cumberland, Westmorland, Pembroke, and Warwick.

16. Epistola Conrardo Gesnero Wessenberg cal. Nov. 1557. [On english fishes.] Printed in Gesner's Hist. Animalium, iii. 1294-1297.

17. The seconde parte of William Turner's herball, wherein are conteyned the names of herbes, in Greke, Latin, Duche, Frenche, and in the Apothecaries Latin, and sometyme in Italiane wyth the vertues of the same herbes, wyth diuerse confutationes of no small errours, that men of no small learning haue committed in the intreatinge of herbes of late years. Cologne, 1562. Dedicated to Thomas the second lord Wentworth.

18. A book of the bath of Baeth in England and of the virtues of the same, with divers other bathes most holsum and effectual both in Almayne and England. With the second part of the Herbal, 1562. Dedicated to Edward earl of Hertford. Reprinted with additions with the Herbal 1568.

19. A new boke of the natures and properties of all Wines that are commonlye vsed here in England, with a confutation of an errour of some men that holde that Rhennish and other small white wines ought not to be drunken of them that either haue or are in daunger of the stone, the reume, and diuers other diseases. Lond. 8vo. 1568.

20. This Booke sheweth at large the powers, commodities, vertues, and properties of the three most renouned and famous Preseruatiues or Triacles: to weete, of the great Triacle called in Latine Theriaca Andromachi: of the Triacle Salt: and of it that is called by the name of the first finder out and maker Mithriadatium; Gathered out of Galen and Aetius. With the book of Wines. There had been a former inaccurate edition of the book of Triacles.

21. The first and seconde partes of the Herbal of William Turner Doctor in Physick, lately ouersene corrected and enlarged, with the thirde part lately gathered and nowe set out with the names of the herbes in Greke, Latin, Englishe, Duche, Frenche, and in the Apothecaries and Herbaries Latin, with the properties, degrees, and natural places of the same. Cologne, fo. 1568. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

22. Preface to Robert Huttens Summe of Divinitie. Hutten was sometime scholar and servant to Dr. Turner.

23. Translation of Palsgrave's Catechism. Lond. 8vo. 1572.

24. The rare treasure of English baths. Lond. 4to. 1587. Edited by William Bremer. Lond. 4to. 1633.

25. Homilly against gluttony and drunkeness.

26. De arte memorativa.

27. De Hierosolymorum excidio.

28. Imagines stirpium.

29. De lapidibus.

30. De metallis.

31. Epigrammata varia.

32. Gisberti Longolii Epitaphium.

33. Carmen jocosum ad papam pro Joanne Standicio.

34. Letters. Some have been printed.

Dr. Turner collated the translation of the Bible with the hebrew, greek, and latin versions, making many emendations. He also prepared for the press William of Neuburgh's Historia rerum Anglicanarum, from a MS. in the library at Wells, and sent it to Antwerp to be printed by W. Sylvius. It appeared there 1567, but certain chapters sent by Turner were omitted, as was his preface, for which Sylvius substituted one of his own. A copy of this edition annotated by Turner was formerly in the possession of William Fulman of Corpus Christi college, Oxford.

Amidst many strong claims to the grateful memory of posterity, Dr. Turner has the distinction of being the earliest english writer who discovered learning and critical judgment in the knowledge of plants. The celebrated John Ray styles him a man of solid erudition and judgment. It is supposed that he first brought into England the lucern, which he termed horned clover. He had a botanical garden at his deanery-house at Wells, another at his residence in Crutched-friars London, and a third at Kew. Whilst at Weissenberg he had a garden there. A garden at the lord-protector Somerset's residence at Syon was formed under his superintendence. Dr. Turner also enriched Gesner's museum, the earliest collection of the kind, with natural curiosities which he sent from England.

He married Jane daughter of George Auder alderman of Cambridge. She remarried Dr. Richard Cox bishop of Ely, and also surviving him became a benefactor to Pembroke hall, establishing a scholarship there in perpetual remembrance of her first husband Dr. Turner. By this lady he had issue Peter Turner, M.D., who will be hereafter noticed; Winifred wife of John Parker archdeacon of Ely and rector of Stretham and Bluntisham; and Elizabeth wife of John Whitehead, gent., of Hunston Suffolk.

Memoir by Potts. Hodgson's Northumberland, (2) ii. 455—467, 544. Strype. Bale, viii. 95. Gough's Gen. Index. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 361. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 225. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 288. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 153; iii. 176, 394. Pulteney's Sketches of Botany, i. 56, seq. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 18, 29, 31—33. Brook's Puritans, i. 128. Hearne's Heming, 650, 669—671. Ward's Gresham Professors, 129, 130. Aungier's Syon, 120, 145. Strype's Stow, lib. 2, p. 38. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 175. Pritzel's Thes. Lit. Bot. 302. Cat. of Lansd. MSS. i. 3, 4, 14—16, 19, 205. Fox's Acts & Mon. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. ii. 457. Wright's Elizabeth, i. 169. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, i. 332—337, 371—374. Fuller's Worthies. Hartshorne's Book Rarities, 415. MS. Richardson, 30. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 167. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 314, 316. Gent. Mag. ci. (1) 579. Hallam's Lit. Eur. i. 459; ii. 240. Phelps' Somersetsh. 124. MS. C. C. C. Oxon. 215, art. 15. Communication from Tho. Wm. King, esq., York Herald.

ROBERT WISDOM was educated in this university, entered into orders, and was ultimately B.D., but when or where he took that degree we have been unable to ascertain. He preached at Oxford against the doctrines of the ro-

man catholic church, and was in consequence obliged to leave that place. It is probable that the sermon here alluded to was preached at the church of S. Martin commonly called Carfax, but we do not know whether he held that benefice, nor can we state at what time he was at Oxford, except that it appears to have been in the earlier part of his long career as a minister. He is said to have had the rectory of Stistead in Essex, but as his name does not occur in the list of incumbents it is probable that he was merely curate of that parish. About 1538 he was in trouble on account of his opinions, and was by Stokesley bishop of London forced to bear a faggot. About two years afterwards we find him complained of to Bonner, who had succeeded to the see of London, in respect of a sermon preached in Essex, wherein he advised the people to read and discourse upon the scriptures when at the alehouse. The bishop rebuked him for this, observing, with much truth, that the practice would lead to the irreverent discussion of sacred topics. In explanation Wisdom asserted that his object had been to induce the people, by reading the scriptures, to abstain from excess and drunkenness. In 1540 he was charged with heresy before the privy-council. His accusers were sir John Massy and Miles Hoggard a noted roman catholic zealot. The articles against him were to the effect that he had written or spoken against images, asserted that at the day of judgment men would be rewarded only of mercy and not of their own merits; that he had written or spoken against tradition, free-will, the invocation of saints, censing in the church and other ceremonies, and the use of organs and trental masses; that he had expressed a hope to see the day when maids would sing scripture at their wheels and ploughmen at their ploughs; and had maintained that souls departed did not come again and walk and play bo-peep; and that there was no difference of meats, but that a man might eat all meats at all times. Upon these articles, which appear to relate partly to his exposition on the ten commandments, and partly to sermons preached by him, he was committed to the Lollards' tower, where he wrote a vindication of himself. How or when he obtained his release does not appear. We find mention of a sermon preached by him at S. Mary Aldermary London in Lent 1542-3, wherein he designated his friend Thomas Becon as the man of God, and highly commended his publications. At or about this period Wisdom was the parish priest or curate of S. Margaret Lothbury. He was forced to recant his opinions at S. Paul's cross on Relic Sunday 14 July 1543, on which occasion Thomas Becon and Robert Singleton also confessed that certain opinions which they had maintained were erroneous. In his recantation, of which he signed several copies, and which had been, as he with great probability says, drawn up by bishop Gardiner, he acknowledged that he had offended the true doctrine of religion, and spoken untruly and without colour of learning against the doctrine of man's free will, and against veneration of and praying to saints; also that he had erroneously asserted that men could not live well in Christ unless persecuted and laid in prison for the truth's sake. He confessed that Frith, Barnes, Gerard, and Jerome suffered justly for false doctrine; that no one had been persecuted for the truth; that he and his fellows then present were not only not persecuted, but were most mercifully handled in being allowed to recant after their manifold offences, others having justly suffered, whilst they had found mercy and grace. He soon afterwards retired to Staffordshire, where he and Becon were entertained by John Old afterwards prebendary of Lichfield. In the reign of Edward VI. he obtained the rectory of Settrington Yorkshire, and in August 1552 we find him mentioned by archbishop Cranmer in a letter to sir William Cecil secretary of state, as a fit and proper person to be appointed to one of the Irish sees then vacant, and as likely to accept the episcopal office if appointed. In the reign of queen Mary he was deprived of his benefice and went with other exiles to Frankfort. Here he took part with those who advocated the retention of the english book of common-prayer. Whilst on the continent he contracted a friendship with Tillemann Heshuisius divinity professor at Heidelberg, a learned and eminent Lutheran who ultimately became bishop of Samia. In the autumn of 1559 we find him complaining to the visitors of the northern dioceses against one Thorne-

ton who had intruded into his benefice of Settrington, to which we presume Wisdom was restored. Queen Elizabeth presented him to the archdeaconry of Ely in November 1559, and he was instituted 27th February following. With this preferment he held the annexed rectories of Haddenham and Wilburton Isle of Ely. He preached at court 28 March 1560, and at S. Paul's cross April 7, being Palm Sunday, the same year. In the convocation of 1562 he subscribed the 39 articles, and was one of the large minority who voted in favour of six other articles, whereby it was, amongst other things, proposed to abrogate saints' days and holidays, the use of the cross in baptism, and organs, and to enact that kneeling at the sacrament should be in the discretion of the ordinary. He appears to have usually resided at Wilburton, and there he probably died, as he was interred in the church of that parish 20 Sept. 1568.

He was married. Margaret Wisdom, buried at Wilburton 24 Sept. 1567, is supposed to have been his wife. He had several children, of whom Richard, Michael, Margaret, and Ann occur in Wilburton register. The latter was buried there 3 July 1565.

He is author of:

1. Exposition upon certain Psalms of David.

2. Exposition upon the ten commandments.

3. Vindication against certain articles charged upon him. MS. Harl. 425, fo. 4, and in Strype's Memor. i. Append. No. cxv. Written whilst a prisoner in the Lollards' tower.

4. Recantation at S. Paul's Cross 1543. In Fox's Acts and Mon. ed. 1846, v. Append. No. xii. (from Register of Bonner bishop of London, fo. 43).

5. A revocation of that shamefull byll that Winchester devised and Wisdome redde at Paules Cross in London on the Relique Sunday, July 14 MDXLIII. wherein the said Wisdom meekely confesseth his fraylty and fearful weakness, whereby he for fear of deth fell to this impiety and sheweth himself earnestly repentant and sorry of that gret slander and occasion of evil that he then committed against the congregation of God, and also desireth all faithfull Christians to forgive him that offence and to receive him again reconciled to the true Church of Christ. MS. Emman. Coll. Written in Staffordshire.

6. The summ of all such doctrine as I Robert Wisdome have ever preached unto the people, written with my own hand undesired of any man to the entent that it may for ever be playn and evident what I have preached. MS. Emman. Coll.

7. A postill or collection of most godly doctrine vpon euery gospell through the yeare as well for holye dayes as sondayes digested in such order as they be appoynted and set forth in the booke of common prayer. Very profytable for all curates parentes maysters of householdes and other gouernors of youth. Translated from Ant. Corvinus. Lond. 4to. 1549. Probably also printed before.

8. Translation of two sermons by Tilemann Heshusius of the knowledge of the true God. MS. Emman. Coll.

9. Latin and english Poems, viz. (a) Verses in the collection on the death of the dukes of Suffolk. (b) Verses prefixed to second edition of Bale De Scriptoribus (c) The 125th Psalm in the old version. (d) Metrical prayer appended to the old version of the Psalms.

He appears to have been a good and able man, but somewhat deficient in judgment and taste. Bishop Corbet terms him "Arch-botcher of a psalme or prayer." He is also ridiculed by sir John Denham, Sir Thomas Overbury, sir John Birkenhead, Butler, and others; and even George Wither indulges in a sneer at his expense.

Strype. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 101. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 149, 150. Bentham's Ely, 278. Machyn's Diary, 229, 230. Herbert's Ames, 600. Corbet's Poems, ed. Gilchrist, 228. Peshall's Oxford, 182. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 79. Gough's Gen. Index. Rymer, xv. 563. Fox's Acts & Mon. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 249. MS. Baker, xxxvii. 445.

ROBERT HUTTON was educated in Pembroke hall under William Turner fellow of that house, subsequently M.D. and dean of Wells. Dr. Turner calls him his servant. It is doubtful whether he took any degree. He appeared as an author in 1548, and was an exile for religion during the reign of queen Mary. In the reign of Elizabeth he obtained the rectory of Little Braxted Essex, but the time of his admission does not occur. He was instituted to the rectory of Wickham Episcopi in the same county 9 April

1560, and seems also to have had the vicarage of Catterick Yorkshire. His death occurred about September 1568.

He is author of:

The summe of Divinitie Drawen out of the holy Scripture, very necessarie for Curates and yong Studentes in Divinitie, and also meete for al Christian men and women whatsoever age they be of. Drawn out of Latin into English. London, 12mo. 1548, 1560, 1561, 1567, 1568. Prefixed is an address to the christian reader from the before-named Dr. Turner, commending the work especially for its being plain in sentence, and easy in style, and nothing swerving from the common speech.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 721. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 93, 658. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 316. Herbert's Ames, 618, 885, 886.

NICHOLAS CARR, descended of a good family, was born at Newcastle in or about 1523. At an early age he was sent to Christ's college in this university, where he studied under Cuthbert Scot subsequently bishop of Chester. He afterwards migrated to Pembroke hall where his tutor was Nicholas Ridley, and proceeded B.A. 1540-1, being soon afterwards elected fellow of Pembroke hall, and commencing M.A. 1544. On the foundation of Trinity college in 1546 he was nominated one of the original fellows, and the following year was appointed regius-professor of greek. His lectures on Demosthenes, Plato, Sophocles and other writers gained him a high reputation for scholarship. In 1555 he subscribed the catholic articles, and indeed seems always to have been attached to the ancient faith. He took the degree of M.D. in 1558, and began to practise as a physician, though for four years he continued to read the greek lecture, at the end of which period he appointed Blithe of Trinity college to lecture for him. He was obliged to resort to the study of medicine in order to maintain his wife and family, the stipend of the greek professor being insufficient for that purpose. He occupied the house in which Bucer died, and in this house he himself breathed his last 3 Nov. 1568, in the 45th year of his age. He was buried at S. Michael's church, but the congregation consisting of the whole university being very large the funeral sermon was preached at S. Mary's by Dr. Chaderton, after which they returned to S. Michael's. Fuller says that a monument was erected to his memory in the church of S. Giles, bearing the following inscription:

Hic jaceo Carrus Doctos Doctissimus inter
Tempore quos fovit Grunta diserta meo.
Tam mihi Cecropiæ, Latiæ quam Gloria Linguæ
Convenit, et Medicæ maximus Artis Honos.
Non ego me jacto, sed quas Academia Laudes
Attribuit vivo, mortuus ecce fruor.
Et fruar, O Lector. Procul absis, Turba profana
Æterno violans Busta sacrata Deo.

This epitaph no longer exists, but on the north wall of S. Giles's church Cambridge, near the altar, is a handsome mural monument of stone. On the top are these arms: Per cheveron 3 unicorns' heads erased impaling, on a cheveron three stars, in middle chief a fleur-de-lis. Crest: A unicorn's head erased. On the frieze above three arches between two Corinthian pillars is this:

Abscondis Faciem et terrentur, colligis Spiritum eorum et deficiunt et in Pulverem suum revertuntur.—PSALM 104.

Over the first arch is:

Fuit Nich. Carre.

Over the second:

Fuit Cath. Carre.

And over the last:

Fuit Will. James.

Under the first arch is this inscription:

Qui fuit es..........................
Quis tumulum Carro parat? Quis funera Carro?
Cujus per terras undique Fama volat
Quis Romæ decus eloquii nisi Tullius olim?
Tullius Anglorum quis nisi Carrus erat?
Quis sic ut Carrus docuit, sic estve locutus?
Ut Carrus potuit nemo docere loqui.
Quod memoro nihil est, hunc ipsum audisse, vidisse,
Quanti, qui docuit, certe erat ille Deus.
Me tua, chare Pater, pia Filia cum moritura est,
Heu! monet ut Tumulo juncta sit illa tuo!
E tribus, illa secunda fuit, tibi prima in amore
Chara mihi Conjux ultima prima fuit.
Ergo ego nunc.........Socero Generos uxoriq. marit...
Pono gemens Tumulum.....................

Under the middle arch are these verses:

Chara mihi Conjux, post annos bis duodenos,
Hic jacet, et vir nunc incipit ipse mori
Mortua, viva jacet, Vir vivens, mortuus ille est
Heu! sibi quod vita est qui sibi vita fuit.
Chara fuit Kaouphque fuit.........huic Catherina
Chara fuit Mundo, chara futura Deo.

There was never anything under the third arch, but below is this:

If God from his but turn awaie his Face,
They troubled stand, astonished they staie,
Their Breath recalling, he doth end their Race,
They're then again, thus turn'd into their Clay.

By his will, proved 13 Nov. 1568, he desires to be buried at S. Michael's. He makes mention of his wife Margaret, and his children, Margaret, Katherine, and Mary.

His works are:

1. Epistola de morte Buceri ad Johannem Checum. London, 4to. 1551, 1681. Reprinted in Bucer's Scripta Anglicana, Basle, fo. 1577, p. 867; and in Hist. de vita et obitu Buceri. Strasburg, 12mo. 1562.

2. Duae epistolae Latinae doctori Chaddertono. 1566. MS. Cai. Coll. 197. Art. 52.

3. Eusebii Pamphili de vita Constantini. Louvaine, 8vo. 1570. Cologne, fo. 1570. Ex recensione Suffridi Petri. Cologne, fo. 1581. Ex recensione Binii. Cologne, fo. 1612. The fourth book only is translated by Carr, the others are by Christopherson.

4. Demosthenis Graecorum oratorum principis, Olynthiacae orationes tres, et Philippicae quatuor, e Graeco in Latinum conversae. Addita est etiam epistola de vita, et obitu eiusdem Nicolai Carri, et carmina, cum Graeca, tum Latina in eundem Scripta. London, 4to. 1571. The life of Carr in the above work is by Bartholomew Dodyngton. At p. 68 is a brief memoir of the translator by Thomas Preston. Carr's autograph MS. of this translation is in the university library, Dd. 4. 56.

5. De scriptorum Britannicorum paucitate, et studiorum impedimentis oratio. Lond. 8vo. 1576. Edited by Tho. Hatcher.

6. Praefatio in Platonem de legibus; which work he also translated into latin.

7. Praefatio in convivium Platonis.

8. Praefationes in alios aliquot Platonis libros.

9. Praefationes in aliquot Demosthenis orationes.

10. Praefatio ad Aeschinem.

11. Praefationes in Theocritum et Sophoclem.

12. Annotationes in Platonem et Demosthenem.

13. De febribus.

14. Orationes a se habitae.

15. Epistolae ad diversos.

16. Fragmentum in Timaeum Platonis.

17. Aeschinis contra Ctesiphontem oratio. Translation.

18. Liturgia S. Jacobi. Translation.

He also contributed to the collections of verses on the death of Bucer and the deaths of the dukes of Suffolk.

Lives by Dodyngton & Preston. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176. Camb. Portfolio, 349. Warton's Engl. Poet. iii. 310. Aschami Epistolæ [31], 39, 386. Strype. Rymer, xv. 107. Dedication to Wilson's Olynthiacs. MS. Cole, ii. 42. Cole's Ath. Cantab. C. 53 b. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 64. Fuller's Camb. Cat. Univ. Lib. MSS. i. 249. Cens. Lit. ix. 42. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 227.

JOHN SHEFFIELD, eldest son and heir of Edmund lord Sheffield and Anne his wife daughter of John Vere earl of Oxford, succeeded to his father's barony in 1549, at or about which time he was a member of this university. In November 1550, he had, in consideration of his father's services to the crown, the royal licence to bestow himself in marriage at his own free choice. He was created K.B. at the coronation of queen Elizabeth, and died December 1568. He has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer 1550. By his wife Douglas daughter of William lord Howard of Effingham, he had issue, Edmund his successor ultimately earl of Mulgrave, and Elizabeth wife of Thomas earl of Ormond.

Strype. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 386. Machyn's Diary, 370. Craik's Romance of the Peerage, iii. 87.

THOMAS STEWARD, M.A. of this university, was in the reign of queen Mary an exile for religion, and as a member of the english church at Frankfort signed the invitation to John Knox to accept the office of pastor. He returned to England in the reign of Elizabeth, was appointed canon of Ely 1560, had a special licence to preach from the archbishop and the bishop of the diocese, and held the rectory of Downham Isle of Ely. He was buried in the chapel of S. Mary adjoining Ely cathedral 2 Dec. 1568.

Bentham's Ely, 247. Troubles at Frankfort, 20.

ROGER ASCHAM, the third son of John Ascham steward to lord Scrope of Bolton and Margaret his wife, was born at Kirkby Wiske in Richmondshire about 1515. He was educated at the charge of sir Anthony Wingfield in his house, by a Mr. Bond who was also tutor to sir Anthony's sons. About 1530 he was sent to S. John's college, his expences there being defrayed by the same kind patron. His tutors were Hugh Fitzherbert and John Cheke. He proceeded B.A. 1533-4, and on 26 March 1534 was elected fellow of his college, having a high reputation

for his acquirements. He was occasionally employed by the university in writing letters to great personages on account of his admirable style of composition, and from the singular beauty of his handwriting, and great skill in illumination and adornment. He commenced M.A. 1537, and read a greek lecture in S. John's college, and also as it seems in the university at large. In 1540-1 he was mathematical lecturer of the university. Soon afterwards he visited his friends in Yorkshire, his stay there being prolonged for nearly two years, in consequence of his having a quartan fever. In July 1542 he supplicated the university of Oxford for incorporation, but it does not appear whether his request were granted. Lee archbishop of York allowed him an annual pension of 40*s*. Whilst that prelate was on a sick-bed Ascham presented to him his latin version of the commentary of Œcumenius on S. Paul's epistle to Titus, but the archbishop took offence at certain passages in favour of the marriage of priests, and to the effect that the institutions of the apostles were improved and rectified by the counsels of prudent church governors. In 1544 Ascham compiled his Toxophilus dedicated to Henry VIII., to whom he presented it in the gallery at Greenwich. His majesty was much pleased with it, and through the intercession of bishop Gardiner, lord Paget, the duke of Norfolk, and sir William Petre, granted the author a pension of £10. per annum during pleasure. In 1546 he was elected public-orator of the university. In this office he did good service in frustrating the cupidity of those who are quaintly described as having dined on the church, and being intent upon supping on the universities. His pension, which ceased on the death of Henry VIII., was confirmed and augmented by Edward VI. whom he taught to write. In 1547 he solicited archbishop Cranmer for a licence to eat flesh in Lent during his life. His letter containing this request is very curious and ingenious. Although unknown to the archbishop he procured the necessary licence under the king's privy-seal, defrayed all the charges thereof, and sent it to Ascham through Dr. Taylor the master of S. John's. In 1548 Ascham purposed to dispute publicly in the schools as to the identity of the mass with the Lord's supper, but the disputation was prohibited by Dr. Madew the vicechancellor. On the death of his friend William Grindal he became tutor to the princess Elizabeth, to whom he read nearly the whole of the works of Cicero, a great part of Livy, some select orations of Isocrates, the tragedies of Sophocles, and the New Testament in greek. Some unpleasant circumstances in the princess's family caused him abruptly to give up his employment, and he went to Yorkshire in 1550, whence he was recalled to accompany sir Richard Morysin, in the capacity of his secretary, on his embassy to Germany. On his way from Yorkshire to London he visited the lady Jane Grey at the seat of her father at Bradgate in Leicestershire. Of his interview with this accomplished girl, whom he found reading Plato whilst her friends were enjoying the pleasures of the chace, he has left a most interesting account. He embarked for Germany in September 1550. He subsequently published a report of the state of affairs in that country, and several additional particulars occur in his letters to his familiar friends. Dr. Whitaker remarks: "In no part of his works is the general comprehension of his mind so strikingly displayed. Shut up in the walls of his college, he is a mere scholar, and indefatigable recluse; at court, as Latin secretary, he is a writer applying letters to common business; abroad, he is a man of the world, an original observer, a lively describer, a profound reflector. He conversed much with the literati of Germany, heard their prælections, visited their libraries. He surveyed the remains of antiquity with the eye of an antiquary and the enthusiasm of a classical scholar. In short, he wanted no qualification to constitute an accomplished traveller." It may be added that Ascham also paid a brief visit to Italy. Before he went abroad he was keeper of the king's library, which office he resigned in January 1550-1; but previously to his return to England he, by the intercession of his friends, especially sir William Cecil, obtained the appointment of the king's secretary for the latin tongue, though he never acted in that capacity under Edward VI., as he continued abroad until that monarch's death. Soon after his arrival in England he

again resided for a short time in the university, being still public-orator. Though known to be a protestant, bishop Gardiner proved his firm friend during the whole reign of queen Mary. On one occasion sir Francis Englefield, a warm zealot, suggested that Ascham should be cited before the privy-council, but the bishop successfully interposed in his favour. It is pleasing to find that years afterwards, when Gardiner was dead and his name was regarded as a bye-word of reproach, Ascham gratefully refers to his protection, terming him "my good lord of Winchester." Through the influence of bishop Gardiner he obtained from queen Mary an increase of his pension. In a letter to queen Elizabeth, dated 10 Oct. 1567, he thus pleasantly relates the circumstances: "I sawe Winchester did like well the manner of my writeing, I sawe also that he onely was dominus regit me that tyme. I told him that my patent and liveing for my Booke of Shooteing was lost. Well, said he, cause itt to be written againe, and I will doe what I can. I did soe; and here I will open to your majestie a pretty subtletye in doeing happily a good turne to myselfe, whereat perchance your majestie will smile, for surely I have laughed att itt twentye tymes myself, and that with good cause, for I have lived somewhat the better for it ever since. I caused the same forme of the patent to be written out, but I willed a vacant place to be lefte for the summe. I brought itt so written to the bishop, he asked me why the whole summe was not putt in. Sir, quoth I, the fault is in the writer, who hath done very ill, beside to leave the vacant place soe great, for the old word tenn will not halfe fill the roome, and therfore surely except itt please your lordshipp to helpe to putt in twentye poundes, that wold both fill up the vacant place well nowe, and alsoe fill my purse the better hereafter: truly, I shalbe putt to new chardges in causeing the patent to be newe written againe. The bishop fell into a laughter, and forthwith went to Queene Mary, and told what I had said, who without any more speakeing, before I had done her any service, of her owne bountifull goodnes made my patent twentye poundes by yeare dureing my life, for her and her successors. I have oft told this tale to many my freinds, for I thincke itt a part of honestye to saye well of them that have beene soe willing to doe well for others." In 1554 he gave up his office of public-orator. On the 7th May in that year the queen granted him the office of secretary of the latin tongue, with the stipend of 40 marks per annum in addition to his pension. On 1 June following he married Margaret Howe, and this union appears to have been productive of great felicity. Sir William Petre procured for him from queen Mary the grant of a farm called Salisbury hall in Walthamstow Essex. He was indeed a great favourite with that queen, who often conversed with him and took great delight in his company. He was also honoured with the notice of cardinal Pole, who thought so highly of Ascham's skill in latin that he employed him to translate into that language his speech as legate to the parliament for the use of the pope. Soon after Ascham was appointed latin secretary, he gave an extraordinary specimen of his abilities and diligence by composing and transcribing, with his usual elegance, in three days forty-seven letters to princes and personages, of whom cardinals were the lowest in rank. On 9 Oct. 1559 queen Elizabeth, without any solicitation on his part, granted him the canonry or prebend of Wetwang in the church of York, whereto he was admitted 11 March 1559-60. He was continued in the office of latin secretary, and was daily admitted to the presence of the queen, assisted her private studies, and partook of her diversions; sometimes read to her in the learned languages, and sometimes played with her at draughts and chess. In 1563, whilst the plague was in London, Ascham dined with sir William Cecil in his lodgings at Windsor castle. The other guests were sir William Petre, sir John Mason, Dr. Wotton, sir Richard Sackville, sir Walter Mildmay, Dr. Walter Haddon, John Astley master of the jewel-house, and Mr. Nicasius. The conversation which took place occasioned Ascham to commence his Schoolmaster, which is in great estimation for good sense, judicious observation, and the intermixture of criticisms on the ancient authors, with passages of english history. Ascham became involved in much litigation respecting his prebend of Wetwang. It is now somewhat difficult fully to understand the matter, but

the result would have been favourable but for the conduct of Young archbishop of York, who granted a lease to another. Ascham, in a letter to the earl of Leicester 14 April 1566, thus states his grievance: "Now, when I have by longe suite, great cost and care, brought by order of lawe, by verdict of judgment, this prebend to the church of Yorke againe which foure archbishops in fortie yeares cold never bringe to passe, behold, when I looked for thankes, and hoped for recompense of my great chardges by some longe lease at the least, my lord archbishop, before the matter was ended (for yett it remaineth in costly tryall) to me most vnkindly, to my present vndoeing and perpetuall greife, hath given awaye the advocacion and given itt soe vnder his, the deane and chapter's seale, as now another mann should enjoye the sweet kernell of the nutt, which I have beene soe long in cracking, and nothinge left vnto me but shells to feed me withall! aye, my lord, other kind of writeing than these heavy letters had beene more fitt for this present tyme, and surely thus had I never written, if the bishop in this matter had made any accompte of learning, conscience, humanitye, or curtesie, or else of his owne promise vnto me wherewith I will chardge him, and that in the best presence that ever I meete him in England." The queen soon afterwards, and as it is supposed in consequence of Ascham's letter to Leicester and another to her majesty, addressed her letters to the archbishop. After a brief statement of the case her majesty thus expressed her pleasure: "We require you earnestlye to take such order as the advocation may be revoked into your hands againe, and then to bestowe itt at our request vpon our said servant being one who, besides his owne service to us, deserveth estimacion for his singular learneing att whose chardges alsoe, and for whose sake the title of your interest hath beene soe well maintained." His constitution had been enfeebled by frequent attacks of ague. Imprudently sitting up late to finish some latin verses which he designed to present to the queen as a new-year's gift, and certain letters to his friends, he contracted a dangerous malady, during which he was visited and consoled by his pious friend Alexander Nowell dean of S. Paul's, and William Gravet a prebendary of that church and vicar of S. Sepulchre's London. Ascham died 30 Dec. 1568. His last words were, "I desire to depart and to be with Christ." On the 4th January following he was buried at S. Sepulchre's. Nowell preached his funeral sermon, and testified that he never saw or heard of a person of greater integrity of life, or who was blessed with a more christian death. Queen Elizabeth, when informed of his decease, declared that she would rather have lost £10,000. than her tutor Ascham. Buchanan did honour to his memory in the following epitaph:

Aschamum extinctum patriæ, Graiæque Camœnæ,
Et Latiæ verâ cum pietate dolent.
Principibus vixit carus, jucundis amicis,
Re modicâ, in mores dicere fama nequit.

which has been thus rendered by archdeacon Wrangham:

O'er Ascham, withering in his narrow urn,
The muses—English, Grecian, Roman—mourn;
Though poor, to greatness dear, to friendship just:
Not scandal's self can taint his hallow'd dust.

Dr. Johnson speaking of Ascham observes: "His philological learning would have gained him honour in any country, and among us it may justly call for that reverence which all nations owe to those who first rouse them from ignorance, and kindle among them the light of literature. Of his manners nothing can be said but from his own testimony and that of his contemporaries. Those who mention him allow him many virtues. His courtesy, benevolence, and liberality are celebrated; and of his piety we have not only the testimony of his friends, but the evidence of his writings."

Mr. Hallam says: "Among the learned men who surrounded Cheke at Cambridge, none was more deserving than Ascham; whose knowledge of ancient languages was not shown in profuse quotation, or enveloped in Latin phrase, but served to enrich his mind with valuable sense, and taught him to transfer the firmness and precision of ancient writers to our own English, in which he is nearly the first that deserves to be named or that is now read."

Camden imputes the narrowness of Ascham's condition to his love of dice and cock-fighting, and there is reason to fear that the imputation is not altogether unfounded: but Dr. Johnson remarks,

"However he might fail in his œconomy, it were indecent to treat with wanton levity the memory of a man who shared his frailties with all, but whose learning or virtues few can attain, and by whose excellencies many may be improved, while himself only suffered by his faults."

His works are:

1. Themata Theologica. Published with his Apologia pro coena Dominica, &c.

2. Expositiones antiquæ in Epistolam Divi Pauli ad Titum et Philemonem ex diversis sanctorum Patrum Græce scriptis Commentariis ab Oecumenio collectæ et Cantabrigiæ Latine versæ. Anno Domini 1542. Published with his Apologia pro coena Dominica, &c.

3. Toxophilus, the schole of shootinge conteyned in two bookes. To all Gentlemen and yomen of Englande, pleasaunte for theyr pastyme to rede, and profitable for theyr use to folow, both in war and peace. London, 4to. 1545. Dedicated to Henry VIII. London, 4to. 1571, 1589. Wrexham, 12mo. 1788. The editor of the latter impression was the Rev. John Walters, M.A. Master of Ruthin school and sometime fellow of Jesus college, Oxford.

4. Epistola Joh. Sturmio de Nobilitate Anglicana 4 Apr. 1550. With Conradi Heresbachii de laudibus literarum Græcarum Oratio. Strasburg, 8vo. 1551. Included also in the general collections of Ascham's letters.

5. A Report and Discourse written by Roger Ascham, of the affaires and state of Germany and the Emperour Charles his court, duryng certayne years while the sayd Roger was there. London, 4to. (Day) n. d. Lond. 4to. 1552, 1570. Dedicated to John Astley master of the jewel office.

6. Translation into latin of Cardinal Pole's speech as legate to the Parliament.

7. The Schole Master or plaine and perfite way of teachyng children to vnderstand, write, and speake the Latin tong, but specially purposed for the priuate brynging vp of youth in Jentlemen and Noblemens houses, and commodious also for all such, as haue forgot the Latin tonge, and would by themselves without a Scholemaster, in short tyme, and with small paines, recouer a sufficient habilitie to vnderstand, write, and speake Latin. London, 4to. 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1579, 1583, 1589. Dedicated by Margaret his widow to Queen Elizabeth. London, 8vo. 1711, 1743, with notes and additions by James Upton. A new edition by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor of S. John's college has been announced. An abridgement by John Ward, MS. Addit. in Brit. Museum, 6260.

8. Familiarium Epistolarum libri tres, magna orationis elegantia conscripti, nunc denuo emendati et aucti. Quibus adjunctus est Commendatitiarum, Petitoriarum, et aliarum hujus generis similium Epistolarum, ad alios Principes et Magnates conscriptarum Liber vnus. London, 8vo. 1576, 1578. Dedicated to Queen Elizabeth and edited by Edward Grant, who has annexed a life of Ascham. London, 8vo. 1590. Hanover, 8vo. 1602, 1610. Nuremberg ...... 1611. Republished with additions under this title: Rogeri Aschami Epistolarum Libri Quatuor accessit Joannis Sturmii aliorumque ad Aschamum Anglosque alios eruditos Epistolarum Liber unus, Editio novissima, Prioribus auctior. Oxford, 8vo. 1703. Edited by William Elstob. Eight of Ascham's Letters, translated by Abraham Fleming, are given in his Panoplie of Epistles, 427—448.

9. Apologia pro coena Dominica, contra Missam et ejus prestigias: in Academia olim Cantabrigiensi exercitationis Gratia inchoata. London, 12mo. 1577. Dedicated by Edward Grant to Robert Earl of Leicester.

10. Institution for his child. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 18 B. xxiv. 2.

11. Historia sui temporis.

12. Translation into latin verse of the Philoctetes of Sophocles.

13. Book of the cockpit.

14. Letters latin and english not included in the above-mentioned collections. Most of these appear to have been printed.

15. Poems in latin, greek, and english: viz. (a) To Henry VIII. (b) On the birthday of Prince Edward. (c) Dialogue on the death of Sir Anthony Denny. (d) Dialogue on the death of Mary wife of William Cecil and sister of John Cheke. (e) To William Bill. (f) On the death of Bucer. (g) To Queen Elizabeth, with happy wishes for the coming year (unfinished). The foregoing are published with all the editions of his Epistles except that of 1703. (h) In commendation of Blundeville's Fruytes of Foes.

The English works of Roger Ascham, edited by James Bennet master of a

boarding-school at Hoddesdon in Hertfordshire, were published 4to. London 1761. This collection contains Report of the affairs of Germany, Toxophilus, The Schoolmaster, Letters to Queen Elizabeth and others; also Notes and observations. Prefixed is the author's Life from the facile and felicitous pen of Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Ascham's English works were again printed London, 12mo. 1815. The impression was limited to 250 copies. This collection differs but slightly from Mr. Bennet's, but contains some additional letters. Ascham's orthography is modernised, and there are many grievous misprints, especially as regards the names of places and persons.

A complete collection of Ascham's works by a careful and competent editor is much to be desired.

The only known portrait of Ascham is in an engraving by Michael Burghers prefixed to Elstob's edition of his letters. Ascham's figure is however so placed that but little of the face is visible.

By his wife before named he had three sons, Giles who will be hereafter noticed, Dudley, and Sturmius.

There was a Roger Ascham who did the queen service at Berwick, was afterwards one of the yeomen of her majesty's chamber, ultimately yeoman of her bears, and lessee with Thomas and John Ascham under the crown of estates in Cambridgeshire. The relationship of this Roger Ascham to the great scholar here noticed has not been ascertained; probably he was his nephew.

Lives by Grant & Dr. Johnson. Strype. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Whitaker's Richmondsh. i. 265—290; ii. 360. Churton's Nowell, 10, 133—137, 357, 385, 396. Zouch's Works. ii. 278. Retrosp. Rev. iv. 76. Smith's Autogr. pl. 13, no. 12, pref. p. vi. Bale, ix. 64 Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 115, 153. Cole's Ath. Cantab. MS. Cole, vi. 1. Fuller's Worthies, MS. Addit. 6260, 6319, fo. 16. MS. Richardson, 96. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 278. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed. 236. Camden's Eliz. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 11. Harleian Miscell. ed. Malham, ii. 307. Southey's Com. Pl. Book, iii. 468, 485. Jortin's Erasmus, 581. Landor's Works, i. 135. Nicolas's Remains of Lady Jane Grey, xiii, xix—xxi. Osorii Opera, i. 1142—1145. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, i. 61, 305, 343; ii. 120—132, 144, 294, 295. Lelandi Encomia, 53. Haddoni Lucubrationes, 307, 308, 311. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 119, 133. Nugæ Antiquæ, iii. 69, 85. Nicolson's Engl. Hist. Library, 203. Lloyd's State Worthies. Hallam's Lit. of Europe, i. 335, 441, 507, 510; ii. 194. Rogers's Poems, ed. 1834, pp. 72, 105. Collier's Reg. of Stat. Co. i. 11, 217. Tim. Kendall's Flowers of Epigrams, 111. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 179, 215. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 48. Rymer, xv. 388, 544, 723. European Mag. xxxii. 89, 157, 225. Baretti's Italy, 137—144. Collier's Poet. Decameron, i. 81, 92. Wright's Eliz. i. 145. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 223, 613. Ballard's Learned Ladies, 153. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 335. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, i. 178, 179; ii. 297. Lowndes's Bibl. Man. Cat. Lansd. MSS. i. 5, 6, 189. Zurich Letters, ii. 64, 90; iii. 115. Fruits of Endowment. Brit. Bibl. iv. 206. Leigh's Treatise of Religion & Learning, 121. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 525; iii. 10, 14, 19, 39, 249, 271, 335, 356, 372, 396. Herbert's Ames. Mem. Scacc. Pasch. 6 Eliz. r. 47. Communications to Camb. Antiq. Soc. i. 99. Notes & Queries, ix. 588; x. 75; (2) i. 254; iii. 307, 415. Cens. Lit. ii. 254; iv. 63; v. 276; x. 22. MS. Baker, xii. 86; xiii. 275—295; xvi. 275; xxiv. 89, 94, 97, 110; xxxii. 495—510, 535. Cat. Univ. Libr. MSS. i. 378, 379; ii. 186. Sadler's State Papers, ii. 47. Turner's Remarkable Providences, pt. i. ch. 129, s. 9. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 68. Originalia, 42 Eliz. p. 1, r. 21.

MILES COVERDALE was born in 1488 at Coverham, in the district called Coverdale in Richmondshire. His parents are unknown, and it is with much probability supposed that his name was not inherited, but derived from the place of his nativity. He entered the order of Augustinian friars, and was in 1514 ordained priest at Norwich by John Underwood suffragan bishop of Chalcedon. He studied in the house of his order at Cambridge during the period when it was under the presidency of Dr. Robert Barnes the noted reformer, whose opinions he imbibed, and whom he accompanied to London when cited for heresy before cardinal Wolsey 1525-6. Subsequently he assumed the habit of a secular priest. There exists a letter from him to Thomas Cromwell, 24 Aug. 1527, by which it appears that he regarded Cromwell, at that period acting under Wolsey in the suppression of certain smaller monasteries, as his friend and patron. In Lent 1528 he occurs as preaching at Steeple Bumpsted Essex against the received doctrine of the sacrament of the altar, and against honouring and worshipping images. It has been said that in 1529 he went to Hamburgh, and there assisted William Tyndal in the translation of the Pentateuch. This statement, so far as regards the translation in question, is altogether unfounded, and it can hardly be considered certain even that he went to Hamburgh at this period. He took the degree of bachelor of the canon law in this university 1531, and is named as one of the reformers, who at or about that time were wont to assemble at the White-horse in S. Benedict's. A letter

from him to Cromwell, dated "From the Augustins this May-day," has been supposed to have been written in 1531. It is in the following terms: "Most singular good master, with due humility I beseech unto your mastership all godly comfort, grace, and prosperous health. Forasmuch as your goodness is so great towards me, your poor child, only through the plenteousness of your favour and benevolence, I am the bolder of your goodness in this my rude style. If it like your favour to revocate to your memory the godly communication, which your mastership had with me your orator in Master Moore's house upon Easter Eve, amongst many and divers fruitful exhortations, specially of your singular favour and by your most comfortable words, I perceive your gracious mind toward me. Wherefore, most honourable master, for the tender love of God, and for the fervent zeal that you have to virtue and godly study, cordis genibus provolutus, I humbly desire and beseech your goodness of your gracious help. Now I begin to taste of holy scriptures: now, honour be to God! I am set in the most sweet smell of holy letters, with the godly savour of holy and ancient doctors, unto whose knowledge I cannot attain without diversity of books, as is not unknown to your most excellent wisdom. Nothing in the world I desire but books, as concerning my learning: they once had, I do not doubt but Almighty God shall perform that in me, which he of his most plentiful favour and grace hath begun. Moreover as touching my behaviour (your mastership's mind once known) with all lowliness I offer myself not only to be ordered in all things as shall please your wisdom, but also as concerning the education and instruction of other alonely to ensue your prudent counsel, Nam quicquid est in te consilii nihil non politicum, nihil non divinum est: quicquid enim agis, nihil inconsulte agis, nusquam te primum philosophum præbes: de rore autem cœli summam, more Jacob surripuisti benedictionem. De tuo ipso torrente maxime potari exopto, teque coram alloqui non mediocriter cupio. Vale, decus literarum, consiliorum, omnium denique probitatum. From the Augustins' this May-day. Your child and beadman in Jesus Christ, Frere Miles Coverdale." If this letter were really written in 1531, it is clear that Coverdale returned to his convent and resumed the monastic garb. It is conjectured, with some show of reason, that this letter foreshadows his translation of the Bible, the last sheet of which was sent to the press 4 Oct. 1535. It was probably printed at Cologne, but was certainly not imported into or published in England until the following year. In February and March 1537-8 he was employed in Berkshire in examining service-books, in order to see that the name of the pope had been expunged from their pages. Cromwell then called him to London, and soon afterwards sent him to Paris, with Richard Grafton, to superintend the printing of that translation of the bible which is commonly called the lord Cromwell's. Towards the close of 1538 Coverdale published at Paris an edition of the New Testament in english and latin, being induced so to do in consequence of James Nycolson, a printer in Southwark, having, without any authority from him, set forth an inaccurate impression under his name. The printing of the lord Cromwell's bible at Paris was ultimately frustrated by the officers of the inquisition, and Coverdale thereupon returned to England, which however he left again about the time of Cromwell's fall. It was perhaps at this period that he went to Tubingen, where he was created D.D. He visited Denmark, but ultimately settled at Bergzabern, having been appointed the minister of that place by the duke of Deux-ponts. His translation of the New Testament and his other works were included in the prohibitory proclamation of heretical books issued 9 July 1546. Whilst in Germany or Denmark he married Elizabeth Macheson, a lady of Scotch extraction, whose sister was, or afterwards became, the wife of the celebrated Dr. John Maccabaeus, the translator of the bible into danish. Coverdale returned to England soon after the accession of Edward VI., and was appointed chaplain to the king, and almoner to the lady Catharine Parr the queen dowager, whose funeral sermon he preached. He accompanied the lord Russell on his expedition into the west, and preached a thanksgiving sermon on the suppression of the rebellion there. His exertions in the pulpit were so ap-

preciated by the court, that on 20 July 1550, £40. were granted him as the king's gift. On 24 Nov. 1550 he preached a funeral sermon on sir James Wilford at Little S. Bartholomew's London. He was in the commission against the anabaptists 18 Jan. 1550-1. It was under this commission that van Parre, the dutch arian, was burnt for heresy. On 7 March 1550-1 Coverdale preached at the funeral of lord Wentworth in Westminster-abbey. About this time he was appointed coadjutor to John Voysey bishop of Exeter, who was advanced in age, rarely resided in his diocese, and had greatly wasted the revenues of the see. Voysey was soon afterwards induced to resign, and Coverdale was nominated to the bishopric 14 Aug. 1551, receiving consecration at Croydon on the 30th of the same month. John Hooker alias Vowell, in allusion to Coverdale's episcopate, says that he "most worthilie did performe the office committed vnto him, he preached continuallie vpon euerie holie daie, and did read most commonlie twise in the weeke, in some one church or other within this citie. He was after the rate of his liuings, a great keeper of hospitalitie, verie sober in diet, godlie in life, freendlie to the godly, liberall to the poore, and curteous to all men; void of pride, full of humilitie, abhorring couetousnes, and an enimie to all wickednesse, and wicked men: whose companies he shunned, and whom he would in no wise shrowd, or haue in his house and companie. His wife a most sober, chast, and godlie matrone: his house and household, another church, in which was exercised all godlinesse and vertue. No one person being in his house, which did not from time to time, giue an account of his faith and religion, and also did liue accordinglie: and as he had a care for the good successe in religion, so had he also for the direction of the gouernment in ecclesiasticall causes: and bicause he was not skilfull therein, neither would be hindered from his godlie studies, and be incombred with such worldlie matters, which neuerthelesse he would haue be doone in all vprightnes, justice, and equitie, he sent to Oxford for a learned man, to be his Chancellor, and by the ministerie of the writer hereof, he procured and obteined one Maister Robert Weston, Doctor of the ciuell lawe, and afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland, vnto whom he comitted his consistorie, and the whole charge of his ecclesiasticall jurisdiction, allowing vnto him not onelie all the fees therevnto appertaining, but also lodged, and found him, his wife, familie, horse, and man, within his oune house, and gaue him a yeerelie pension of xl pound. And surelie the Bishop was no more godlie and carefull of his part, concerning preaching, but this man also was as diligent and seuere in dooing of his office, without reproch of being affectionated or corrupted. And notwithstanding this good man, now a blamelesse Bishop, and liued most godlie and vertuous, yet the common people, whose old bottles would receiue no new wine, could not brooke nor digest him, for no other cause, but bicause he was a preacher of the Gospell, an enimie to papistrie, and a married man. Manie deuises were accompted against him, for his confusion; sometimes by false suggestions, sometimes by open railings, and false libelles; sometimes by secret backbitings; and in the end practised his death by impoisoning, but by the prouidence of God, the snares were broken and he deliuered." He was in the commission for the revision and consolidation of the ecclesiastical laws 6 Oct. 1551; and in the short period during which he held the see of Exeter was rarely absent from the house of lords during the sitting of parliament. On the accession of queen Mary he was deprived of his bishopric, to which Voysey was soon afterwards restored. In August 1553 Coverdale was summoned to appear before the privy-council at Richmond, which he accordingly did, and on 1st September was ordered to await the council's pleasure. He was not committed to close custody, but was required to find sureties for his appearance. When the protestant prisoners drew up and promulgated a declaration with respect to a proposed disputation between them and the champions of the roman catholic church, Coverdale signed after them in approval of their sentiments. Christian II. of Denmark, at the instance of Dr. Maccabaeus his chaplain who was Coverdale's brother-in-law, now interceded on behalf of the latter. After a curious and interesting correspondence between the king of Denmark and queen Mary, Coverdale

obtained the queen's licence, 19 Feb. 1554-5, to leave England with two servants, one of the two being supposed to have been his wife. He repaired to Copenhagen to express his obligations to his royal benefactor, but soon afterwards went to Wesel in Friesland where a large number of refugees were assembled, and where he was preacher to an english congregation. He subsequently returned to his pastoral charge at Bergzabern, being also master of a grammar-school there; but in December 1558 he was living at Geneva, and signed the famous letter from the ministers of the church at that place to the churches at Arrow and Frankfort. He soon afterwards returned to England, and we find him preaching at S. Paul's-cross 12 Nov. 1559. In the following December he took part in the consecration of Dr. Matthew Parker as archbishop of Canterbury. On 28 April 1560 he preached at S. Paul's-cross before the lord-mayor and aldermen and a great audience. He was incorporated D.D. in this university 1563. In the same year he fell sick of the plague, but recovered. Grindal bishop of London, who entertained a very high opinion of Coverdale's piety and talent, offered him various preferments which he declined. He also ineffectually urged his appointment as bishop of Llandaff. Bishop Grindal ultimately gave him the rectory of S. Magnus London-bridge, to which he was not admitted till 3 March 1563-4, although he is some time previously to that date referred to as the parson of S. Magnus. The first-fruits were remitted him at his own request on account of his poverty. On 10 April 1564 he was deputed by this university to admit bishop Grindal to the degree of D.D., which he accordingly did on the 15th of that month. Having great objections to the ecclesiastical vestments, he was for a time permitted to officiate without them. In September 1566 he resigned the rectory of S. Magnus but continued to preach. Every Saturday his hearers were accustomed to send to enquire at what church he would preach on the following day. At length he declined to furnish any information, lest it should give offence. It has been ascertained that he preached eleven sermons at the church of the Holy Trinity in the Minories, between 4 Nov. 1567 and 18th January following. It is said that he continued to preach in the metropolis to the last. He died in London in February 1568-9, and on the 19th of that month was buried in the chancel of the church then called Little S. Bartholomew's, but subsequently known as S. Bartholomew's by the Exchange. His body was attended to the grave by vast crowds of people who admired and loved him. On a fair plated stone on the ground, under which he was interred, was engraved the following epitaph:

In obitum Reverendissimi Patris, Milonis Coverdal Ogdoasticon.

Hic tandem requiemque
ferens finemque laborum,
Ossa Coverdali
mortua Tumbus habet.
Exoniae qui Praesul
erat dignissimus olim,
Insignis vitae
vir probitate suae.
Octaginta annos
grandaevus vixit, et unum,
Indigne passus
saepius exilium.
Sic illum variis
Jactatum casibus; ista
Excepit Gremio
Terra benigna suo.

This stone was destroyed by the great fire of London, which consumed most part of the church, which in 1840 was entirely pulled down to make way for modern improvements. The remains of Coverdale were however carefully preserved, and on the 4th of October reverently reinterred in a vault in the south aisle of the church of S. Magnus. The inhabitants of that parish had three years previously erected to the right of the altar of their church a handsome architectural compartment of white marble on a black slab. Above is a representation of the holy bible and an episcopal mitre, and on the white marble is this inscription:

To the memory of Miles Coverdale, who, convinced that the pure word of God ought to be the sole rule of our faith and guide of our practice, laboured earnestly for its diffusion, and with the view of affording the means of reading and hearing in their own tongue, the wonderful works of God, not only to his own countrymen, but to the nations that sit in darkness, and to every creature wheresoever the English language might be spoken, spent many years of his life in preparing a translation of the scriptures. On the IV *of October* MDXXXV *the first complete English printed version of the Bible was published under his direction. The Parishioners of St. Magnus the Martyr desirous of acknowledging the mercy of God, and calling to mind that Miles Coverdale was once Rector of their Parish, erected this monument to his memory* A.D. MDCCCXXXVII.

"*How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the Gospel of peace, and bring glad tidings of good things.*"—ISAIAH lii. 7.

It may here be remarked that there really is no evidence that many years of his life were spent in preparing his translation, and that the date of its publication is not correctly given in this inscription:

The following is a list of his works:

1. The Supper of the Lord after the true meaning of the vi of John and the xi of the 1 Cor. and incidentally is confuted the letter of Mr. More against John Fryth. ...... 12mo. 1533.

2. A worke entytled of ye Olde God & the Newe, of the olde faythe & the newe, of the olde doctryne and ye newe, or orygynall begynnynge of Idolatrye. London, 8vo. 1534.

3. A Paraphrasis upon all the Psalmes of Dauid, made by Johannes Campensis reader of the Hebrue lecture in the vniuersite of Louane, and translated out of Latyne into Englyshe 1535. ...... 24mo. 1535.

4. Biblia. The Bible that is the Holy Scripture of the Olde and New Testament faithfully and truly translated out of Deuche and Latyn into Englishe MD.XXXV ...... fo. 1535. Southwark, 4to. 1537. Southwark, fo. 1537. London (Hester) 4to. 1550. London (Jugge) 4to. 1553. The first edition reprinted from a copy in the library of H.R.H. the duke of Sussex for Samuel Bagster. London, 4to. 1838.

5. A very excellent and swete exposition upon the two and twentye Psalme of David, called in latyn, Dominus regit me et nihil. Translated out of hye Almayne in to Englyshe 1537. Southwark, 16mo. 1537. Translation from Luther.

6. How and whither a Christian man ought to fly the horryble plague of the Pestilence. A sermon out of the Psalme, Qui habitat in adiutorio altissimi. Translated out of hie Almaine into Englishe. Lond. 16mo. 1537. Translation from Andrew Osiander.

7. Goostly Psalmes and Spirituall Songes drawen out of the holy Scripture, for the comforte and consolacyon of such as love to rejoyse in God and his worde. Lond. ...... n. d.

8. An exposition vpon Magnificat, n. d.

9. The original and spring of all Sects. n. d.

10. The new Testament faithfully translated and newly corrected, with a true concordance in the Margent and many necessary Annotacyons after the Chapters declarynge sundry harde places contayned in the Texte. ...... 16mo. 1538. Lond. 4to. 1549, 1550. ...... 16mo. 1550.

11. The New Testament both in Latin and English after the vulgare texte which is rede in the Church. Translated and corrected by Miles Couerdale. Paris, 8vo. 1538. Lond. 8vo. 1539.

12. The old Fayth an euydent probation out of the holy scripture that the christen fayth (which is the right true old vndoubted faith) hath endured sens the begynnynge of the world. Herein hast thou also a shorte summe of the whole bible and a probation that all vertuous haue pleased God and were saued thorow the Christen faith. ...... 1541, 1547. ...... 1624. Translation from Henry Bullinger.

13. A confutacion of that treatise which one John Standish made agaynst the protestacion of D. Barnes in the yeare MDXL. Wherein the holy scriptures (peruerted and wrested in his sayde treatise) are restored to their own true vnderstanding agayne. ...... [1541].

14. Christian state of Matrimony shewing the originall of wedlocke, when, where, how, and of whom it was instituted and ordayned, &c. Contrariwise how hurtefull and horrible a thing whoredome is. ...... 8vo. 1541. Lond. 8vo. 1543.

15. The Actes of the Disputation in the Councell of the Empire holden at Rauenspurge that is, all the articles agrede and not agreed vpon, euen as they were propounded of the Emperour vnto the nobles of the Empire, to be judged delivred and debated. ...... 8vo. 1542. Translation from Bucer and Melancthon.

16. A Short instruction to all Estates of Men in the world at the end of the book: An exhortation to accustomable swearers. The manner of saying Grace after the doctrine of the Holy Scripture. ...... 1543. London, ... 1575.

17. A short Recapitulation or Abrigement of Erasmus Enchiridion brefely comprehendinge the summe and contentes thereof, very profitable and necessary to be rede of all trew Christen men. Augsburg, 16mo. 1545.

18. The defence of a certayne poor Christen Man, who els shuld haue bene condemned by the Popes Lawe. Written in the hye Allmaynes by a right excellent

and noble Prynce, and translated into Englishe. Nuremberg, 16mo. 1545.

19. A Christian Catechism.

20. Cantus usuales Witebergensium. Translation.

21. The Apology of the Germans against the Council of Mantua. n. d. [before 1548.] Translation.

22. A faithful and true prognostication vpon the yeare M.CCCCC.XLVIII and perpetually after to the worldes end, gathered out of the prophesies and Scriptures of God, &c. Translated out of high Almaine. Lond. 8vo. 1548.

23. A faithful and true prognostication vpon the yeare M.CCCCC.XLIX and perpetually after to the worldes ende, gathered out of the prophesies and scriptures of God, by the experience and practyse of his workes very comfortable for all Christen hertes: divided into seven Chapters. Translated out of high Almaine. Lond. 8vo. 1549.

24. The second tome or volume of the Paraphrase of Erasmus vpon the newe testament contayning the Epistles of S. Paul and other Apostles. Wherunto is added a Paraphrase vpon the Reuelation of S. John. London, fo. 1549.

25. A spiritual and most precious perle teaching all men to love and embrace the cross, as a most sweet and necessary thing unto the soul, &c. written for thy comfort by a learned preacher Otho Wermylierus and translated into Englishe. Lond. [1550]. Lond. (Singleton) n. d. Prefatory epistle written by Edward duke of Somerset.

26. A faythful and most Godly treatyse concernyng the most sacred sacrament of the blessed body and bloud of our sauiour Christ compiled by John Calvyne a man of no less lernyng and literature than Godly studye, and example of lyvyng. And translated into Lattyn by Lacius, a man of lyke excellencie, and now last of al translated into Englishe by a faythfull brother; no lesse desirous to profite the weake brothers than to exercise the talent of the Lorde to his honoure and glorye. Wherunto is added the order that the church and congregacion of Christ in Denmarke doth vse. Lond. (Day & Seres) n. d. In a subsequent edition, Lond. (Day & Seres), also without date, the epistle to the reader is much enlarged.

27. A Cristen exhortation vnto customarie swearers. What a ryghte and lawful othe is when and before whom it ought to be. Item the manner of saying grace or geuying thankes vnto God. London, (Nic. Hyll) n. d.

28. The supplication that the Nobles and Commons of Ostericke made vnto Kinge Ferdinandus in the cause of christian religion with the Kings answere, &c. ...... n. d.

29. The Christen rule or state of the world from the hyghest to the lowest, and how every man should lyue to please God in his callynge. Lond. 16mo. 1552.

30. An Exhortation to the carienge of Chrystes crosse with a true and brefe confutation of false and papisticall doctryne. ...... [1554].

31. Preface to certain most Godly, fruitful, and comfortable letters of such true Saintes and Holy Martyrs of God, as in the late bloodye persecution here within this Realme, gaue their lyues for the defence of Christes holy gospel: written in the tyme of theyr affliction and cruell imprysonment. Lond. 4to 1564.

32. The hope of the Faythful, declaringe breefely and clearely the Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ past, and of our true essential bodies to come: and. playnely confuting the chiefe errors that have sprong therof out of the Scripture and Doctors. With an euident probation that there is an eternall life of the faithful and euerlasting damnation of the wicked. Lond. 16mo. 1579. Translation from Otho Wermullerus.

33. A most frutefull pithye and learned treatyse, how a Christian man ought to behave himself in the daunger of Death, and how they are to be relieved and comforted, whose deare frendes are departed out of this worlde. London, 16mo. 1579. Translation from Otho Wermullerus.

34. A Godly Treatise wherein is proued the true Justification of a Christian Man to come freely to the mercie of God. And also how good workes ought to bee done, and what be true good works indeede. Whereunto is joyned a conference betweene the lawe and the Gospell: with a Dialoge of the faithfull and vnfaithfull. Translated out of high Almaine. Lond. 16mo. 1579.

35. Fruitfull Lessons vpon the Passion Buriall Resurrection Ascension and of the sending of the Holy Ghost, Gathered

out of the four Evangelists, with a plain exposition of the same. Lond. 4to. 1593.

36. A confutation of a sermon of Dr. Weston's at S. Paul's Cross, 20th Oct. 1553. MS. Fox.

37. Letters latin and english. Most, if not all, have been printed.

Two volumes of Selections from Coverdale's works, edited by rev. George Pearson, B.D., rector of Castle Camps and late christian advocate in this university, were published for the Parker Society, Camb. 8vo. 1844, 1846. The first volume contains The Old Faith; A Spiritual and most precious Pearl; Faithful Lessons upon the passion, &c.; A Treatise on the Sacrament; Order of Church in Denmark and other countries for the Lord's Supper, Baptism, and Holy Wedlock; and Abridgement of the Enchiridion of Erasmus. The second volume contains Dedications and Prologues to the translations of the Bible and the New Testament; Treatise on Death; The Hope of the Faithful; Exhortation to the carrying of Christ's cross; Exposition on 22 Psalm; Confutation of Standish; Defence of a poor Christian man; Letters; Ghostly Psalms and Spiritual Songs; and Latin letters to Henry Bullinger, Conrad Hubert, John Calvin, and Paul Fagius.

Mr. George Offor, who is well qualified to form an opinion on the subject, makes the subjoined remarks with reference to the comparative merits of Tyndal and Coverdale: "To the martyr Tyndale, and the venerable servant of Christ, Coverdale, this nation and the world are indebted to an extent that no honour to their memory can ever repay. Tyndale, fearless, learned, and devoted, was sacrificed in the prime of life; while Coverdale, more cautious, went on to old age constantly energetic in promoting the Reformation. Words and sentences can be produced in which Coverdale claims superiority over Tyndale. While Tyndale's is more suited to this day of fearless enquiry and meridian light, Coverdale's may be preferred as a gentler clearing away of the morning clouds which obscured the horizon after Wickliffe had introduced the dayspring from on high. It has become too much the fashion in our day to exalt Tyndale at the expence of Coverdale. This is ungenerous and unjust: they were both of them great and shining lights in the hemisphere of the Reformation. Tyndale's learning and decision of character gave him great advantages as a translator from languages then but little known; while Coverdale's cautious, painstaking perseverance enabled him to render most essential service to the sacred cause of Divine Truth."

A portrait of Coverdale engraved by T. Trotter is given in Middleton's Biographia Evangelica, and another drawn and engraved by J. Brain is prefixed to Memorials of Coverdale, London, 8vo. 1838, and also to Bagster's reprint of Coverdale's Bible. The authenticity of these portraits, which resemble each other, appears questionable. Medals in honour of Coverdale were struck by hundreds of thousands in 1835, the 4th of October in which year was observed throughout the greater part of England as a tercentenary of the printing of the whole of the scriptures in the vernacular tongue, and Coverdale was especially honoured; though it has been doubted whether the originators of this grand burst of exuberant protestantism were very fully informed as to the circumstances connected with the earlier english translations of the scriptures, and most assuredly they were mistaken as regards the year when Coverdale's was first published.

Arms: Quarterly per fesse indented G. & O. 3 fleurs-de-lis and as many roses counterchanged.

Memorials of Myles Coverdale. Whitaker's Richmondsh. i. 107. Fox's Acts & Mon. Strype. Richardson's Godwin. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Troubles at Frankfort, 184—188. Gough's Gen. Index. Churton's Nowell, 32, 42, 393, 394. Middleton's Biog. Evang. ii. 101. Bale, ix. 61. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Brook's Puritans, i. 117. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp. i. 189. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 354, 355, 361—366. Neal's Hist. of Puritans, i. 15, 50, 124, 152. MS. Richardson, 380. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 132. Fruits of Endowment. Fuller's Worthies. Notes & Queries, i. 120, 379; iii. 54, 122; v. 59, 109, 153; vi. 552, 615; vii. 97; x. 444; xii. 443; (2) ii. 30. Zouch's Works, ii. 311. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 376. Marsden's Early Puritans, 48. Anderson's Ann. of Engl. Bible, i. 105, 185—187, 238—240, 456, 552—567, 587—591; ii. 35—39, 287—295. Gent. Mag. N. S. viii. 490; xi. 166. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 150. Newcourt's Repert. i. 196, 290, 398. Maitland's Essays on the Ref. 240, 428, 432. Machyn's Diary, 3, 4, 90, 218, 233, 279, 289. Bromley's Cat. Engr. Portr. 32. Strype's Stow, lib. ii. 121. Hooker's Cat. of Bishops of Exeter. Herbert's Ames. Rymer, xv. 281—289, 340. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 383, 561, 575, 578, 588, 591; viii. 107. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 48, 53. MS. Lansd. vi. art. 85; vii. art. 60, 67. MS. Harl. 419, fo. 149; 604, fo. 98. Polwhele's Devonsh. i. 289. Archæologia, xviii. 181. Christian Observer, 1826, p. 173; 1835, pp. 327, 340, 392, 574, 709. Izacke's Exeter, 124.

RICHARD ARGENTINE, alias SEXTEN, who came to Ipswich in a serving man's coat, was afterwards successively usher and master of the grammar-school in that town, where he also practised as a physician and read a lecture in divinity. He was created M.D. here 1541. In the reign of Edward VI. he was a protestant and published three translations from german divines, which he dedicated respectively to Edward Grymeston, esq., lord Wentworth, and the duke of Somerset. In the reign of Mary, having lost his wife, he took orders and made himself conspicuous by his advocacy of roman catholic principles and by persecuting the reformers. He was instituted to the rectory of S. Helen with S. Clement in Ipswich 1556. Shortly before the death of Mary he removed to London, and in the reign of Elizabeth again became a reformer. In January 1563-4 he appears to have been living at Exeter. He probably died in 1568, when his rectory at Ipswich became vacant.

He was author of the following works:

1. Certeyne Preceptes, gathered by Hulricus Zuinglius, declaring howe the ingenious youth ought to be instructed and brought unto Christ. Translated out of latin into Inglysh. Ipswich, 8vo. 1548.

2. A ryght notable Sermon made by Doctor Martyn Luther upon the twentieth chapter of Johan of absolution and the true use of the keyes, full of great comforte. In the which also it is intreated of the Mynysters of the Church and of Scholemaisters, what is dewe unto them. And of the hardnes and softenes of the hart of manne. Ipswich, 8vo. 1548.

3. Sermons of the ryght famous and excellent clerke Master Bernardine Ochine, &c. Ipswich, 8vo. 1548. Translation.

4. De præstigiis et incantationibus dæmonum et necromanticorum. Basle, 8vo. 1568.

5. Ad Oxonienses et Cantabrigienses pro lingua Arabica, beneficio principum restituenda. MS. Bodl.

6. Observations about Rome and the popes.

It is said that he was prebendary of Exeter and Wells, but the prebendary of Exeter, with whom he has been confounded, was one John Argentine, D.D., and it is not improbable that the latter person also had the prebend at Wells.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Fox's Acts & Mon. Herbert's Ames, 595, 1456. Wodderspoon's Mem. of Ipswich, 391. Information from Rev. Dr. Oliver. Brit. Bibliogr. i. 504. Gent. Mag. lvi. (1) 216, 313; lvii. (1) 217. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 153.

WILLIAM BARKER, M.A., of this university, was proctor 1546, and afterwards schoolmaster of Eton. In 1551 he had the king's licence to continue in that situation although married. He seems to have travelled in Italy, and to have been sometime in the service of the duke of Norfolk, and he was probably the author of the following works:

1. Epitaphia et inscriptiones lugubres, cum in Italia animi causa peregrinatur, collecta. Lond. 4to. 1554, 1566.

2. St. Basil the great, his Exhortation to his kinsmen to the studie of the Scriptures. transl. Lond. 8vo. 1557.

3. The viii bookes of Xenophon, containing the institution, schole, and education of Cyrus, the noble king of Persye: also his civil and principal estate, his expedition into Babilon, Syria, and Egypt, and his exhortation before his death to his children. Translated out of Greek into English. Lond. 8vo. 1567. Another edition containing only six books was printed by R. Wolfe. Lond. n. d. Dedicated to William earl of Pembroke.

4. The Fearfull Fancies of the Florentine Cooper. Written in Tuscane by John Baptist Gelli, one of the free studie of Florence. And for recreation translated into English. Lond. 8vo. 1568, 1599.

5. Epitaphia Romæ. MS.

One William Barker, M.A., was ordained by Grindal bishop of London Jan. 1560-1.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 142. Strype. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 610, 612, 791, 795, 797, 1003. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 617. Brügemann's View of Engl. Edit. of Classics, 134, 413.

EDWARD GODSALVE, nominated by Henry VIII. one of the original fellows of Trinity college, became canon of Chichester. On 28 April 1554 he was admitted to the rectory of Fulbourn S. Vigors Cambridgeshire, and the same year proceeded B.D. He signed the roman catholic articles 26 July 1555, and during the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates February 1556-7, he, Dr. Sedgwick, Thomas Parker, and Richard Rudde were deputed to peruse books, and to determine which

were heretical and which otherwise. On the accession of Elizabeth he was deprived of his preferments and obliged to retire to Antwerp. He was elected professor of divinity in the monastery of S. Michael there. He flourished 1568, but when he died is unknown.

His works are:

1. Two letters prefixed, to Eusebius Cæsariensis, translated into latin by bishop Christopherson, which work Godsalve edited. Cologne, 1581, 1612. [The first edition printed at Louvaine 1570 does not contain these letters.]

2. Elucidationes quorundam textuum Sacræ Scripturæ.

Arms: per pale G. & Az. on a fesse wavy A. between 3 crosslets patée O. as many crescents S.

Pits, 737. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 330. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 510. Rymer, xv. 107. Cole's Ath. Cantab. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 193, 216. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 150.

MARMADUKE PICKERING, of Pembroke hall, was B.A. 1553, and in the following year was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college. He commenced M.A. 1557. In February 1568-9 he was convened before Dr. Young vicechancellor, Dr. Perne, Dr. Hawford, Dr. Whitgift, Mr. Longworth, and Dr. Chaderton, heads of colleges, charged with erroneous doctrine and with scurrilous language against protestant opinions. They enjoined him to take the oath of supremacy and to read in the regent-house or from the pulpit the confession containing the sum of the established religion; also to preach at Great S. Mary's the second Sunday in Lent, and in such sermon to declare his opinion as to justification and original sin, to defend the reading of the scriptures by the laity, to maintain the unlawfulness of joining God and our lady or any other saint in an oath, and that the pope's supremacy is contrary to the word of God; also to confess that he had done amiss in calling Calvin, Musculus, and such like new writers heretics, and in defaming the wives and children of priests. It is supposed that he recanted his obnoxious tenets.

Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 318.

WILLIAM BARLOW, alias FINCH, was born in Essex in the fifteenth century and became a canon regular of the order of S. Augustine. He appears to have studied at Cambridge and Oxford, and to have graduated at one or both of these universities, but we have been unable to discover any record to that effect. He was originally a canon of the house of S. Osyth in his native county, and then was made prior of Blackmore therein. This dignity he resigned in 1509, on the 25th of May in which year he was elected prior of Tiptree also in Essex. This priory he exchanged for that of Lees in the same county 18 July 1515. In or about 1524 he became prior of Bromehill in Weting Norfolk, and in the following year had the rectory of Cressingham magna in the same county, obtaining the pope's dispensation to hold that benefice with his priory. On 16 Sept. 1528 the priory of Bromehill was suppressed by cardinal Wolsey, in order that the house and its revenues might form part of the endowment of his college at Oxford. This appears to have greatly incensed Barlow and to have induced him to adopt Lutheran opinions. He printed various books against the existing church establishment, "as the Treatyse of the Buryall of the Masse, a Dyaloge between the Gentyllman and Husbandman, the Clymbynge up of Fryers and Religious Persones portred with fygures, a descripcion of Godes worde compared to the lyght." He also wrote but did not publish "a convycious dyaloge withowt any tytle, inveyinge specyally agaynst Saynt Thomas of Canterbury." In the dialogue he reflected bitterly on cardinal Wolsey for the dissolution of monasteries for the endowment of the college at Oxford. From some cause which we are unable to explain, he thought proper soon afterwards to change his opinions. There is extant a letter from him to the king which has no date, but must, we conceive, have been written before the fall of Wolsey. In this letter Barlow acknowledges that in his publications and writings he had wrapped himself in manifold errors and detestable heresies against the doctrine of Christ and determination of holy church, and had grievously erred against the blessed sacrament of the altar, disallowing the mass and denying purgatory, with slanderous infamy of the pope and the lord-cardinal, and outrageous railing against the clergy. He therefore humbly be-

sought pardon from his majesty, whom he compliments as endowed with excellent learning and singular judgment of the truth, and as endeavouring to chase away and extirp all heresies, and also to see a reformation of slanderous living. In January 1529-30 Barlow accompanied George Boleyn and Dr. John Stokesley in their embassy to France, and appears to have went thence to Rome on the business of the divorce. As he is soon afterwards called D.D. it is not improbable that he took that degree abroad. About or shortly after this time he set forth a dialogue against the Lutherans, Œcolampadians, and Anabaptists, under the title of "A dialoge describing the originall ground of these Lutheran faccions and many of their abuses." The interlocutors are Nicholas a protestant, and William who had been a protestant but had returned to the old church, having been, as he states, in Germany where he had heard Luther, Pomerane, and Melancthon. Stokesley when bishop of London enjoined the curates throughout his diocese to read this dialogue. Queen Anne Boleyn solicited archbishop Cranmer to bestow on Barlow the rectory of Sundridge Kent. The archbishop made a mistake and presented him to Tonbridge, which was not vacant and was in the gift of her father the earl of Wiltshire. The queen thereupon wrote to the archbishop pointing out the error and soliciting its rectification, stating that the rectory of Sundridge would be well bestowed on Barlow, considering the pains he had taken in the king's matter, thereby no doubt meaning the divorce. It does not appear that he obtained this benefice, but soon afterwards the queen advanced him to the priory of S. Thomas the Martyr in Haverfordwest which was in her patronage, and 21 July 1534 he and five canons acknowledged the royal supremacy. He now again advocated the doctrines of the reformation, and his sermons made him many enemies. The Blackfriars of Haverfordwest, at the instigation of Rawlins bishop of S. David's, presented articles against Barlow who appealed to the privy-council, by whom it would appear he was to some extent countenanced. Shortly afterwards one of his servant's houses was ransacked by the bishop's officers, who took from him the New Testament and certain expositions of portions of scripture, and caused the mayor of Tenby to commit him to prison. Barlow complained of these proceedings in a letter to secretary Cromwell, wherein he denounced the enormous vices, fraudulent exactions, misordered living, and blind wilful ignorance of the clergy of the diocese, concluding by praying his licence to depart. It was probably in consequence of this letter that he, in the course of 1534, exchanged the priory of Haverfordwest for that of Bisham in Berkshire. In that year he and Thomas Holcroft were dispatched on the king's affairs to Scotland. The king, in his letter to his brother of Scotland, dated Southampton 3rd October, terms him his right, trusty, and well-beloved counsellor "Mr. Barlowe, Clerke, Pryour of the Monastery of Bisham." He and Holcroft had their audience of the king of Scots on or about 12th December. In a letter to Cromwell from Berwick 10 Feb. 1534-5, Barlow gives a sad account of the state of Scotland, concluding in these terms: "in thes parties is noo right preaching of Godes wurd, nor scante any knouledge at all of Christes Gospell, withowt the wiche neyther justice nor good ordre may prospere. For, notwithstanding her be plentie of prestes, sondry sortes of religious, multytudes of monkes, flocking companys of freers, yet among them all so many is there not a fewe, noo not one that sincerly preachethe Christ." In another letter to Cromwell, without date, which has been referred to 1536, but which was we believe written earlier, he thus speaks of the clergy of Scotland: "They shew theym selfe in all poyntes to be the Popes pestylent creatures, very lymmes of the Devyll, whose popysshe power vyolently to mayntayne, theyr lyenge freers ceasse not in their sermones, we bynge present, blasphemously to blutter agaynst the veryte, with slanderous reproche of us, which have justly renouncyd hys wronge usurpyd papacye. Wherfor, in confutacyon of theyr detestable lyes, yf I maye obtayne the Kynges lycence (otherwyse shall I not be suffred) to preache, I wyll not spare for no bodely peryll, boldly to publysshe the trewth of Goddes worde amonge theym. Wherat though the Clergy shall repyne, yet many of the laye peple wyll gladly geve herynge. And untyll the worde of God be playntyd amonge theym I suppose theyr feyned promyses shall be fynally

found frustrate without any faythfull effecte." On 7 Jan. 1535-6 he was elected bishop of S. Asaph, having restitution of the temporalities 2nd February, and being consecrated on the 22nd of the same month. He was however in a short time translated to S. David's, his confirmation to the latter see being 21 April 1536. In that year he was joint-ambassador to Scotland with lord William Howard, Barlow coming to England for a time, in consequence probably of his election as bishop of S. David's, but having returned to Edinburgh by 12th May, in the course of which month lord William Howard took his departure from the Scottish coast, as did the bishop soon afterwards. He held the priory of Bisham in commendam with the see of S. David's till 5 July 1536, when he and the convent surrendered their house to the crown, although it was refounded for a short period as a mitred Benedictine abbey. Bishop Barlow was active in inducing the heads of other monasteries to surrender the same to the king. On 11 Jan. 1536-7 Roger Lewis, bachelor of civil law, abiding in S. David's, exhibited to Rowland Lee bishop of Lichfield and Coventry the lord-president of the king's council in Wales, articles against bishop Barlow and one Talley who had preached before him. These articles, so far as they related to the bishop, were to the effect, that in a sermon preached by him at S. David's 12th November preceding, he had affirmed that whensoever two or three simple persons, as two coblers or weavers, were in company and elected in the name of God, there was the true church of God; that he had denied purgatory, and decried trentals as mundane lucre; and maintained that the king as supreme head might make a learned layman a bishop. We find certain letters from him to Cromwell which were probably written in 1538. In one dated 31st March he refers to superstitious tapers at Haverfordwest and Cardigan, and relates his proceedings as touching the relics of S. David, which he describes as "two heedes of sylver plate enclosinge two rotten skulles stuffed with putrified clowtes: Item, two arme bones and a worme eaten boke covered with sylver plate." He also forwarded an abstract of a superstitious sermon preached in his cathedral by one of the canons on Innocents'-day preceding, and urged the translation of the see from S. David's to Carmarthen, whereby, for reasons which he details, "Gods honour principally preferred, the Welsh rudenes decreasinge, Chrystian cyvilitie may be introduced to the famous renowne of the kynges supremetye." In another of these letters, dated the 5th of April, he refers to certain disputes between him, the chantor of S. David's, and others of the clergy, and intimates that such was the valiant bearing of them and their friends, that unless his lordship were his favourable defence in right he should not escape confusion; stating that they had no cause of complaint against him except that they were aggrieved with his continual preaching and sincere setting forth of the king's articles to the reproach of ungodly superstition and abominable idolatry; and averring that he had in his proceedings used "attempred moderacion." In a third letter, dated 16th August, he gives a curious picture of the state of Wales, saying that knowledge was utterly unknown, and science little regarded; and, again urging the translation of his see to Carmarthen, alludes to "ungodly ymage service, abbomynable ydolatrie and lycentiouse lybertie of dishonest lyvinge, popish pilgremages, disceatefull pardons, and fayned indulgences." He also calls the city of S. David's "a barbarous desolate corner;" and, as to S. David himself says it is "rather to be dowted whether any soch person was ever bishop there, as ys surmysed." He spoke in parliament against the bill of the six articles. In 1540 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the king to make a determination on various controverted points of doctrine, and his name occurs to the decree made 9th July in that year touching the king's divorce from Anne of Cleves. On 19 Jan. 1541-2 he had a grant to him and his successors in the see of S. David's, of the site of the house of friars-preachers of Brecknock, and the college of Abergwilly for the foundation of Christ's college in Brecknock and a grammar-school there. It is said that he was again sent to Scotland in 1542 with the Institution of a Christian man, in order to allay the prejudices of the Scots with respect to the proceedings touching reformation in England. He

took a part in the funeral ceremonies of Henry VIII., and in February 1547-8 preached before Edward VI. in favour of the reformation. This sermon gave great offence to bishop Gardiner, who, by letter, complained thereof to the lord-protector. He communicated this letter to bishop Barlow who wrote a reply, which the protector sent to bishop Gardiner. Bishop Barlow was translated from S. David's to Bath and Wells by letters-patent 3 Feb. 1548-9. Soon afterwards a violent dispute arose between him and John Goodman dean of Wells. He deprived Goodman of his deanery; Goodman sued out a præmunire against him, he obtained the king's pardon, and in the end Goodman's deprivation stood. Bishop Barlow was in the commission for the reform and codification of the laws ecclesiastical 1551. Soon after the accession of queen Mary, viz. 15 Sept. 1553, he was committed to the Tower. Being married he was forced to resign his bishopric. The licence for the election of his successor is dated 13 March 1553-4. In 1553, after the resignation of his see, his dialogue against the Lutherans was reprinted, the author being on the titlepage termed "syr William Barlowe chanon, late byshop of Bath." It is supposed that the object, or one of the objects, of this republication was to injure him with the protestants, by recalling to remembrance his former virulent attack on them. It does not appear when he was released from the Tower, but it was probably immediately after he resigned his bishopric. In November 1554, endeavouring to get beyond sea in the disguise of a merchant, he was again arrested and convened before the council in the star-chamber, who committed him to the Fleet. On 28th January following he appeared at S. Mary Overies, before bishop Gardiner lord-chancellor and other commissioners. He made an answer which they allowed for catholic, but was remanded to the Fleet. He was soon afterwards discharged or escaped from custody, left England and repaired to Embden. Bale, speaking of him in his Catalogus Scriptorum 1557, says, "Claret nunc in Germania venerabilis senex, pauper et exul." In November 1557 we find him at Windsheim, whence he was dispatched by John à Lasco, Richard Bertie, and his wife the duchess of Suffolk, to the duke palatine of Wilna and the king of Poland. John Burcher and George Black were his companions on this journey. He returned to England soon after the accession of Elizabeth, and took a part in the consecration of Dr. Parker as archbishop of Canterbury. He was not however restored to his former see of Bath and Wells, but was appointed bishop of Chichester, the royal assent to his election being given 18 Dec. 1559, and he having restitution of the temporalities 27 March 1560. By letters-patent, dated 21st June in the same year, a canonry of Westminster was conferred upon him, and he held that preferment, with his bishopric, for five years. He was present in the convocation of 1562, and signed the thirty-nine articles. On 21 March 1562-3 he and his colleague, in the embassy to Scotland, now become lord Howard of Effingham, made declarations with respect to facts within their knowledge relative to the marriage of the earl of Angus with Margaret queen dowager of Scotland. His death occurred at a very advanced age at Chichester 13 Aug. 1568, as appears by a letter from his son-in-law William Overton to sir William Cecil, dated from Chichester on the following day. We are thus particular, inasmuch as Fuller and other writers inaccurately state that he survived till 10 Dec. 1569. He was buried in Chichester cathedral.

His wife Agatha, daughter of Humphrey Welsbourne, survived till 13 June 1595, when she was about ninety years old. By her he had two sons: William ultimately archdeacon of Sarum noted for his magnetic discoveries, and John; also five daughters: Margaret wife of William Overton bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Anne wife successively of Austin Bradbridge and of Herbert Westphaling bishop of Hereford, Elizabeth wife of William Day bishop of Winchester, Frances wife successively of Matthew Parker the archbishop's son and of Toby Matthew archbishop of York, and Antonine wife of William Wykeham bishop of Winchester. He had other children who died in infancy.

He was author of:

1. Treatise of the burying of the mass.

2. A dialogue between the gentleman and husbandman.

3. The climbing up of friars and religious persons.

4. A description of God's word compared to the light.

5. A convicious dialogue without title, inveighing specially against S. Thomas of Canterbury. Not published.

6. A B C for the clergy.

7. A dialogue describing the originall ground of these Lutheran faccions, and many of their abuses.........Lond. 12mo. 1553.

8. Homilies.

9. A brief somme of geography. Royal MS. Brit. Mus. 18. B. xviii. Dedicated to Henry VIII. The author has been, but as it seems erroneously, termed Roger Barlow.

10. Translation of the books of Esdras, Judith, Tobit, and Wisdom. In the Bishop's Bible.

11. Letters. Several of these have been printed.

He was also concerned in the compilation of The Institution of a Christian man, and to him was assigned the revision of the translation of the epistles to the Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, and Colossians, 1541-2.

He alienated many of the estates of the sees of S. David's, Bath and Wells, and Chichester; but it is right to record that he cooperated with archbishop Parker in endeavouring to stay the bill which empowered the queen to compel the bishops to exchange their lands for impropriate rectories and tythes.

His was in some respects a remarkable life. After presiding over six religious houses in succession, he held successively three bishoprics, endured imprisonment, became an exile, and then held a fourth see, and all his daughters who attained to woman's estate married persons who ultimately became bishops.

Arms: A. on a chevron engrailed between 3 crosses moline S. 2 lions passant of the field.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Bale, ix. 715. Jones & Freeman's S. David's, 203, 329, 330. Duthy's Sketches of Hampshire, 206—209. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xv. 169, 550, 576. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Gough's Gen. Index. Fuller's Ch. Hist. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 633; v. 7, 10—14, 17—19, 36—38, 42, 44, 46—50, 52, 53; vii. 227. Casley's Cat. 279. Herbert's Ames, 788, 1539. Anderson's Ann. of Engl. Bible, ii. 473, 490—493. Wright's Mon. Letters, 6, 77, 183, 187, 206. Greyfriars' Chron. 84. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 444, 527, 552, 554, 569, 1497. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 130, 133, 276. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 386. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 366; ii. 375. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 73, 144, 249, 300; iii. 359. Hasted's Kent, i. 375. Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex, i. 76. Machyn's Diary, 75, 201, 210, 229. Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. 164; vi. 105. MSS. Harl. 594, fo. 109; 1249, fo. 288. Cat. Cott. MSS. 58, 591, 593, 596. Fuller's Worthies (Sussex). Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 123. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 28, 32, 37, 47, 141, 150, 221, 252, 314. Seventh Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 287. Maitland's Essays on the Ref. 306, 433, 482. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 23, 36, 41, 1035. Stat. 16 & 17 Vict. c. 82. Churton's Nowell, 45, 395. Pettigrew's Chron. of the Tombs, 155.

HUGH CURWEN, a native of Westmorland, took the degree of bachelor of civil law in this university 1510. He afterwards went to Oxford and is said to have been a member of that university in 1521, and to have there taken a degree in arts. We doubt the accuracy of the latter statement. He became, but at what time we have not ascertained, chaplain to Henry VIII. and commenced doctor of civil law at Oxford 5 July 1532. In a sermon he preached before the king in Lent 1533, he declaimed against heretical opinions touching the real presence in the sacrament, pointedly alluding to John Frith who was then confined in the Tower. This led to Frith's examination and condemnation for heresy. On Sunday 8th May the same year Dr. Curwen preached before the king a sermon defending his marriage with Anne Boleyn, and denouncing friar Peyto who on the previous Sunday had preached against the marriage. Dr. Curwen became prebendary of Hunderton in the church of Hereford 29 Jan. 1537-8, and the see of Hereford being shortly afterwards vacant by the death of Dr. Edward Fox he was appointed by archbishop Cranmer keeper of the spiritualities, and empowered to visit that church and diocese as he accordingly did, giving the clergy certain injunctions, whereby, amongst other things, provision was made for the free use of the holy scriptures in the vernacular. In the week before Easter 1540 Dr. Curwen was sent to Calais, with the earl of Sussex, lord Saint John, sir John Gage, sir John Baker, and others. They were commissioned by the king to enquire as to matters of religion, and Dr. Curwen on their arrival preached a notable sermon on charity. The result of the commission was the persecution of many for religious opinions, and the removal of lord Lisle from the office of lord-deputy of Calais. On 1 June 1541

Dr. Curwen was installed dean of Hereford, and in April 1551 was collated to the prebend of Bartonsham in his own cathedral. He acted as one of the keepers of the spiritualities of the church and diocese of Hereford during the vacancy occasioned by the death of bishop Skip 1551. Queen Mary wrote letters directing his appointment to the archbishopric of Dublin 18 Feb. 1554-5, and he was elected accordingly, but was not consecrated till 8 Sept. 1555, when the ceremony was performed in S. Paul's London. By letters-patent dated at Greenwich on the 13th of the same month, he was appointed lord-chancellor of Ireland, in which country he arrived on the 20th of October. The next day he received restitution of the temporalities of his see, and on the 24th took his oath as lord-chancellor before the lord-deputy and council. Immediately after his elevation to the archbishopric of Dublin he resigned the deanery of Hereford, which however he resumed a month afterwards and retained till 1558. He held a provincial synod in 1556, wherein were enacted many constitutions respecting the ceremonies of divine worship. He and sir Henry Sidney were lords-justices of Ireland from 5 Dec. 1557 till 6 Feb. following, during which period the earl of Sussex the lord-deputy was absent from that realm. Although archbishop Curwen had appeared remarkably zealous in restoring the roman catholic religion in Ireland, he avowed himself a protestant on the accession of queen Elizabeth, who 14 Dec. 1558 confirmed him in the office of lord-chancellor of Ireland. He had other grants of that office dated 8 June 1559 and 5 Oct. 1562. He took his place in the parliament held in Ireland 1559, when were passed the act of uniformity, the act empowering the crown or lord-deputy to collate to archbishoprics and bishoprics, the act restoring the jurisdiction of the crown over the state ecclesiastical, and the act annexing first-fruits and twentieths to the crown. In the same year he was in a commission for mustering the inhabitants of the county of Dublin, and occurs as detecting an impious fraud concocted by Richard Leigh and others, who contrived that an image of our Saviour at Christchurch Dublin should appear to sweat blood. The impostors were made to stand on a table for three Sundays with a paper on their breasts stating their crimes, and were afterwards imprisoned and ultimately banished the realm. On the first Sunday they were thus exhibited the archbishop preached before the queen's lieutenant and the council from 2 Thess. ii. 11. He states that his sermon and the disgrace of the impostors converted above one hundred persons in Dublin who vowed that they would never more hear mass. This image, which the archbishop had himself set up on his first coming to the see, he caused to be taken down 10 Sept. 1559. In 1567 he gave up the office of lord-chancellor, to which Robert Weston was appointed by patent dated 10th June. He also resigned the archbishopric of Dublin and was elected bishop of Oxford, his election to that see being confirmed by the queen 8th October, and he having restitution of the temporalities 3rd December. There was then no house attached to the see of Oxford, and he therefore took up his residence at Swinbroke near Burford. His appointment to the bishopric of Oxford must be regarded as a very scandalous proceeding, for there is good evidence that from his age and infirmities he was altogether unfitted to discharge the duties of the episcopate. He did not long survive, and was buried in the church of Burford 1 Nov. 1568. His will was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury.

He was a time-server, and in other respects his character appears to have been indifferent. Hugh Brady, bishop of Meath, writing to sir William Cecil 23 June 1565, alludes to archbishop Curwen as "the old unprofitable workman."

Some of his letters have been printed.

Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris, 352. Richardson's Godwin. Shirley's Letters, 124, 142, 145, 151, 200, 238, 240, 248, 250, 253, 284, 300, 304. Wood's Ath. Oxon. 597, 683. Strype. Mason's S. Patrick's, 157, 163. Fox's Acts & Mon. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 1121, 1176. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 298, 307. D'Alton's Abps. of Dublin, 235. Liber Hiberniæ, ii. 3, 14; iv. 111. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 477, 495, 509; ii. 504. Parker Correspond. 95, 96, 305. Harleian Miscellany, ed. Malham, viii. 544. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 553. MS. Parker, cxiv. 511. Wright's Mon. Letters, 49. Cotton's Fasti, ii. 19, 20.

JOHN WEALE, M.A., of Oxford, was presented by Henry VIII. to the rectory of S. Mildred Poultry London, and was instituted thereto 4 June 1541, as he was on the king's presentation to

the rectory of Allhallows the Great in the same city 10 May 1543. He was one of queen Mary's chaplains, and in 1554 took the degree of B.D. in this university. On 14 Dec. 1558 he was collated to the prebend of Chamberlainwood in the church of S. Paul. He died about June 1569.

Newcourt's Repert. i. 136, 249, 502. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 552.

MARTIN PARKINSON, M.A., of Trinity college, was appointed one of the university preachers 29 March 1566, and constituted archdeacon of the East Riding of York December 1568. He died soon afterwards. By his will, dated 22 June and proved 7 July 1569, he gave 40*s.* to the scholars of Trinity college.

MS. Baker, iii. 314; xxiv. 145. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 564, 728. Le Neve's Fasti. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 317.

JOHN CROSYER, B.A. 1535-6, M.A. 1538, was instituted to the rectory of Barrow Suffolk on the presentation of sir Clement Heigham 22 June 1559. He died in possession of that rectory 29 Dec. 1569, and was interred in his own church, in the front of the altar whereof is a stone with a brass having his effigy. The following imperfect inscription still remains:

Whosoe thou art that passist bye,
Stay here awhile and bend thine eye
These verses few with heed to reade
Concerninge him on whom thou tread.
Here lyth and sleeps in clodds of earth with stone impressed down,
The body of John Crosyer, late parson of this town,
Whose soule now fledde from clogge of clay hath paste the starry skies,
We trust wherto his body shall in finall judgement ryse.
A comely sober priest he was and maister in the art,
And soe in Cambridge did commence approved by deserte.
And taking heere a pastor's chardge in chast and godly life
Imbracynge still of charitye abandoning of strife.
He faithfully aplyde himself his flock in chardge to feed,
And in the breast of children younge to sow eche vertues seed,
And what he taught in worde the same as paterne to ensue.
He show'd in worthy works: (oh marke of trusty teacher true).
Though laps of time with envye's help would seke his fame to hyde,
Yet spite of them his fame will laste and aye in earth abyde.
The pore which shall suceed with trompe of fame his prayse will sound,
And yeld the same for evermore as duty hath them bound,
Bycause that they shall yearly take (as he ded it intende)
An almose greate for to endure untill the world shall ende.
In witness of which gifte assigned his writings doe remayne
Within this church which doe explain his gifte and meaning playne.
In December mouth he dyed the nine and twentieth daye.

* * * * *

The labels from his mouth and these latin verses are gone:

Qui cupit exsolvi et cum Christo vivere, mortem
Non metuit, tali voce sed astra ferit!
Tristia jam longæ pertæsus munera vitæ
Me precor ut jubeant numina summa mori,
Eripe terreno Rex eripe carcere tandem
Et tecum in cœlis da mihi Christe locum.

His benefaction, established by a feoffment dated nine days before his death, was thirteen acres of land in Bury S. Edmund's, the rents of which are applicable to the relief of the poor of Barrow, in money wood or other necessaries, and the repairs of the church and highways of that parish.

Gage's Thingoe, 17, 25—28. Charity Reports, xxii. 117.

RALPH AYNSWORTH, B.A. 1525-6, was admitted fellow of Peterhouse about 13 Dec. 1526, commenced M.A. 1529, and was one of the proctors of the university 1535. He became master of Peterhouse 1544, the commission from the bishop of Ely for administration to him of the oath of office being dated 12th November in that year. In 1545 John Fanne a burgess of Cambridge sued out of the king's-bench a writ requiring Mr. Aynsworth to find sureties of the peace. This was superseded 13th May as an infringement of the privileges of the university. In 1546 we find him complaining that the horse which he rode had been seized by the king's purveyor's servant, whereupon the purveyor and his servant were committed to prison by the privy-council. In the same year he proceeded B.D. At the close of that year he, with others, was deputed by the university to frame articles against the townsmen, and he and Dr. Madew were soon afterwards appointed to solicit a confirmation and extension of the university charters from Edward VI. When that king's commissioners visited the university in 1549, great complaints were made by certain of the fellows of Peterhouse against Mr. Aynsworth the

master. The investigation of these accusations occupied the commissioners for several days, but on the 26th June eight bachelors of divinity and two masters of arts "purged hym of his incontinensye and slawnder of the same that he was accused of." The master and his opponents were however again before the commissioners on the following day. In 1552 he was in a commission with Dr. Matthew Parker, Dr. Walter Haddon, and Thomas Lever master of S. John's college, to determine a controversy between Dr. Madew and Rowland Swinbourne respecting the mastership of Clare hall. He was, soon after the accession of queen Mary, deprived of the mastership of Peterhouse for being married. He held the rectory of Stathern Leicestershire. The time of his admission thereto does not appear, but he died possessed thereof in 1569. His portrait is at Peterhouse.

Arms: G. 3 battle-axes A.

Lit. Gazette, 1847, p. 421. Parker's Scel. Cantab. Nichols's Leicestersh. ii. 359. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 86. Strype's Parker, 30. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 617, 668. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 73, 75, 77, 97, 100, 111, 112, 116. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 162. Parker Correspond. 38. MS. Baker, xxiv. 71, 76, 90, 91, 94, 95, 109, 111; xxx. 120, 135, 140. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 427, 439, 442, 444; ii. 9, 28, 63. Aschami Epistolæ, 313, 321.

JAMES KING, a native of Dublin, was educated under Patrick Cusack a celebrated and learned schoolmaster of that city, and thence sent to this university.

He has written:

1. Carmina in laudem Henrici Sidnæi.
2. Diversa epigrammata.

He died quite young at Cambridge in 1569.

Stanihurst. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Ware's Writers, ed. Harris, 96.

CHRISTOPHER COLEMAN, alias FOSTER, an Augustinian friar, B.A. 1530-1, M.A. 1533, is mentioned as one of the early Cambridge reformers who used to assemble at the White-horse in S. Benedict's in the reign of Henry VIII. We have no details of his subsequent life till 1567, when he was one of the preachers to a congregation of separatists from the established church which met at Plumbers hall in London. He was apprehended and sent to the Marshalsey, where, or in Bridewell, he remained till April 1569, when he, with many others of similar opinions, were liberated from prison by Dr. Grindal bishop of London. In January 1569-70 he wrote a letter to sir William Cecil, urging him to use his interest for the further reformation of the church.

Brook's Puritans, i. 150. Strype's Parker, 6. Strype's Mem. i. 368. Strype's Ann. i. 568. Strype's Grindal, 136. MS. Cotton. Calig. B. viii. 170. MS. Lansd. 12, art. 44.

EDWARD HANSBY, of Yorkshire, proceeded B.A. 1560-1, and was admitted fellow of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 21 March 1561-2. He commenced M.A. 1564, was appointed a college preacher 25 April 1566, and a senior fellow 19th June the same year. He was one of the university preachers 1567, and proceeded B.D. 1569. He was chaplain to the duke of Norfolk, at whose request he and Edward Dering, B.D., fellow of Christ's college, who was another of that nobleman's chaplains, compiled a book of english prayers for the use of his grace's children. MS. Lansd. 388. fo. 322. This book they presented to the duke with a joint prefatory epistle in latin, dated from Cambridge 13 Sept. 1569.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 344, 349, 360. Strype's Ann. ii. 130, 131; Append. no. xiv. MS. Baker, xxiv. 132, 138, 148, 151. Cat. of Lansd. MSS. ii. 112.

ROBERT STOKYS, B.A. 1530-1, and fellow of Queens' college 1531, commenced M.A. 1534, and on 12th December in that year had the college title for orders. He was bursar of Queens' college 1535-6-7, and dean thereof 1540-1. He proceeded B.D. 1544, and on 10 Aug. 1549 became vicar of Hackney Middlesex on the presentation of the countess of Shrewsbury. He was collated by Bonner bishop of London to the rectory of Woodford Essex 2 April 1555. That benefice was then vacant by the deprivation of one Henry Sydall, and Mr. Stokys resigned it about September 1558. He died 25 March 1570, and was buried in the chancel of Hackney church, where was a stone with his effigy in brass, and this inscription:

Robertus Stokes, vir doctrina et morum probitate insignis, Cantabrigiæ olim Theol. Bacchalaureus fuit, nec non hujus villæ Hachneæ per duos et viginti annos Vicarius; qui anno 1570, *octavo calendas Aprilis naturæ concessit: a summis juxta atque ab infimis magnopere desyderatus.*

He was married, but it may be presumed not before the reign of Elizabeth. Although he complied with all the changes in the church, we are told that he was much respected both for his learning and good behaviour, and had the general love both of the gentle and simple in his parish.

Strype's Stow, lib. vi. 126. MS. Searle. Newcourt's Repert. i. 619; ii. 680. Strype's Parker, 95.

ROBERT EVANS, by extraction of Llyn, and the son of Evan ap Riault ap Llewelin ap Griffith, of the family of Castell March, had the rectory of Llantrissaint in Anglesey about 1526. He took the degree of bachelor of canon law at Oxford 17 May 1534, and became dean of Bangor 12th December following, resigning Llantrissaint the same day. In November 1537 he was instituted to the rectory of Llanengan in Llyn, and in 1540 was presented by Dr. Goodrich, bishop of Ely, to the vicarage of Terrington in Norfolk. On 12 July 1542 Thomas lord Audley, the founder of Magdalen college, appointed him the first master of that society; and in 1543 a grace passed the senate of this university, that his having studied ten years in divinity after his entrance into the civil law at Oxford, and preaching two sermons ad clerum, might suffice for his degree of B.D., which he accordingly took the next year. In 1546 he vacated the mastership of Magdalen college. He was a married man, and when queen Mary came to the throne was deprived of the deanery of Bangor, and also of his churches of Llanengan and Terrington. He also lost the church of Abervoyd; but, by a not uncommon trick, he and one Peter Tudor were allowed to chop churches, for on one day Tudor was instituted to Llanengan, vacant by the deprivation of Robert Evans a married priest, and the next day Robert Evans was instituted to Llanlechidd, vacant by the deprivation of Peter Tudor a married priest. Evans subsequently got both Llanengan and Abervoyd again, and 27 Oct. 1557 was restored to the deanery of Bangor on the death of Rhese Powel who had succeeded him in that dignity. He sat in the convocation of 1562 and subscribed the thirty-nine articles, and dying about the close of March 1570 was buried in Bangor cathedral. His wife was Grace the daughter of Evan John ap Meredith of Brynkir, esq.

Hearne's Otterbourne, 721. Willis's Bangor, 126. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 98. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 111; iii. 694. Strype's Ann. i. 329, 339. Blomefield's Norfolk, ix. 97. MS. Baker, xxiv. 107.

JOHN WELLS, B.A. 1557-8, M.A. 1561, was fellow of Clare hall, university preacher 1565, and one of the proctors of the university 1568. He was on the 15th November in that year installed prebendary of Husthwaite in the church of York. He also had the prebend of Yatton in the church of Wells. He seems to have died in or about March 1570. He is author of Oratio cum Regina Majestas obequitaret Aulam Clarensem 1564.

Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 80. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 199; ii. 195, 621.

WILLIAM ALLEY, a native of Chipping Wycombe Bucks, was educated at Eton and elected thence to King's college 1528. He proceeded B.A. here 1533, but subsequently removed to Oxford where he spent some time in academical studies and probably commenced M.A. He married and had a benefice, but we are not told where it was situated. Upon queen Mary's accession he quitted his cure and travelled from place to place in the northern parts of England where he was not known to be a priest, gaining a poor living for himself and his wife by practising physic and undertaking the instruction of youth. Early in the reign of queen Elizabeth he became divinity reader at S. Paul's, and admirably performed the duties of that office. On 1 Jan. 1558-9 he was admitted to the penitentiaryship of S. Paul's with the prebend of S. Pancras in that church. He was soon afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Exeter, the royal assent to his election being given 8 June 1560. He was consecrated 14th July, and had restitution of the temporalities 26th August following. In consequence of "the tenuitie of that living" he had the royal permission to hold other preferments therewith for a limited period. On 11 Nov. 1561 he took the degree of D.D. by accumulation at Oxford. His death occurred 15 April 1570, and he was buried in the choir of his cathedral near the altar. Upon his gravestone was the following epitaph:

Reverendus Pater Willielmus Alleigh Exoniensis Episcopus, acerrimus Evangelicæ veritatis Propugnator, morum probitate præcelebris, bonarum disciplinarum mirabili scientiâ clarus, in Christo Domino sub hoc Marmore quiescit, obiit decimo quinto Aprilis, Anno Domini 1570.

His works are:

1. ΠΤΩΧΟΜΥΣΕΙΟΝ. The poore mans Librarie. Rapsodiæ G. A. Bishop of Exceter upon the first epistle of saint Peter, red publiquely in the Cathedrall church of saint Paule within the Citye of London 1560. * * * * Here are adjoyned at the end of every special treatie, certaine fruitful annotacions which may properly be called Miscellanea, bicause they do entreate of diverse and sundry matters marked with the nombre and figures of Augrime. Lond. fo. 1565, 1571. Dedicated to the earl of Bedford.

2. Hebrew Grammar.

3. Judgment concerning the doctrine and discipline of the church. In Strype's Annals, i. 348.

4. Letters.

He also revised the translation of the book of Deuteronomy for the Bishop's Bible.

It is said that his miscellanies consist of many curious anecdotes and explanations of persons, places, &c. which manifest his extensive reading.

He was much respected by queen Elizabeth, who annually sent him a silver cup as her new-year's gift.

John Hooker, alias Vowell, says of him, "He was verie well learned universallie, but his cheefe studie and profession was in divinitie, and in the tongs. And being bishop, he debated no part of his former travels, but spent his time verie godly and vertuous. Upon everie holie daie for the most part he preached, and upon the weeke daies he would and did reade a lecture of divinitie; the residue of his time, and free from his necessarie businesse, he spent in his private studies, and wrote sundrie bookes, whereof his prelections or lectures which he did reade in Paules, and his poore mans librarie he caused to be imprinted: the like he would have doone with his Hebrue grammar, and other his works, if he had lived. He was well stored, and his librarie well replenished, with all the best sort of writers, which most gladlie he would impart and make open to everie good scholar and student, whose companie and conference he did most desire and imbrace: he seemed to the first apparance, to be a rough and an austere man, but in verie truth, a verie courteous, gentle, and an affable man; at his table full of honest speeches, joined with learning, and pleasantnesse, according to the time, place, and companie. All his exercises which for the most part was at bowles, verie merrie and pleasant, void of all sadnesse, which might abate the benefit of recreation, loth to offend, readie to forgive, void of malice, full of love, bountifull in hospitalitie, liberall to the poore, and a succourer of the needie, faithful to his freend, and courteous to all men; a hater of covetousnesse, and an enimie to all evill and wicked men, and lived an honest, a godlie, and vertuous life. Finallie he was indued with manie notable good gifts and vertues, onelie he was somewhat credulous, and of a hasty beleefe, and of light credit, which he did oftentimes mislike, and blame in himselfe; in his latter time, he waxed somewhat grosse, and his bodie full of humors, which did abate much of his wonted exercises."

By his wife Sybil, who survived him and was his executrix, he had a son Roger, whom he collated to the archdeaconry of Cornwall.

Arms: Az. a pale engrailed erm. between 2 lions rampant A. langued and armed G.

Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 376. MS. Richardson, 32. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 378; ii. 244. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 640, 652. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Alumni Eton. 145. Langley's Desborough, 65. Polwhele's Devonsh. i. 290; ii. 9. Richardson's Godwin. Life of Sir Peter Carew, 111, 204. Fuller's Worthies. Strype. Wright's Eliz. i. 39. MS. Lansd. 11, art. 56. Parker Correspond. 335. Newcourt's Repert. i. 196. Churton's Nowell, 52, 95. Izacke's Exeter, 128, 133. Machyn's Diary, 230, 237, 240, 241. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 354. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 153, 157.

JAMES CALFHILL, a native of Edinburgh, or as some say of Shropshire, was born in or about 1530, and educated for five years at Eton, whence he was elected to King's college 1545. He soon afterwards however removed to Oxford, and was appointed one of the students of Christchurch in that university 1548. He proceeded B.A. there 1549, and commenced M.A. 1552. He lived obscurely during the reign of queen Mary, but set forth under his initials certain latin verses in reply to others written by John

White bishop of Lincoln, in honour of the marriage of Philip and Mary. He was ordained deacon 14 Jan. 1558-9, and on 24th of the same month was instituted to the rectory of West Horsley Surrey, on the presentation of Edward lord Clinton and Say. He took priest's orders 9 June 1560, and on 5th July following was constituted one of the canons of Christchurch. He preached a sermon at S. Paul's cross in January 1560-1. John Prat who was present on the occasion, writing to John Fox, states that Calfhill's excellent tongue and rhetorical tale, filled with good and wholesome doctrine, so ravished the minds of his hearers that they were all in an admiration of his eloquence. He took the degree of B.D. at Oxford 12 Dec. 1561, and in January following being then subdean of Christchurch, superintended the reinterment of the remains of Catharine the wife of Peter Martyr. On 16 May 1562 he became rector of S. Andrew Wardrobe London. In the convocation of that year he was proctor both for the clergy of London and the chapter of Oxford, subscribed the 39 articles, and supported the proposals made but not carried which were designed to effect a more thorough reformation of the church. On 4 Oct. 1562 the queen presented him to the penitentiaryship of S. Paul's and the annexed prebend of S. Pancras in that church. In 1563 appeared from his pen an able answer to the Treatise on the Cross by John Martiall, who made a reply which was answered by Dr. William Fulke. On 18 Feb. 1563-4 Mr. Calfhill was appointed lady Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford. We find Dr. Walter Haddon, writing to archbishop Parker 6 July 1564, complaining that Mr. Calfhill had recently preached an injudicious sermon in the presence of the queen. However on 4 May 1565 the archbishop collated him to the deanery of Bocking Essex, and 16 July the same year he became archdeacon of Colchester. He took the degree of D.D. at Oxford 17 Dec. 1565. When queen Elizabeth visited Oxford in Sept. 1566, a latin tragedy entitled Progne, written by Dr. Calfhill, was acted before her in the hall of Christchurch. In 1568 he preached twice at Bristol cathedral in favour of Calvin's doctrine against Cheyney the bishop of that diocese. He was an unsuccessful applicant for the provostship of King's college in this university 1569, although his pretensions were supported by his firm friend and kind patron Dr. Grindal bishop of London. When Dr. Edwin Sandys was translated to the see of London it was intended that Dr. Calfhill should succeed him as bishop of Worcester, and he was probably elected to that bishopric. However he died before consecration, about the beginning of August 1570. He was buried in the chancel at Bocking. Administration of his effects was granted by the prerogative court of Canterbury to Margaret his widow 21 August 1570. He was cousin to Toby Matthew, ultimately archbishop of York, who was induced to take holy orders by his exhortation.

His works are:

1. Concio habita pro gradu baccalaurei in theologia, in 1 Cor. iv. 1. MS. in Corpus Christi college Oxford.

2. An Aunswere to the Treatise of the Crosse: wherin ye shal see by the plaine and undoubted word of God, the vanities of men disproved: by the true and Godly Fathers of the Church, the dreames and dotages of other controlled: and by lawfull Counsels, conspiracies overthrowen. London, 8vo. 1565. Reprinted for the Parker Society, with notes by the Rev. Richard Gibbings, M.A., rector and vicar of Raymunterdoney, in the diocese of Raphoe. Cambridge, 8vo. 1846.

3. Progne. A latin tragedy acted before Queen Elizabeth, in the hall of Christchurch Oxford, 5 Sept. 1566.

4. Sapientiæ Solomonis liber carmine redditus. Royal MS. 2 D. ii. in Brit. Mus. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth, from Horsley, 15 kal. May, 1559.

5. Historia de exhumatione Catherinæ nuper uxoris Petri Martyris ac restitutione ad sepulchrum. Lond. 4to. 1561. Strasburg, 8vo. 1562. In a letter to Grindal bishop of London.

6. Latin verses (a) on the death of the dukes of Suffolk. (b) in reply to verses by John White bishop of Lincoln on the marriage of Philip and Mary. (c) on the exhumation of Catharine wife of Peter Martyr. (d) in commendation of Thomas Beacon and his works. (e) in commendation of Cooper's Thesaurus. (f) to sir William Cecil, on his arrival in Oxford 1566. (g) to queen Elizabeth on her visit to Oxford 1566.

Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Alumni Eton. 161. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 378. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 128, 135, 149, 160, 168, 169. Wood's Ann. ii. 134, 157, 162, 830. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 443. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 342, 424, 519; iii. 65, 518. Strype. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 175, 242, 278. Wright's Eliz. i. 166, 167. Newcourt's Repert. i. 92, 196, 272, ii. 69. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. MS. Lansd. 11 art. 80; 12 art. 38. Herbert's Ames, 925, 1619. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 87. Parker Correspondence, 218. Biog. Dram. Nasmith's Cat of C. C. C. MSS. 167. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 34. Fox's Acts & Mon. MS. Cole, xiv. 96, xli. 161. Manning & Bray's Surrey, iii. 44. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 230, 243.

THOMAS THIRLEBY, the son of John Thirleby scrivener and town-clerk of Cambridge and Joan his wife, was born in the parish of S. Mary the Great Cambridge in or about 1506. He was educated at Trinity hall, took the degree of bachelor of the civil law 1521, was elected a fellow of his college, and proceeded doctor of the civil law 1528, and doctor of the canon law 1530. We are told that his chamber was under Bilney's, and that when a scholar he used often to play upon his recorder for his diversion; and then good Bilney would go to his prayers. It is said that, whilst at the university, he, with other learned men, received an allowance from queen Anne Boleyn, the earl of Wiltshire her father, and lord Rochford her brother. This we rather doubt. Dr. Thirleby appears to have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the university between 1528 and 1534, and is supposed to have held the office of commissary. Archbishop Cranmer and Dr. Butts, physician to the king, were his early patrons. Cranmer "liked his learning and his qualities so well, that he became his good lord towards the king's majesty, and commended him to him, to be a man worthy to serve a prince, for such singular qualities as were in him. And indeed the king soon employed him in embassies in France and elsewhere: so that he grew in the king's favour by the means of the archbishop, who had a very extraordinary love for him, and thought nothing too much to give him or to do for him." Ralph Morice the archbishop's secretary says, "There was no kynde of pleasure which my Lord Cranmer was hable to do, that was not at this manys commandement, whither it were juell, plate, instrument, mappe, horsse, or any thing els; thoughe he hadde it frome the Kynges Majestie, but if this man did once like or commende it, the gentill Archbissop wold forthwith gyve it unto hym. And when many tymes D. Thirleby for civilitie sake wold instantly refuse the same, yet wolde he sende it unto hym the next daie after to his howse, insomuche that it came into a common proverbe that Doctor Thirlbies commendacion of any thing of my Lords was a playne wynnyng or an obteynyng thereof. So that some men thought that if he wold have demanded any fyngar or other member of his, he wolde have cutt it of to have gratified hym yt, suche was his ardent affection towards D. Thirlby." In the convocation which met on 5 April 1529, Dr. Thirleby was one of the eminent canonists who appeared to determine the validity of the king's marriage with Catharine of Arragon, he voting in the affirmative on the question specially submitted to the jurists. In 1533 he was one of the king's chaplains. He was present at the convocation in 1534, having been in that year presented by the king to the archdeaconry of Ely. Soon afterwards he was appointed dean of the chapel-royal. He was present at the baptism of prince Edward on 15 Oct. 1537. In 1538 he and sir Francis Brian went on an embassy to France. Being master of S. Thomas's hospital in Southwark, he surrendered that house into the hands of the king 25 July 1539.

In 1540 Dr. Thirleby was prolocutor of the convocation, and signed the decree against the validity of the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves. On 17 Dec. 1540 king Henry divided the see of London and erected the bishopric of Westminster, and appointed Thirleby the first, and as it happened the last, bishop. He received consecration on the 29th of the same month. Soon afterwards he was appointed by the convocation to revise the translation of the epistles of S. James, S. John, and S. Jude. In Jan. 1540-1 we find him interceding with the crown for the grant to the university of the house of Franciscans in Cambridge. In 1542 he appears as a member of the privy-council, and was also dispatched as ambassador to the emperor in Spain. He returned the same year. On 17 June 1543 he was one of those empowered to treat with the scotch ambassador concerning the proposed marriage of prince Edward and Mary queen of Scots. On 3 Oct.

in the same year, he, as one of the lords of the council, was in commission to make warrants under stamp for expenses relating to the garrisons and fortifications of Calais, Boulogne, Guisnes, and the marches towards Scotland. Almost immediately afterwards he was dispatched on an embassy to the emperor Charles V. He attended the diet of Bourbourg, and 16 Jan. 1546-7 was one of those who signed a treaty of peace at Utrecht. He appears to have remained at the emperor's court till the spring of 1548, when he was superseded by sir Philip Hoby. In that year there was a discussion for three days on matters of religion between archbishop Cranmer and bishop Ferrar on the one side, and Heath bishop of Worcester and bishop Thirleby on the other. When the disputation was ended, the lord-protector Somerset stated to the king that the bishop of Westminster had greatly deceived his expectation. The king replied, "Your expectation he might deceive, but not mine." The protector enquiring the reason, the king said, "I expected nothing else but that he, who has been so long time with the emperor as ambassador, should smell of the Interim."

Bishop Thirleby was one of the most learned and discreet bishops and divines appointed to draw up the book of common-prayer, but it has been conjectured that he had little hand in this work, and he protested in the house of lords against the act for establishing its observance, although he subsequently enforced it. On 12 April 1549 he was in the commission for the suppression of heretical pravity, and on 10th November in that year was ambassador at Brussels with sir Philip Hoby and sir Thomas Cheyne. On 29 March 1550 he resigned the bishopric of Westminster into the hands of the king, who thereupon dissolved it and reannexed the county of Middlesex, which had been assigned for its diocese, to the see of London. Whilst bishop of Westminster he is said to have impoverished that church.

On the first of April succeeding his resignation of the see of Westminster he was constituted bishop of Norwich, although on the second of April he is still called bishop of Westminster. In January 1550-1 he was appointed one of the commissioners to correct and punish all anabaptists, and such as did not duly administer the sacraments according to the book of common-prayer; and on 15 April 1551 he was in a commission to determine a controversy respecting the borders of England and Scotland. On the 20th of May following he was in a commission to treat for a marriage between the king and Elizabeth daughter of Henry II. of France. He was in 1551 appointed one of the masters of requests, and he was also one of the numerous witnesses on the trial of Gardiner bishop of Winchester which took place in that year. In January and March 1551-2 his name was inserted in several commissions appointed to enquire what sums were due to the king or his father for sale of lands; to raise money by sale of crown lands to the yearly value of £1000; and to survey the state of all the courts erected for the custody of such lands. In March 1552 he was again appointed ambassador to the emperor Charles V., at whose court he was residing on 25 Aug. 1553.

It seems that on his return from Germany he brought with him one Remegius, who established a paper-mill in this country, and perhaps at Fenditton near Cambridge; for in Thomas Churchyard's "Description and playne Discourse of Paper and the whole benefits that Paper brings, with rehearsall and setting foorth in Verse a Paper Myll built near Darthford by an High Germaine called Master Spilman, Jeweller to the Queens Majestie" is this stanza:

One Thirlby went Embassador, farre from hence,
To Charles the Fift, an emperor of great fame,
And, at returne, did bring with him, from thence,
A learned man, Remegius by name;
Who Thirlby lovde, and made, by his devise,
A Paper-mill, but not so much in price,
As this that nowe neere Darthford standeth well,
Where Spill-man may himselfe and houshold dwell.

From another stanza it appears that those who had preceded Spilman in paper-making in England, "spent thereon more wealth than well they won." In July 1554 he was translated by queen Mary from Norwich to Ely, the temporalities being delivered to him on 15th September. In January 1554-5 he was one of the bishops who presided at the trials of bishop Hooper, John Rogers, Rowland Taylor and others for heresy, and in the following February was appointed, together with the viscount Montacute and sir Ed-

ward Carne, a special ambassador to the pope, to make the queen's obedience to his holiness, and to obtain a confirmation of all those graces which cardinal Pole had granted in his name. He returned the same year with a bull confirming the queen's title to Ireland, which he delivered to the lord-treasurer on the 10th of December. A curious journal of this embassy has been printed.

In January 1555-6 bishop Thirleby took a part in the degradation of his old friend archbishop Cranmer. "He was observed to weep much all the while; he protested to Cranmer that it was the most sorrowful action of his whole life, and acknowledged the great love and friendship that had been between them; and that no earthly consideration but the queen's command could have induced him to come and do what they were then about; he shed so many tears, that oft he stopped, and could not go on in his discourse for the abundance of them." On 22nd March following he was one of the seven bishops who assisted at the consecration of cardinal Pole as archbishop of Canterbury. In 1556 he was appointed to receive Osep Napea Gregoriwitch, ambassador from the emperor of Russia. Bishop Thirleby appears to have sanctioned the burning of John Hullier for heresy, but only two others suffered capital punishment in his diocese on account of their religion, and it has been said that Thirleby was no whit interested therein, but that the guilt thereof must be shared between Dr. Fuller the chancellor and other commissioners. In April 1558 bishop Thirleby was sent to the north to enquire the cause of the quarrel between the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, and the same year was appointed by queen Mary to treat with France about the restoration of Calais and a peace between England, France, and Spain. He was continued in that employment by queen Elizabeth, who is said to have cast upon him the entire blame of the loss of Calais. Queen Mary appointed him one of her executors, and cardinal Pole one of the overseers of his will. On the assembling of queen Elizabeth's first parliament bishop Thirleby sent his proxy, he being then absent on his embassy in France from whence he returned in April 1559. On the 17th of that month the bill for restoring to the crown the jurisdiction over the state ecclesiastical was committed to him and other peers. He opposed this bill on the third reading. He also dissented from the bill for uniformity of common-prayer. Refusing to take the oath of supremacy, he was deprived of his bishopric by the queen's commissioners on 5th July. He had his liberty for some time, but in consequence of his persisting in preaching against the reformation was on 25 Feb. 1559-60 excommunicated at S. Mary-le-Bow, and in the following June was committed to the Tower. As an instance of his pleasant and even temper it is recorded, that upon his committal, being searched by the lieutenant of the Tower and asked why he carried so much gold about him, (having it is said in his purse and doublet to the value of 500 french crowns), he replied that he loved to have his friends about him, as not knowing his fare without them. Whilst in the Tower he seems to have been treated with no great severity, and was ultimately removed to the custody of archbishop Parker with whom he lived at Lambeth, though during the plague of 1563 he had liberty to reside with the archbishop at Bekesborn. He was treated by the archbishop with great courtesy and respect, and it seems was permitted to lodge for some time at the house of one Mrs. Blackwell in Blackfriars. On 25 August 1570 the archbishop wrote to Cecil, stating that Thirleby was dangerously ill and desired to be removed to the house of some of his old friends, but he died at Lambeth palace on the following day. He was buried on the 28th in the chancel of Lambeth church under a fair stone, with the following inscription in brass:

Hic jacet Thomas Thirleby olim Episcopus Eliensis, qui obiit xxvi Aug. Anno Dom. 1570.

In making a grave in March 1783 for the burial of archbishop Cornwallis, the body of bishop Thirleby was discovered in his coffin, in a great measure undecayed, as was the clothing. The corpse had a cap on its head, and a hat under its arm.

He was a benefactor to the see of Ely, and to Jesus college and Trinity hall.

He was concerned in the compilation of The Institution of a Christian Man, and many of his letters are extant.

His portrait is in the print of the delivery of the charter of Bridewell, and

there is a small statue of him in pontificalibus on the southern side of the conduit which was erected on the market-hill Cambridge in 1855.

Having as it seems no paternal arms, he at first used a rebus, namely, per pale A. and G. a cross tau counterchanged; but afterwards he bore V. 10 escallops O.

Cooper's Ann. of Cambr. ii. 262; v. 201, 276. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 709. Richardson's Godwin. Manning & Bray's Surrey, iii. 507. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Fiddes's Wolsey; Collect. 46, 203. Wright's Elizabeth, i. 1, 374; ii. 67. Howell's State Trials, i. 465. Miss Wood's Letters, iii. 30. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mar. i. 52, 82, 84, 88, 98, 100. P. P. Exp. Hen. 8, p. 262, 357. P. P. Exp. P. Mar. cxcix. Rymer, xiv. 795, 796; xv. 45, 81, 102, 119, 181 219, 220, 250, 274, 280, 403, 405, 406, 450. MS. Harl. 252, art. 15 (printed in Hardwicke State Papers, i. 62—102). Aschami Epistolæ, 332, 339. Warton's Sir Tho. Pope, 52, 122, 237. Ducarel's Lambeth. MS. Cott. Galba, B. x. 225; xii. 11; C. i. 12. MS. Lansd. 1045, art. 56. MS. Addit. 5498, f. 63; 5813, f. 108; 5828, f. 1, 123; 5842, p. 368; 5935, f. 95. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 59, 298, 325, 329, 371. Camden's Remains, 7th edit. 371. Bentham & Stevenson's Ely. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. ed. Halliwell, 25. Lodge's Illustr. i. 68, 69, 73. Stow's Survey, edit. Thoms, 170. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 550. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 25, 26. Fox's Acts & Mon. Downes's Lives, ciii. Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 168. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. State Papers, Hen. 8. Strype. Leland's Collect. v. 307. MS. Baker, xxx. Gough's Gen. Index. Tierney's Arundel, 334—337.

FRANCIS MALLET, B.A. 1522, M.A. 1525, B.D. 1534, and D.D. 1535, was, through the influence of Thomas Cromwell, appointed master of Michaelhouse about January 1535-6. He was at that period one of the chaplains of archbishop Cranmer. He served the office of vicechancellor of the university for the year 1536-7. In 1538 he was chaplain to lord Cromwell, and was engaged by him in preparing a church service-book supposed to have been a revision of the breviary. Archbishop Cranmer, in a letter to Cromwell written from Croydon 11th April in that year, thus refers to Mallet: "Forasmuch as this bearer, your trusty chaplain, Mr. Malet, at this his return towards London from Ford, where as I left him, according to your Lordship's assignment, occupied in the affairs of our Church service, and now at the writing up of so much as he had to do, came by me here at Croden, to know my further pleasure and commandment in that behalf; I shall beseech you, my lord, that after his duty done in seeing your lordship, he may repair unto me again with speed, for further furtherance and final finishing of that we have begun. For I like his diligence and pains in this business and his honest humanity declared in my house for this season of his being therein so well, that I can be bold, so to commend him to your lordship, that I shall with all my heart beseech the same to declare your goodness and favour to him by helping his small and poor living. I know he hath very little growing towards the supporting of his necessaries; which is much pity, his good qualities, right judgment in learning, and discreet wisdom considered." He obtained the vicarage of Rothwell Yorkshire, but at what period we know not, although he resigned the same in 1543. On 13th December in that year he had a grant from the king of a canonry of Windsor, and was installed in that dignity on the 24th of the same month. On 29 Oct. 1546 he and the fellows of Michaelhouse surrendered their college to the king with a view to its being merged in the magnificent foundation of Trinity college. During the reign of Edward VI. Dr. Mallet was chaplain and confessor to the princess Mary. On 29 April 1551 he was committed to the Tower by the privy-council for saying mass to the princess's household. She of course greatly resented this harsh proceeding, and probably succeeded in obtaining his release, as on 31 March 1553 he was installed in a canonry of Westminster, although he quitted that preferment in or before May the next year. In the course of 1554 he was appointed dean of Lincoln, in the room of Dr. Matthew Parker who had quitted the kingdom. He also had a grant from queen Mary of a canonry or prebend in the church of Wells, and it seems that Yatton was the prebend intended. On 2 March 1554-5 the queen appointed him master of the royal hospital of S. Katharine by the Tower, and he was her majesty's almoner on if not before 3 Sept. 1556. On 18th December following he was installed in the prebend of S. Martin in his own cathedral church of Lincoln, as he was on 22 Jan. 1556-7 in the prebend of Coringham in that church. In 1558 his nephew Thomas Mallet was committed to the Gatehouse by the lords of the council for having sent him a lewd and untrue letter, and on 25th April in that year Dr. Mallet was admitted to the prebend of Stretton in the church of Sarum on the

presentation of the crown. He was soon afterwards nominated by the queen to the pope for the bishopric of Sarum, and on 14 Oct. 1558 had a grant as bishop designate of the temporalities of that see. Queen Mary by her will bequeathed him £200. to pray for her. On the accession of queen Elizabeth his nomination to the bishopric of Sarum was altogether disregarded, and ultimately the illustrious John Jewel was appointed to that see. Dr. Mallet quitted the prebend of S. Martin in or before February 1558-9, and about a year afterwards resigned the mastership of S. Katharine's. In 1560 he occurs as incumbent of Wirksworth and of Ashborne in Derbyshire. He also held the vicarage of South Leverton Nottinghamshire, although we have not ascertained the date of his appointment thereto. In 1562 he signed the thirty-nine articles by Richard Barber his proxy. There is extant a letter from him to archbishop Parker dated 24th March, but in what year we know not, wherein he vindicates himself from a charge which had been brought against him of having preached unsound doctrine about the number of the sacraments. Dr. Mallet died at Normanton 16 Dec. 1570. He is one of the authors of a translation into english of Erasmus's paraphrase of the gospel of S. John. It was commenced by queen Mary before her accession to the throne, completed by Nicholas Udall, and published London, fo. 1551.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 199; ii. 34, 135, 186; iii. 355, 394, 396, 603, 696. Strype's Mem. ii. 29, 249, 250, 252; iii. 463. Madden's Memoir of Queen Mary, cxxxiv—cxxxvi, clxix, cxcvi. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 318, 366, 529. Walpole's Royal & Noble Authors, i. 70, 71, 73. Rymer, xiv. 760; xv. 92, 382, 484, 488. Fox's Acts & Mon. Miss Wood's Letters, iii. 180. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Bale, pt. ii. 107. Ducarel's S. Kath. Hospital, 84; Append. 115. MS. Addit. 6362, fo. 37; 6669, p. 473. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 48. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 382. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 145, 150. Warton's Life of Sir Tho. Pope, 386, 387. MS. Cott. Tit. B. vii. 194. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 167. Strype's Ann. i. 46, 329. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 5 & 6 Phil. & Mar. r. 14.

GREGORY DODDS, prior of the house of Dominican black or preaching friars in this university, proceeded B.D. 1536, and in 1538, with the subprior and fourteen of the brethren, surrendered that house to the king. He afterwards became rector of Smarden in the county of Kent, a benefice in the gift of Cranmer as archbishop of Canterbury. There was in that parish an esquire named Drainer, afterwards commonly called justice Nineholes, who had a grudge against Dodds for reproving his vicious life. We are told that this Drainer "sent for him by two men, which took him and brought him before him, where he was had into a parlour, as it were to breakfast, in which, behind the door, he had placed one Roger Matthew secretly, to bear witness what he should say, no more being in sight but the said Drainer, and one of his men, who willed and persuaded him to speak freely his mind, for that there was not sufficient record of his words to hurt him. But the Lord kept his talk without peril, whereby the said Drainer sent him to the next justice, called master George Dorell: who perceiving it to be done more of malice than otherwise delivered him upon sureties to appear at the next sessions at Canterbury, and at length he was banished the country." This we suppose occurred during the persecution under the act of the six articles in the last year of the reign of Henry VIII., and we lose sight of Dodds from this period until 10 Feb. 1559-60, when he was elected dean of Exeter, in which dignity he was confirmed on the 25th of the same month. He sat in the convocation of 1562, and subscribed the thirty-nine articles, as also two petitions from the lower house to the bishops, one being for the disuse of curious singing and playing of organs, of the cross in baptism, and of copes and surplices; and the other what is commonly known as the petition for discipline. On 26 Feb. 1565-6 we find archbishop Parker apprising sir William Cecil that he had appointed the dean of Exeter, who had of late been very sick, a lent preacher, the rather because one Mr. Gibbes had foully defamed him to be altogether unlearned. He died about December 1570.

Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 167. Parker Correspond. 260, 275, 511. Strype's Ann. i. 329, 336, 339, 343. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 387. Eighth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 14. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, viii. 663.

WILLIAM IRELAND was educated in S. John's college under Roger Ascham and proceeded B.A. 1544. He was elected and admitted a fellow of his college on the lady Margaret's foundation 28 March 1547, and commenced M.A. 1548. He

was instituted to the rectory of Chelmsford Essex on the presentation of queen Elizabeth 20 Feb. 1560-1, and to the vicarage of Barley Hertfordshire 12 July 1564, on the presentation of the bishop of Ely. His death appears to have occurred about January 1570-1. He was the esteemed friend and correspondent of Ascham, but we are not aware that any of his letters have been preserved.

Aschami Epistolæ [4, 10], 93, 103, 115, 215. Bennet's Ascham, 385, 393. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 353. Newcourt's Repert. i. 800; ii. 129.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY, a native of Lichfield, was educated at Eton whence he was elected to King's college 1537. He proceeded B.A. 1542, and commenced M.A. 1545. Afterwards he removed to the court of king Edward VI. who held him in great esteem. On 4 Jan. 1548-9 he was admitted to the prebend of Ufton in the church of Lichfield, which he resigned soon afterwards. On 9 July 1550 the king appointed him to the office of tutor to the royal henchmen, with all profits appertaining thereunto, and a pension of £40. per annum. Sir John Cheke, when provost of King's, sent for Buckley to that college to teach the students arithmetic and geometry. He appears to have died about 1570.

His works are:

1. Arithmetica Memorativa, sive compendiaria arithmeticæ tractatio, non solum tyronibus, sed etiam veteranis, et bene exercitatis in ea arte viris, memoriæ juvandæ gratiâ admodum necessaria. Printed with Seaton's Dialectica. This work consists of the rules of arithmetic reduced into latin verse, that they might be more easily committed to memory.

2. Descriptio et usus annuli horarii. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 12 A. xxv. Dedicated to the princess Elizabeth.

3. Verses. (a) on the death of Bucer. (b) on the death of the dukes of Suffolk.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 632. Alumni Eton. 156. Dyer's Hist. of Cambr. ii. 195. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. MS. Cole, xiv. 11. Herbert's Ames, 862, 866. Rymer, xv. 142. Lodge's Illustr. i. 438.

HENRY COMBERFORD, a native of Comberford Staffordshire, admitted fellow of S. John's college 31 March 1533, was one of the proctors of the university 1543. He was presented by Thomas duke of Norfolk to the rectory of Earsham Norfolk 1553, resigning the same in 1558. He was admitted precentor of Lichfield 19 Dec. 1555. In March 1558-9 he appeared before the privy-council on a charge of having preached lewdly and misdemeaned himself at Lichfield. He was sent to prison, and the matter was referred to the hearing and examination of the lord chief-justice of the queen's bench and the solicitor-general. He continued in prison till 17 April 1559, when he was discharged on entering into a recognizance of 100 marks. About the same time he was deprived of the precentorship of Lichfield. In a list of recusants 1561 he is described as learned but wilful, and meet to be considered, and it is stated that he was bound to remain in the county of Suffolk, with liberty to travel twice a-year into Staffordshire. He was apprehended for celebrating the mass in the house of the countess of Northumberland. His examination before the ecclesiastical commissioners for the county of York 8 Nov. 1570 is extant.

Baker's Hist S. John's Coll. 334. Strype's Ann. i. 42, 275. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 396. Le Neve's Fasti. Aschami Epistolæ, 80, 82, 214. Blomefield's Norfolk, v. 317.

FRANCIS ENCINAS, commonly known by the name of DRYANDER, and also by those of DU CHENE, VAN EYCK, and EICHMAN, being translations of the word encina, an oak, was born at Burgos in Spain about 1520. He came of a noble family, and his brothers James and John were distinguished theologians. The latter was burnt at Rome in 1545. Francis received the rudiments of education in his native country, and then went to Germany where he became a pupil of the celebrated Melancthon. In 1537 he paid a visit to Burgos, and in 1541 to Paris. Then he quartered himself upon some rich relatives in the Low-countries, and having embraced the reformed religion, made a translation into Spanish of the New Testament which he dedicated to the emperor Charles V. In consequence of this translation he was arrested and imprisoned at Brussels 13th Dec. 1543. On 1 Feb. 1545 however he effected an escape and fled to Antwerp. After a short stay at that place he went again to Germany. In 1548 he was at Embden, and in the same year proceeded to England to avoid the persecution occasioned by the Interim, carrying with

him letters of introduction from Melancthon to king Edward VI. and archbishop Cranmer. Strype affirms that Cranmer sent him to Oxford, but this is probably a mistake. Certain it is that Dryander was residing at Cambridge on, if not before, 25 March 1549, and was then greek reader to the university. About December in that year he retired to Basle, leaving his family at Cambridge, with the intention of returning here, but it does not appear that he did so. In 1552 he was at Strasburg and Geneva. After this period we have found no trace of him. He is said to have died about 1570, but in what country is not stated. Bishop Hooper in a letter to Bullinger says, "Be not alarmed at Dryander's returning to you: he consults his own interest, and cares but little for ours when gain is out of the question."

His works are:

1. El Nuevo Testamento de nuestro Redemtor y Salvador, Jesu-Christo, traducido de Griego en lengua Castellana, dedicado á la Cesarea Magestad. Antwerp, 8vo. 1543.

2. Epistolas y Evangelios per todo el anno. Antwerp, 8vo. 1544.

3. Histoire de l' Etat des Pays-Bas et de la Religion d'Espagne. Geneva, 8vo. 1558. The author composed this work in latin. Louis Rabus has printed a german translation in his Protestant Martyrology, vii. 177—231.

4. De la Liberté Chrestienne et du Liberal Arbitre. This work is not known to exist. It is mentioned in the acte d'accusation against him.

5. Les Pseaumes de David mis en forme de Prières.

6. A translation of Plutarch into spanish. Strasburg, fol. 1551.

Prosper Marchand's Dict. Historique, 220. Strype's Cranmer, 404. Strype's Mem. ii. 120. Antonio's Bibl. Hisp. Nova, ed. 1783, i. 422. Zurich Letters, iii. 77, 348 seq. 463, 535, 562. Biog. Univ. xii. 52. Nouvelle Biog. Générale, xvi. 22. Lelong's Bibl. Sacra, i. 364.

RALPH MORICE, son of James Morice clerk of the kitchen and master of the works to Margaret countess of Richmond, was B.A. 1523, and commenced M.A. 1526. He, with his brother William together with Hugh Latimer, visited James Bainham when he was imprisoned in Newgate for heresy, 29 April 1532, the day before Bainham was burnt. On Cranmer's elevation to the see of Canterbury Morice became his secretary, and so continued until after the death of Edward VI. In a petition to queen Elizabeth he thus refers to his services under archbishop Cranmer. "In his most humble wise, shewith and declarith unto your most excellent Majestie your highnes humble subject and Orator Raphe Morice, sometime servant unto that worthie Prelate of godly memorie, Tho. Cranmer, late Archbishop of Canterburye. That whereas your highnes said Orator for the space of 20 yeres and above, being reteyned in service with the said most Reverend Father, in the roume of a Secretary, bestowed and spent both his time, youthe and prosperitye of his life, not so much in writing of the private business of the said most Reverend father, as in travailing with his pen aboughte the serious affairs of the Prince and the Realme, commyted unto him by those most noble and worthie princes K. Henry the Eighth and K. Edward the Sixth, your Majesties dere father and brother concernyng as well the writyng of those great and weightie Matrimonyal causes of your highnes said dere Father, (the good effect successe and benefit whereof to Godds glory, this hole realme with the Subjects thereof, in your highnes most noble and royal personage, do now most happilie enjoye) As also aboute the extirpation of the Bishop of Rome his usurped power and authoritie, the reformation of corrupte religion, and Ecclesiastical Lawes, the alteration of Divine Service, and of divers and sundry conferences of lernid men for the establishment and advancement of sincere religion, with such like, Wherein your highness said Orator most painfullie was occupied in writing of no small Volumes, from tyme to tyme, As in that behalf divers lernid men now lyving can testifie: namely Dr. Hethe, Dr. Thirleby, the Bisshopes of Elie, Chichester, and Hereford." Archbishop Cranmer, in token of his good will to his secretary and to reward his diligent and faithful service, procured him a lease from S. John's college of the parsonage of Ospring in Kent worth more than forty marks by the year when wheat was but a noble a quarter. When however the lease was ready to be sealed, Hawkins one of the king's guard got the king to obtain it of the college for him.

The archbishop solicited the king on his servant's behalf, and got a promise from him that Morice should be otherwise recompensed with like value or better, which was never done in consequence of the king's death. Morice farmed the parsonage of Chartham in Kent, and had the nomination of the curate there. He appointed Richard Turner, an able and zealous protestant who got into trouble in 1544 for preaching against superstition and the pope's supremacy, but Morice stood by him and wrote to sir William Butts and sir Anthony Denny a letter stating Turner's case at large. His letter was read to the king and had the effect of securing the monarch's protection for Turner. Morice was registrar to the king's ecclesiastical commissioners 2 Edw. 6. In the reign of Mary he suffered much. In two years his house was thrice searched by which means he lost many papers relating to his own times, and especially divers letters from Edward VI. to archbishop Cranmer and from the archbishop to that king. Morice, who had fled from his house, was at length captured and committed to custody but escaped by breaking prison. In the reign of Elizabeth he presented two petitions to that sovereign. In one he sets forth the before stated transaction relative to the lease of Ospring from S. John's college, and prayed that he might as compensation enjoy a pension which had fallen to the crown by the death of Wildbore prior of S. Augustine's Canterbury. He stated that he was aged, that his condition as to worldly things was mean, and that he had four daughters all marriageable, but had not wherewithal to bestow them according to their quality. The other petition was for confirmation of certain lands at Royden, which had descended to him from his father who died in the second year of queen Mary. Ralph Morice himself resided at Bekesborn in Kent. He appears to have been living in 1570, and we have not been able to ascertain the period of his death.

He is the author of:

1. Narrative respecting Thomas Dusgate burnt at Exeter. In Ellis's Letters of Eminent Literary Men, 24.

2. Account of Hugh Latimer's first conversion at Cambridge. In Strype's Eccles. Memor. iii. 233, and Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. p. xxvii—xxxi.

3. A Letter or Apology sent to Sir William Buts, and Sir Anthony Denny, defending the Cause of Master Richard Turner, Preacher, against the Papists. Written A.D. 1544. In Fox's Acts and Mon.

4. A declaracion concerning the progeny with the manner and the trade of the life and bryngyng up of that most reverent father in God Thomas Cranmer late archbishop of Canterbury, and by what order and meanes he came to his preferment and dignity. MS. C.C.C.C. cxxviii.

5. Supplication to Queen Elizabeth for Prior Wilbores Pension lately deceased. In Strype's Memorials of Abp. Cranmer, Append. No. ciii.

6. Suit to Queen Elizabeth for relief. MS. Lansd. 108. art. 8.

7. Letter to John Day the printer upon the character of archbishop Cranmer. In Ellis's Letters of Eminent Literary Men, 23.

Morice also contributed various materials to John Fox for his Acts and Monuments.

Strype's Cranmer, 68, 90, 123, 274, 425—428; Append. no. ciii. Strype's Mem. i. 162, 386; ii. 235; iii. 116, 233. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 259, 349. Strype's Ann. i. 254. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. p. xxvii, 222. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 204. Parker Correspond. 368. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 23. Fox's Acts & Mon.

THOMAS BUTLER, who proceeded B.A. in this university 1548, afterwards went abroad and took in some foreign university the degree of doctor of the canon and civil laws. He is author of A treatise of the holy sacrifice of the altar called the masse: In which by the word of God, and testimonies of the apostles and primitive church, it is proved that our saviour Jesus Christ did institute the masse, and the apostles did celebrate the same. Translated out of Italian into English. Antwerp, 8vo. 1570.

Herbert's Ames, 1627. Strype's Parker, 477.

JOHN TAYLOR, elected from Eton to King's college 1552, was B.A. 1556-7, and commenced M.A. 1560. His name is subscribed to a letter from the fellows of King's college to sir William Cecil 16 Jan. 1565-6. He practised the law at Lichfield, and is author of:

1. Translation into english of Valerius Maximus, with parallels from english history.

2. Verses in the collection on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius, 1560.

Alumni Eton. 168. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype's Whitgift, 17.

JOHN THOMPSON, a native of Pocklington Yorkshire, became B.A. 1538-9, was admitted a fellow of S. John's college on bishop Fisher's foundation 17 March 1539-40, commenced M.A. 1541, was admitted a college preacher 23 Sept. 1548, and became B.D. 1551, on 10th December in which year he was elected a senior fellow. He was elected lady Margaret preacher at the instance of Roger Ascham 4 March 1551-2, and vacated that office in 1554, on 11th of June in which year he was admitted to a canonry of Gloucester. This preferment he vacated in 1559, but the statement that he was deprived of it on account of his religion is not probable, for he was chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and was, by letters-patent 29 June 1563, appointed canon of Windsor. He died 23 April 1571, and was buried in S. George's chapel at Windsor, where is a brass plate thus inscribed:

1571

John Thompson lyeth here, Batchelor in Divinity,
Prebendary of Windsor Church, Chaplain eke in Ordinary,
Unto Elizabeth our queen, and Soveraign Lady deare,
Of her noble Reign and Government even the 13th Yeare,
At One and Fiftie of his Age, in Aprill Moneth to saye,
In Year of Christ here fixt aloft, the Three and Twentieth Daie,
Whose Soule, we hope, abides in Bliss of heavenly Joy and Rest,
With Prophets and with Patriarchs, in faithful Abraham's Brest,
His vertuous Steps in Lyfe on Earth, God grant we may ensue,
To God's Glory, who grant that we his godly Herte pursue.

He has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer.

Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 96. Fosbrooke's Gloucester, 220. Le Neve's Fasti. Pote's Windsor, 387. Aschami Epistolæ, 78, 80, 82—84, 116. Baker's Hist. St. John's, 336, 342, 348.

CLERE HADDON, son of Walter Haddon, LL.D., master of the requests, and Margaret [Clere] his first wife, was educated at Eton, and elected thence to King's college 1567. Being an excellent scholar great hopes were entertained that he was destined to a distinguished career; he was however unfortunately drowned whilst bathing in the Cam near Paradise. The time at which this catastrophe occurred is not stated, but we are inclined to believe that it gave rise to the absurd decree of the vicechancellor and heads of colleges, 8 May 1571, prohibiting scholars from bathing.

Clere Haddon has latin verses in the second edition of his father's poems.

Alumni Eton. 181. Beloe's Anecd. v. 222, 223. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 277.

THOMAS COLE, of Lincolnshire, was of King's college, B.A. 1546, M.A. 1550, and occurs as schoolmaster of Maidstone in 1552. He held the deanery of Sarum for a short period previously to the death of Edward VI., but became an exile for religion during the reign of queen Mary, settled at Frankfort, and as a member of the english church and congregation at that place, signed the invitation to John Knox to accept the pastorship. Returning to England on the accession of Elizabeth he was admitted to the rectory of High Ongar Essex, on the presentation of Richard lord Rich, 9 Nov. 1559. Grindal bishop of London collated him to the archdeaconry of Essex 3 Jan. 1559-60, and on 20th February following constituted him his commissary for that archdeaconry and the archdeaconry of Colchester. He also, 7 Dec. 1560, collated him to the prebend of Rugmere in the church of S. Paul. He appeared in the convocation of 1562 and subscribed the thiry-nine articles, as also the petition of the lower house for discipline. In 1564 he commenced D.D. here, and on 13th July in the same year was admitted to the rectory of Stanford Rivers Essex, on the presentation of the queen in right of her duchy of Lancaster. He died of a quinsy in June 1571, after only two days' illness. He was much esteemed for his remarkable eloquence in the pulpit. We find him preaching the sermons at S. Mary Spital 16 April 1560, 9 April 1561, and 13 April 1563. A contemporary, who mentions this last sermon, terms him dean elect of Norwich. He was named as a preacher at S. Mary Spital in 1566, but archbishop Parker peremptorily objected to him, suspecting that he was inclined to nonconformity, although the lord-mayor was most desirous that he should preach.

He is author of:

1. A godly and fruitfull sermon made at Maydstone in the county of Kent, the first Sunday in Lent MDLII. in the presence of the most reverend father in God, Thomas lord archbishop of Canterbury &c. against the divers erroneous opinions of the Anabaptists and other such sects whatsoever they be, as in Christen religion call themselves brothers and systers, and devyde themselves from other Christen people. Lond. 8vo. 1553.

2. Sermon before queen Elizabeth at Windsor on 1 Kings 10. Lond. 8vo. 1564.

3. Letters.

When at Frankfort he, John Knox, William Whitingham, John Fox, and Anthony Gilby drew up a form of worship which did not meet the views of all the exiles there. Subsequently however it was adopted by the english church at Geneva, and from its being first used there acquired the name of The Order of Geneva. It continued to be used in the church of Scotland for a considerable time after the establishment of the reformation. It has been said that he was concerned in the Geneva translation of the bible, but we consider that, as regards that matter, he has been confounded with his contemporary William Cole president of Corpus Christi college Oxford.

Strype. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 336, 434, 617. Zurich Letters, i. 242, 256. Newcourt's Repert. i. 73, 208; ii. 453, 547. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 603, 943. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 712. Grindal's Works, ed. Nicholson, 240. Machyn's Diary, 231, 254, 305. Parker Correspond. 264, 303. Fruits of Endowment. Troubles at Frankfort, 20, 55, 58—62. McCrie's Life of Knox, 114. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 167, 168.

THOMAS SPENCER, after some education here, removed to Oxford where he graduated in arts. He was a member of Christchurch, and one of the proctors of that university 1552. He became an exile for religion in the reign of queen Mary, and was residing at Zurich in 1554. He returned on the accession of Elizabeth, and was installed archdeacon of Chichester 1560. He sat in the convocation of 1562, wherein were framed the thirty-nine articles. He was one of those members who voted against the use of copes, surplices, gowns and caps, the cross in baptism, the compulsory kneeling at the communion, and other ceremonies. He had the rectory of Hadleigh in Suffolk in or about 1562, commenced D.D. here 1567, and dying 6 July 1571, was interred in Hadleigh church, where on a wooden tablet are the following inscriptions:

Epitaphium Thomæ Spenseri Sacræ Theologiæ Doctoris atque hujus Ecclesiæ Pastoris.

Granta mihi mater, me Nutrix pavit et auxit
Oxonium studiis artibus et gradibus
Audierat sacri pandentem oracula verbi
Grex Hadleianus per duo lustra meus
Lustra novem et binos vita durante per annos
Munere ubi functus, Funere junctus eram.

An Epitaph upon Thomas Spenser doctor of divinity and parson of Hadleigh:

Two mothers had I, Cambridge she me bred,
And Oxford her degrees me higher led,
A doctor thence transplanted to this place
I fed this flock of Christ full ten years space;
At forty-seven years God gave me rest,
This temple was my school, is now my nest.

Sepultus est Julii xmo MDLXXI.

The statement that he was made doctor at Oxford seems inaccurate.

Troubles at Frankfort, 16. Zurich Letters, iii. 136, 157. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 260. Strype's Mem. iii. 147. Strype's Ann. i. 327, 329, 336, 338, 343. Grindal's Remains, 292. Parsons's Monuments, 500.

WILLIAM PARR, only son of sir Thomas Parr, K.G. and Maud his wife, daughter and coheiress of sir Thomas Green, knight, was probably born at Kendal castle in Westmorland, and is believed to have been educated in this university under the care of his father's friend Cuthbert Tunstal afterwards bishop of Durham. He was made esquire of the body to Henry VIII. about 1511, and succeeded to the family estates in 1517 when his father died, having bequeathed to him his great chain of gold, the gift of the king and of the value of £140. It is not within our power to state the events of his life for several years subsequently to this period, as we find it impossible to distinguish him from his uncle sir William Parr afterwards lord Parr of Horton. The subject of this notice was created lord Parr of Kendal 30 Henry 8, and took his seat in parliament 28 April 1539. He married Anne daughter of Henry Bourchier earl of Essex, but she being guilty of adultery he was divorced from her about 1542, and early in the following year an act passed to bastardize her issue. He was elected knight of the garter 23 April 1543, being installed at Windsor under a special commission on

the 27th of the same month. The next morning he hastened to the northern borders, having been appointed the king's lieutenant in those parts. On 12th July in the same year his sister Catharine was married to the king, who at her coronation bestowed on him the manor of Yarlington Somersetshire. On 23 Dec. 1543 he was created earl of Essex. In September 1544 he occurs as a member of the privy-council and was with the king at Boulogne. On 10 Jan. 1546-7 he was in the special commission for the trial of Henry earl of Surrey for high-treason. Henry VIII. by his will gave him a legacy of £200. On 4 Feb. 1546-7, he was in a commission to determine claims at the coronation of Edward VI., and that monarch on the 17th of the same month raised him to the dignity of marquess of Northampton. His marriage to and divorce from Anne Bourchier, and the act to bastardise her issue, we have already noticed. After this divorce he was desirous of marrying again, and procured a commission directed to archbishop Cranmer and other prelates and divines to determine whether the lady Anne were not by the word of God so lawfully divorced that she was no more his wife, and whether he might not marry another. The investigation of the question required a longer time than the marquess thought convenient, and presuming on his great power, he without waiting for judgment married Elizabeth daughter to George Brooke lord Cobham. Information was brought to the council of this matter which occasioned great scandal. The marquess's answer was that he thought himself justified in the step he had taken by the word of God, and that the indissolubility of the marriage tie was merely part of the law of the romish church, by which marriage was reckoned a sacrament. It was ordered that he and his new wife should be separated, and that she should be put under the care of his sister the queen dowager till the matter were tried. In the end however sentence was given confirming the second marriage. Four years afterwards a special act of parliament passed for ratifying this sentence. The marquess was at Cambridge 24 and 25 June 1549, when certain disputations on the sacrament of the altar were held before the commissioners for visitation of the university. On the breaking out of Kett's rebellion in Norfolk he was sent to suppress it with 1500 horse and a small band of italians. He however suffered a defeat at Norwich 1 August 1549. He was superseded in the command of the king's forces by John Dudley earl of Warwick afterwards duke of Northumberland, who however earnestly entreated that the marquess of Northampton might accompany him, which he accordingly did, and the rebels were soon put to the rout. The marquess joined in the combination against the lord-protector Somerset, and on his fall was constituted one of the six peers to whom the government of the king's person was entrusted. He also became lord great-chamberlain, and that office was granted him for life 4 Feb. 1549-50 by letters-patent, wherein he is designated marquess of Northampton, earl of Essex, lord Parr, lord Marmyun, lord Saint Quintin and of Kendal. At the surrender of Boulogne to the French upon articles, the horse of that garrison were put under his command. He was examined as a witness against bishop Gardiner, and also in support of that prelate's articles justificatory. In May 1551 he was constituted lord-lieutenant of the counties of Bedford, Berks, Cambridge, Hertford, Northampton, Oxford, and Surrey, and was soon afterwards sent at the head of a splendid embassy to France to present the garter to Henry II. and to treat for a marriage between the king of England and the princess Elizabeth of France. On 3rd December in the same year he occurs as being present at a private disputation respecting the sacrament held at the house of sir Richard Morysin. He was captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners, and led one hundred men-at-arms in yellow and black with spears, pensils and trumpets at a muster in Hyde-park held a day or two after the above-mentioned disputation. At another great muster before the king in Moorfields 16 May 1552, he appeared with his men in yellow velvet. In September following he was in a commission to end controversies in Eton college and to amend the statutes of that house, and in the same year occurs as constable of the castle of Windsor. He signed the engagement to maintain the succession to the crown as limited by the will of Edward VI. which he attested.

So soon as that king was dead he took up arms for lady Jane Grey, and was with the duke of Northumberland at Cambridge. Soon after Northumberland's arrest the marquis of Northampton was also apprehended, being committed to the Tower 26 July 1553. On 18th August following he was arraigned of treason at Westminster, found guilty and condemned, but execution was respited from time to time. Whilst he was in the Tower the parliament passed an act for repealing the statute by which his second marriage had been confirmed, on the ground that the same had been passed on untrue surmises and rather with a view to private ends than to promote the public good. He was also about the same time degraded from the order of the garter. He was liberated from the Tower on the last day of December 1553, and had the queen's special pardon 13 Jan. 1553-4. He was however on the 26th of the same month again committed to the Tower in consequence of the rising under Wyat. He seems nevertheless to have had no sympathy with that movement, for when told of Wyat's discomfiture he "for joye gave the messenger x^s in golde and fell in great rejoysing." Shortly afterwards when lord Guilford Dudley was executed the marquess "stode upon the Devyl's towre, and sawe the executyon." He obtained his discharge from the Tower on Eastereve 24 March 1553-4, and was soon afterwards restored in blood by an act of parliament, wherein he is designated sir William Parr, knight, late marquess of Northampton. So soon as Elizabeth came to the throne he was reappointed a member of the privy-council and was again commonly called marquess of Northampton, although the letters-patent restoring him to his honours and titles did not pass the great seal till 13 Jan. 1558-9. He was on 20 April 1559 appointed lord high-steward for the trial of Thomas lord Wentworth who was charged with the treasonable surrender of Calais to the French in the preceding reign. On 3rd June the same year he was re-elected a knight of the garter, and on 22nd July following was appointed one of the commissioners for visiting the dioceses of Oxford, Lincoln, Lichfield and Coventry, and Peterborough, with a view to the more complete reestablishment of the reformation. On 12 June 1566 he was placed at the head of a commission to hear and determine offences committed within the verge of the queen's house. On 18 March 1570-1 he was created M.A. of this university in the new chapel by Dr. Whitgift vice-chancellor, in the presence of the judges of assize and a great crowd of gentlemen. On this occasion he publicly promised to assist the university whensoever he should have the power so to do. His death occurred about the beginning of August 1571, and he was buried in the choir of the collegiate church of S. Mary Warwick.

Two of his marriages have been already noticed. He married thirdly, in or after 1565, Helena daughter of Wolfangus Suavenbergh. Bishop Parkhurst terms her "pulcherrima puella Germana," but Dugdale says she was a native of Sweden. She remarried sir Thomas Gorge, of Longford Wilts, by whom she had many children. She survived till April 1635.

The marquess of Northampton having no issue, his estates descended to Henry earl of Pembroke the son of his sister Anne.

David Lloyd says, "His Delight was Musick and Poetry, and his Exercise War; being a happy composure of the hardest and softest Discipline, equally made for Court or Camp, for Delight or Honour: But his skill in the Field, answered not his Industry, nor his success his skill: Yet King Edward called him His Honest Uncle; and King Henry, His Integrity." Lloyd calls the marquess "a sincere, plain, direct man, not crafty nor involved," and alludes to "his sparing though pertinent discourse." Sir John Hayward says that the marquess when crossed never replied to any answer. This he deemed a manifest sign of no strong spirit, whereupon Strype remarks, "he was certainly able enough to make replies, if he had pleased, being of a very gay and florid fancy and wit."

The marquess of Northampton obtained from Edward VI. a grant of the estate which had belonged to the gilds at Boston, with licence to erect a hospital of £50. a-year in that town, but this foundation did not take effect in consequence of his attainder, although ultimately these lands were devoted to public and pious uses.

His portrait has been engraved by F. Bartolozzi and by C. Hall.

Arms: A. 2 bars Az. within a bordure engrailed S. Crest: A maiden's head, full faced proper vested G. crined O.

Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 380. Strype. Gough's Gen. Index. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Howell's State Trials, i. 765. State Papers, Hen. 8. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 239—258. Smith's Autogr. Chron. of Q. Jane. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mary, i. 192—194, 383—403, 419. Hayward's Eliz. 11, 16. Wright's Eliz. i. 87. Machyn's Diary. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 168, 171, 175, 183. Rymer, xiv. 403; xv. 117, 203, 217, 274, 283, 360, 496, 660. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 118, 241, 358, 373. Rep. D. K. Rec. iii. Append. ii. 246, 247, 267; iv. Append. ii. 229—234, 239, 259—261; ix. Append. ii. 206. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 11, 31, 43, 46, 49, 55, 64, 74. Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 261, 314, 439. Lloyd's State Worthies. Aschami Epistolæ, 308, 311. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 198, 199; iii. 74; v. 309. Test. Vetust. 549, 650, 651. Journal of Edw. 6. Miss Wood's Letters, iii. 276. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 142. Originalia, 28 Hen. 8, r. 93; 35 Hen. 8, p. 4, r. 61; 36 Hen. 8, p. 1, r. 38; 38 Hen. 8, p. 3, r. 47; 1 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 32; 4 Edw. 6, p. 4, r. 51; 5 Edw. 6, p. 1, r. 102, 163; 6 Edw. 6, p. 1, r. 86, p. 3, r. 81; 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. p. 1, r. 61; 5 & 6 Phil. & Mar. p. 2, r. 21; 2 Eliz. p. 4, r. 36; 8 Eliz. p. 2. r. 89. Mem. Scacc. Hil. 32 Hen. 8, r. 27; Mic. 33 Hen. 8, r. 40, 45; Mic. 36 Hen. 8, r. 76; Pasch. 1 Mar. r. 50; Mic. 1 Eliz. r. 8; Hil. 2 Eliz. r. 22; Mic. 2 Eliz. r. 61. Rutland Papers, 31, 45. Chron. of Calais, 21, 26, 175. Nicolas's Proc. of Privy Council, vii. 223. Stat. 34 & 35 Hen. 8, c. 39; 5 & 6 Edw. 6, c. 30; 1 Mar. st. 2, c. 30; 1 Mar. st. 3, c. 47. Thompson's Boston, 275, 286, 287. MS. Cott. Jul. C. ix. 79; Tit. B. viii. 284, 320. MS. Harl. 295, f. 153; 304, f. 136, 137; 353, f. 110, 112; 523, f. 43. MS. Lansd. 158, art. 1. MS. Addit. 2442, art. 14—16; 4149, art. 6; 4484; 5498, f. 16, 22, 43, 47, 58; 5751, f. 300; 5754, f. 15; 5935, f. 100, 131; 5947ª, p. 317; 6113, f. 90, 112. Anstis's Garter. Granger, i. 254. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 326, 357. Kempe's Loseley Papers, 121. Nichols's Mem. of Duke of Richmond, xlvi. Lords Journals, i. 104, &c. Chamberlaine's Holbein Heads. Ashmole's Garter, 287, 288, 622. Dugdale's Warwicksh. 353. Haddoni Poemata, 104, 123. Haynes's State Papers, 79—81, 160, 183, 196, 491, 494, 560, 571. Murdin's State Papers, 754, 755. MS. Baker, xxiv. 155. Black Book of Warwick, 44. Herbert's Ames, 889.

WALTER HADDON, son of William Haddon, esq. and his wife Dorothy daughter of Paul Dayrell, esq., was born in Buckinghamshire 1516. After being educated at Eton under Richard Cox, ultimately bishop of Ely, he was elected to King's college 1533. Although invited to Cardinal college Oxford he declined to leave Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. 1537. He is named as one of the promising scholars who at or about this period attended the greek lecture read in this university by Mr. afterwards sir Thomas Smith. He commenced M.A. 1541, read in this university lectures on the civil law for two or three years, and commenced doctor in that faculty 1549. He was vicechancellor for the year 1549-50, was appointed one of the executors of Bucer, and made the oration at his funeral March 1550-1. Soon afterwards he was dangerously ill, as appears from a pious consolatory letter addressed to him by John Cheke dated the 19th of that month. Two days subsequently he was constituted regius professor of civil law, the office being conferred upon him by the crown in compliance with an unanimous request on the part of the university, conveyed in a letter from the pen of Roger Ascham. Dr. Haddon was one of those who superintended the education of the dukes of Suffolk, whose untimely fate he has feelingly deplored. In 5 Edw. 6 he was employed by archbishop Cranmer in revising and translating into latin the code of ecclesiastical laws prepared by the archbishop and others under the authority of a royal commission. In February 1551-2 the king issued a mandatory letter for his appointment to the mastership of Trinity hall, theretofore held by Dr. Stephen Gardiner the deprived bishop of Winchester, and he was accordingly elected thereto. On 8 April 1552, he, Dr. Matthew Parker, Ralph Aynsworth master of Peterhouse, and Thomas Lever master of S. John's, were commissioned to determine a controversy as to the mastership of Clare hall between John Madew and Rowland Swinbourne. On the 30th Sept. 1552 he was chosen president of Magdalen college Oxford, in obedience to letters mandatory, which, as he was not eligible by the statutes of that college, were reluctantly obeyed by the fellows, and 2nd December following he was incorporated doctor of civil law at Oxford. Scurrilous verses on him were affixed outside the walls of Magdalen college. These were suspected to have been written by Julius Palmer a fellow of the college, who was at that time a bitter opponent of the protestants, although he soon afterwards adopted their opinions and suffered death in defence of the same. Dr. Haddon wrote latin verses congratulating queen Mary on her accession, but was obliged to resign the presidentship of Magdalen 30 Oct. 1553 in order to prevent expulsion therefrom. On 11 May 1555 he was admitted an advocate of the court of arches. He appears also to have been a member of Gray's-

inn, and was certainly M.P. for Thetford 1556. In July 1557 he translated into latin the letter addressed by the parliament to the pope on behalf of cardinal Pole. His sympathy for protestantism was however displayed in a consolatory latin poem addressed to the princess Elizabeth on her afflictions. So soon as she succeeded to the throne he was summoned to attend her at Hatfield. He hailed her accession in latin verse, and was immediately constituted one of the masters of requests. On 20 June 1559 he was appointed one of her Majesty's commissioners for the visitation of this university and the college of Eton, and on 18th September in the same year the queen granted him a pension of £50. per annum. He was in the commission for administering oaths to ecclesiastics 20 Oct. 1559, was also one of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and received from his attached friend archbishop Parker the appointment of judge of the prerogative court. In 1560 he translated the english liturgy into latin for use in the chapels of the colleges in the universities and at Eton and Winchester. On 22 Jan. 1560-1 he, with archbishop Parker, bishop Grindal, and Dr. Bill, were commissioned to revise the calendar of lessons to be read in the church. When in June 1562 sir William Cecil announced his intention of resigning the chancellorship of the university, the senate entreated Dr. Haddon and archbishop Parker to intercede to induce him to alter his determination, which he accordingly did. Jerome Osorio a portuguese wrote and published both in french and latin an epistle to queen Elizabeth, exhorting her to return to the roman catholic church As he therein defamed the protestants with reproachful language and scurrilously reflected upon the justice and wisdom of this nation, the government thought an answer necessary and employed Dr. Haddon to write one. He did so and procured it to be printed at Paris in 1563, by the means of sir Thomas Smith then our ambassador in that country, who however, as respects this matter, met with no slight obstacles from the French government. In August 1564 Dr. Haddon accompanied the queen to Cambridge, and determined the questions in law in the disputations in that faculty held in her majesty's presence. In the same year the queen granted him the site of the abbey of Wymondham Norfolk, with the manor and divers lands which had pertained to that monastery. He was employed at Bruges 1565 and 1566 with viscount Montacute and Dr. Nicholas Wotton in arduous and important negotiations for restoring the ancient commercial relations between England and the Netherlands. In the last-named year he occurs as a member of the house of commons and one of a large committee of that house appointed to confer with the lords touching the queen's marriage. Osorio, who had been created bishop of Silva, having published a reply to Dr. Haddon's epistle to him, the latter commenced a rejoinder, but it was left unfinished at the time of his death, though ultimately completed and published by John Fox. Dr. Haddon died at London 21 Jan. 1571-2, and was interred on the 25th at Christchurch Newgate-street, where previously to the great fire of London there was a monument to his memory on the wall at the upper end of the chancel. It was thus inscribed:

S. Memoriæ Gualtero Haddono, Equestri loco nato, Jurisconsulto, Oratori, Poetæ celeberrimo, Græcæ Latinæque eloquentiæ sui temporis facilè principi; sapientiæ et sanctitate vitæ, in id evecto, ut Reginæ Elizabethæ a supplicum libellis Magister esset: Destinareturque majoribus, nisi fato immaturius cessisset. Interim in omni gradu viro longe eminentissimo, conjugi suo optimo meritissimoque, Anna Suttona, uxor ejus secunda flens, mærens, desiderii sui signum posuit. Obiit anno Salut. hum. 1572 *Ætatis* 56.

Dr. Edward Nares says that the english jesuits at Louvaine laboured all they could to deter Dr. Haddon from proceeding with his second confutation of Osorio, "endeavouring to intimidate him by a prophetic denunciation of some strange harm to happen to him if he did not stop his pen;" and he adds that "as his death occurred in Flanders, from whence he had had the warning given of the danger he had to apprehend, it is but reasonable to suppose, that, according to the temper and character of these sad times, the cause of his death could not escape suspicion." Mr. George Townsend particularizes Bruges as the place of Haddon's death, and says that he was threatened with death if he continued the controversy with Osorio. The facts by no means warrant these statements. We may here also mention that Mr. J. P. Collier considers that Dr. Haddon must

have died in January 1570-1, because before 22 July 1571 John Audley had a licence from the Stationers' company "for printing of an Epitathe of Doctour Haddon." We make no doubt however that Dr. Haddon was the author and not the subject of this epitaph.

Dr. Haddon married first Margaret daughter of sir John Clere of Ormesby Norfolk, by whom he had Clere Haddon before noticed, and secondly Anne daughter of sir Henry Sutton, who survived him and remarried sir Henry Cobham whom she also survived. There is extant an undated latin letter from Anne one of the daughters of sir Anthony Cooke, to an unmarried sister on behalf of Dr. Haddon who courted her and who is said to have indited this letter. One of his latin poems is "In nuptias Rodolphi Rouletti, et Thomæ Hobei, qui duas D. Antonii Coci filias, duxere uxores eodem die."

The following is a list of his works:

1. Epistola de Vita et Obitu Henrici et Caroli Brandoni, Fratrum Suffolciensium. Lond. 4to. 1551. Reprinted in Lucubrationes.

2. Oratio Jesu Christi Salvatoris nostri qua Populum affatus est cum ascendisset Montem. Item, Epistola Sancti Jacobi. Ad hæc Psalmus Davidis centesimus tertius. Omnia hæc comprehensa versibus. Lond. 8vo. 1555. Reprinted in Lucubrationes.

3. Liber precum publicarum, seu ministerii ecclesiastici, administrationis sacramentorum, aliorumque rituum et ceremoniarum in ecclesia Anglicana. Lond. 4to. 1560.

4. Gual. Haddono Hieronymo Osorio Lusitano. Paris (Stephens)......1563. Reprinted in Lucubrationes. Translated into english by Abraham Hartwell. Lond. 8vo. 1565.

5. Lucubrationes passim collectæ et editæ: studio et labore Thomæ Hatcheri, Cantabrigiensis. Lond. 4to. 1567.

6. Poemata studio et labore Thomæ Hatcheri, Cantabrigiensis, sparsim collecta et edita. Lond. 4to. 1567.

7. Poematum sparsim collectorum Libri duo. Lond. 12mo. 1576. There are some not included in the collection of 1567, also poems on Dr. Haddon's death. This work is of extreme rarity, and we have been unable to obtain sight of a copy. Wood mentions an edition, Lond. 8vo. 1592, but as to this it is supposed he is mistaken.

8. De laudibus eloquentiæ oratio.

9. In Admissione Bacchalaureorum Cantabrigiensium, Anno Domini 1547, Oratio.

10. De Laude Scientiarum oratio habita Oxoniæ.

11. Oratio Theologica habita in regio collegio.

12. Oratio quam habuit, cum Cantabrigiæ legum interpretationem ordiretur.

13. Oratio, De obitu D. Martini Buceri.

14. Exhortatio ad literas.

15. Oratio habita Cantabrigiæ cum ibi inter alios Visitator regius versaretur.

16. Oratio ad pueros Ætonenses.

The nine preceding orations are in Lucubrationes. That on the death of Bucer had been printed, Strasburg, 8vo. 1562, and is also in Buceri Scripta Anglicana.

17. Contra Hieron. Osorium, ejusque odiosas insectationes pro Evangelicæ veritatis necessaria Defensione, Responsio Apologetica. Per clariss. virum Gualt. Haddonum inchoata: Deinde suscepta et continuata per Joan. Foxum. Lond. 4to. 1577. Translated into english by James Bell. Lond. 4to. 1581.

18. Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum, per Hen. VIII. inchoata, et per Edv. VI. provecta......1571......1641.

19. Letters latin and english. Many of the former are included in Lucubrationes. They are addressed to Henry duke of Suffolk, John duke of Northumberland, sir John Cheke, George Day bishop of Chichester, provost of King's college, and the viceprovost and seniors of that college, Dr. Richard Cox, Dr. Thomas Wilson, Robert earl of Leicester, sir Thomas Heneage, and John Sturmius.

20. Latin Poems not included in Hatcher's collection 1567, viz. (a) on the queen's arrival at Lord Cobham's in Kent 1559; (b) on Dr. Wilson's translation of the Olynthiacs of Demosthenes. These may however be in the collection 1576. There are several latin epitaphs by Dr. Haddon not included in the collection of 1567, although perhaps in that of 1576.

Queen Elizabeth being asked whether she preferred Buchannan or Haddon, adroitly replied, "Buchannum omnibus antepono, Haddonem nemini postpono."

In his own day and long afterwards the highest and most unqualified encomiums were bestowed on his latinity. Mr. Hallam however, in allusion to his orations, remarks: "They seem hardly to deserve any high praise. Haddon had certainly laboured at an imitation of Cicero, but without catching his manner or getting rid of the florid, semi-poetical tone of the fourth century." With regard to the Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum, wherein Haddon was, as is believed, concerned jointly with sir John Cheke, Mr. Hallam says, "It is, considering the subject, in very good language." It is generally allowed that Dr. Haddon was as conspicuous for his virtue and piety as for his learning and talent. He was apparently not very courtly in his manners. On coming into queen Elizabeth's presence, her majesty told him his new boots stunk. He replied, "I believe, Madam, it is not my new boots which stink, but the old petitions which have been so long in my bag unopened."

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4 O. a leg couped at the thigh Az. 2 & 3 A. a fesse S. bezantée.

Biog. Brit. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype. Gough's Gen. Index. Alumni Eton. 151, 181. Fuller's Worthies. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 137. Burgon's Gresham, ii. 67, 101, 102. Smith's Autogr. MS. Richardson, 97. Coote's Civilians, 41. Bale, ix. 87. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 604, 657, 679. Lloyd's State Worthies. Aschami Epistolæ. Monthly Mag. xxi. 39. Gent. Mag. lxxxi. (2) 414. Fox's Acts & Mon. MS. Harl. 6164, art. 1; 6990, art. 4, 5, 47. MS. Sloane, 2442, p. 55. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 100. MS. Lansd. ii. art. 84; iii. art. 5—11, 13, 21, 22, 32—36; v. art. 21; vii. art. 23; x. art. 3, 65—67; xii. art. 13, 45, 92; civ. art. 59. Weever's Fun. Mon. 391. Willis's Buckingham, 218. Hollinshed's Chron. ed. 1586—7, p. 1510 (castrated part). Churton's Nowell, 13, 42, 145, 338, 393, 409. Hallam's Lit. Eur. i. 501, 502. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 267. Collier's Reg. Stat. Co. i. 173; ii. 15. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 280, 349. Originalia, 12 Eliz. p. 3, r. 16. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 213. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 54, 59, 63, 150, 153, 161, 174, 182, 196, 205. Wright's Eliz. i. 128, 161, 172, 182. Wood's Ann. ii. 121, 147. Herbert's Ames, 535, 541, 603, 605, 663, 669, 689, 698, 704, 837, 903, 946, 1610, 1624. Rymer, xv. 541, 546. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 43, 196, 202, 273, 312, 324, 385, 386. Strype's Stow, lib. 3, p. 136. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 316, Lipscomb's Bucks. iii. 32, 38. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 92, 93, 104, 109, 115, 160, 161, 177, 203. Lelandi Encomia, 102. Parkhurst's Epigr. 157. Notes & Queries, v. 508; vi. 317, 399. Fruits of Endowment. Beloe's Anecd. v. 217. Brydges's Restituta, i. 11, 12. Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. 144, 518. Nath. Johnston on Visitatorial Power, 311, 312, 342—345. MS. Cole, vi. 103; xiii. 222. Peck's Desid. Cur. 4to. ed. 252, 260, 266, 268, 269. Creasy's Eminent Etonians, 48. MS. Baker, xx. 60. Parl. Hist. iv. 62. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 307. Chron. of Calais, 51. Nares's Burghley, ii. 263, 306, 307. Brit. Bibl. ii. 610. Sydenham's Poole, 185. Townsend's Life of Foxe, 209—211.

STEPHEN BOUGHAN, elected from Eton to King's college 1564, proceeded M.A., but no notice has been found of him subsequently. He has three latin poems in the collection presented by the Eton scholars to queen Elizabeth at Windsor castle 1563.

Alumni Eton. 179. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii.

JOHN FRYER, son of John Fryer, M.D., before noticed, was B.A. 1544, M.A. 1548, and commenced M.D. 1555, when he subscribed the roman catholic articles. He was one of the disputants in the physic act kept before queen Elizabeth in this university 7 Aug. 1564, at or soon after which time he was living at Godmanchester Huntingdonshire. He subsequently settled at Padua, being, as it would appear, of the roman catholic persuasion. The time of his death is unknown.

He is author of:

1. Hippocratis Aphorismi Versibus script. Lond. 8vo. 1568. Dedicated to sir William Cecil.

2. Latin verses, viz. (a) on the death of Bucer; (b) on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius; (c) prefixed to bishop Alley's Poor Man's Library; (d) prefixed to Haddoni Lucubrationes; (e) prefixed to Carr's Demosthenes; (f) on the death of Nicholas Carr.

He commonly wrote his name FRERE.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 213. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 196. Beloe's Anecd. v. 218. MS. Cole, xiii. 170. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 199. Brügemann's View of Engl. Edit. of Classics, 109, 110. Aikin's Biog. Mem. Medicine, 146.

JOHN TYRELL was a member of this university and servant to the dukes of Suffolk. He has verses to their memory in the collection published 1551. We take him to be the person of this name who was living at Warley Essex in 1571.

Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 414.

THOMAS HOWARD, eldest son of Henry earl of Surrey and Frances [Vere]; his wife was born in or about 1536. Immediately after his father's execution he was, although his mother was living, committed to the care of his aunt Mary duchess dowager of Richmond and Somerset, who engaged as his tutor the celebrated John Fox the martyrologist.

In a latin letter written by him to Fox several years afterwards, is this passage: "Tuum amorem, atque laborem, in juventute, et pauperitate mea, in me impensam, non obliviscor, et, Deo volente, in memorem hominem collocatum invenies."

On the accession of Mary he was restored in blood, removed from the care of Fox, and placed in the household of White bishop of Lincoln. He was now called earl of Surrey and was created a knight of the bath at the queen's coronation, officiating at that ceremony under his grandfather the duke of Norfolk in the office of earl-marshal. It is also said that he had a command under the duke on his expedition to suppress the rebellion in Kent raised by sir Thomas Wyat. On 20 July 1554 he and other young noblemen met king Philip on the water of Southampton before he landed at that town, and were constituted gentlemen of his chamber. By the death of his grandfather, which occurred 25 Aug. 1554, he succeeded to the dukedom of Norfolk and the office of earl-marshal. On the 28th of that month he addressed a letter to the university soliciting that he might be appointed high-steward of that body in the room of his grandfather, but the office was bestowed on William lord Paget. Shortly afterwards however he was elected high-steward of the town of Cambridge, an office which his grandfather had likewise held. He was also in the same year elected high-steward of Great Yarmouth, being complimented on the occasion with a present from the corporation of a tun of wine and a quarter of ling. When the persecution of the protestants commenced he took means to facilitate the escape from the kingdom of his old tutor John Fox. In January 1557-8 the queen commissioned him to raise 1000 men in Norfolk and Suffolk to cooperate with king Philip in preserving Guisnes and recovering Calais. These and the other forces levied for the same object were however disbanded by the queen's order in the course of that month.

He was present at the coronation of queen Elizabeth who was his second cousin, and on 16 Jan. 1558-9 he took a part in the justs held in the tilt-yard. On 23 April 1559 he was elected K.G. being installed at Windsor on the 6th of June. On 21st August in the same year he was in a commission for the visitation of the dioceses of Norwich and Ely. In the following December he was appointed the queen's lieutenant in the north, an office which at that juncture was of peculiar importance. On 27 Feb. 1559-60 he concluded the treaty at Berwick with the lords of the congregation, and he arrived 28 April 1560 in the camp before Leith, where he appears to have remained till the 7th of July, when a peace was concluded under which the french were obliged to quit Scotland. In the meanwhile the duke preferred charges against sir James Croft for having had correspondence with the queen dowager of Scotland and for having dissuaded the attack upon Leith. It also appears that there was not a cordial understanding between the duke and lord Grey of Wilton, who as lord warden of the marches had the command of the queen's forces.

In 1561 many lords and knights with their ladies visited him at his palace in Norwich. His guests were entertained with shooting and other martial exercises on Mousehold heath, and with the duke and his duchess were sumptuously feasted by the mayor of that city. On Shrove-Tuesday 1561-2 the duke of Norfolk was one of the challengers at a just held at the queen's palace. As an illustration of the great state in which he lived, it may be mentioned that a contemporary, under date 8 Oct. 1562, records that the duke and his duchess rode through London by Bishopsgate to Leadenhall, and so to Christchurch by Aldgate, preceded by four heralds, and attended by one-hundred horse in his livery. He accompanied the queen in her visit to this university in August 1564, when he was created M.A. In 1565 the city of Norwich was reduced to a very low ebb. The mayor, sheriffs and aldermen consulted with the duke, who was then at that place, as to what was best to be done to restore its prosperity. The result of the consultation was the introduction into that city of a large number of dutch and walloons, who established manufactories of bays, says, arras, mochadoes and the like. The queen's letters-patent on behalf of these strangers were procured by the duke at his own charge, and he interested himself to obtain them a place wherein to celebrate

religious worship after their own tenets and rites. On 24 Jan. 1566-7 he and the earl of Leicester were installed knights of the order of S. Michael, having been nominated to that honour by the queen, to whom the king of France had delegated the authority to appoint two of her subjects. On 19 April 1568 he was created M.A. at Oxford.

In September following he, the earl of Sussex, and sir Ralph Sadler were appointed commissioners to confer with commissioners from Scotland respecting the causes for which queen Mary had been deposed from the regal dignity. The commissioners met at York in October, but by the queen's command the matter was adjourned to Westminster in November, the lord-keeper, the earls of Arundel and Leicester, and the lord-admiral being added to the commission. During the interval between the conference at York and that at Westminster the duke was despatched on a military survey of a part of the frontier which lay within his jurisdiction as lord-lieutenant of the north. At the conference at York, if not before, a project was set on foot that the duke of Norfolk, who was a widower, should marry Mary queen of scots who had a husband living. This most preposterous scheme soon became known to Elizabeth, and the duke met with an ungracious reception from her majesty on his return to court. Fully aware of the cause he assured her that the project of marriage had not originated with him, and that he had never given, nor would give, it any encouragement. Elizabeth said, "Would you not marry the scottish queen, if you knew that it would tend to the tranquillity of the realm and the safety of my person?" He replied, "Madam, that woman shall never be my wife who has been your competitor, and whose husband cannot sleep in security on his pillow." This sarcastic allusion to the fate of Darnley appears to have succeeded for a time in lulling Elizabeth's suspicion, but in May 1569 the project of marrying the duke to the queen of scots was revived by the earls of Arundel, Pembroke, and Leicester, and the duke with apparent reluctance gave his consent, and opened a secret correspondence with Mary through the agency of the bishop of Ross. Elizabeth, however, almost immediately became aware of the duke's perfidy. She invited him to dinner at Farnham 13th August, and as she rose from table advised him to beware on what pillow he should rest his head. Soon afterwards the court proceeded to Tichfield, where the earl of Leicester was confined to his bed by a sudden and dangerous illness. The queen visited him, and as she sat by his bedside he made a confession, interrupted with sighs and tears, of his disloyalty and ingratitude in having without her knowledge attempted to marry her rival to one of her subjects. Leicester was forgiven, and Norfolk severely reprimanded and forbidden on his allegiance ever more to entertain the project. He assented with apparent cheerfulness, but did not fail to observe that whenever he came into the royal presence Elizabeth met his eye with looks of disdain and anger, that the courtiers avoided his company, and that Leicester treated him in public as an enemy. He retired from court, promising to return within a week. He went by way of London to his seat at Kenninghall in Norfolk, and from thence wrote to the queen attributing his absence to the apprehension of her displeasure which had been kindled against him by his enemies, and his fear that if he made any stay in London he would be thrown into prison. This confirmed the queen in her belief of his disloyalty, and she sent a peremptory order for his return. He obeyed this order, but as he was on his way to the court he was, on the 1st October, arrested at or near S. Alban's by Edward Fitzgerald lieutenant of the pensioners, who conveyed him to the house of Paul Wentworth at Burnham Bucks, where he was examined. On the 11th he was committed to the Tower of London, but in November the same year we find it stated that he was in the custody of sir Henry Neville at Barham. During the great northern rebellion, which occurred while the duke was in confinement, the insurgents made use of his name. There is no reason to believe that he countenanced that ill-fated enterprise, though he subsequently corresponded with the earl of Westmorland who was his brother-in-law, and who having been at the head of the movement, escaped first to Scotland and thence to Flanders. In May 1570 there was a slight rising in Norfolk on the

duke's behalf, but it was speedily suppressed. It probably led, however, to his recommittal to the Tower shortly afterwards, under the care of sir Henry Neville. On 23rd June, being still in the Tower, he signed and sealed a humble submission to the queen, renouncing all that had passed on his part with respect to his marriage with the queen of Scots, and promising never to deal in that or any other cause but as her majesty should command him. He was not sincere in this declaration, for he was at that very time in correspondence with the scottish queen and her agents, and soon afterwards was detected in having been engaged in an intrigue with Robert Rudolphi a florentine merchant residing at London, who was a private agent for the pope, and was concerned in a scheme for the invasion of England by the duke of Alva, in cooperation with the english catholics and other friends and partisans of the queen of scots. In consequence of the plague being in or near the Tower, the duke was, on 3 Aug. 1570, by the queen's command removed to his residence at Charterhouse, then called Howard house. On 5th September he was examined in consequence of further disclosures affecting him made by Robert Hickford his secretary. He denied everything with great confidence, and on the 7th was again committed to the Tower where he soon afterwards made a confession.

In December 1571 an indictment was found against the duke in Middlesex by a grand jury of which his friend sir Thomas Gresham was the foreman. It charged the duke with having conspired and imagined to deprive the queen of her crown and dignity, and compassed to excite sedition, to cause great slaughter amongst the queen's lieges, to levy war and rebellion against the queen, to subvert the government, to change and alter the pure religion established in the kingdom, and to bring in strangers and aliens to invade the realm, and to carry on a bitter war against the queen. The overt acts were (1) seeking to marry the queen of scots knowing her to be a pretender to the crown of England, and sending to and receiving from her tokens and supplying her with money, notwithstanding his sovereign had prohibited his treaty of marriage with her and he had himself by letters and written instruments renounced such marriage. (2) Corresponding with the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, Richard Norton and Thomas Markenfield, knowing them to be traitors and fugitives from justice, (3) aiding, adhering to and comforting the duke of Chastelherault, the earl of Huntley, lord Herries, lord Hume, lord Buccleugh, and lord Fernyhurst, being scots and enemies of the kingdom of England. (4) Corresponding with pope Pius V., Philip V. king of Spain and the duke of Alva in order that the king of Spain might invade England and deprive the queen of her royal dignity. Upon this indictment the duke was, 16 Jan. 1571-2, arraigned in Westminster-hall before George earl of Shrewsbury high-steward and twenty-six other peers. Although he had only notice of the day appointed for his trial the preceding evening and was refused the aid of counsel he maintained his innocence, alleging that the queen of scots was not the competitor of his sovereign for the english crown, and denying that he had ever spoken with Rudolphi except on one occasion when he understood that the sole object of his mission was to procure aid for the scottish subjects of the scottish queen. He also denied sending money to the english rebels, but admitted that he had allowed his servant to take charge of a sum of money for lord Herries who was the devoted servant of Mary whilst Mary was the acknowledged ally of Elizabeth. He spoke with temper, decision, and eloquence, but the peers unanimously found him guilty and sentence of death was passed upon him. Immediately afterwards he was degraded from the order of the garter, but a considerable interval elapsed before his execution. In the meantime the house of commons having resolved that the duke's life was incompatible with the queen's safety, communicated their opinion to the lords and then resolved to petition the throne. In this stage the proceedings were interrupted by a hint from one of the ministers. The queen had for the third time signed the fatal warrant. It was not revoked, and on 2 June 1572 the duke was decapitated upon Tower-hill. Alexander Nowell dean of S. Paul's was in attendance, as was the duke's old and attached friend John Fox. The duke in his last hour declared his firm attachment to the protestant

faith, and asserted that he had never contemplated force against the government or violence to the queen's person.

It must be admitted that he was the victim of the treachery of his confederates, that much of the evidence against him was unfairly obtained, and that it did not fully substantiate the crime with which he stood charged; but it is obvious that he was a very weak man who practised dissimulation to a frightful extent, and who for the gratification of his ambition was prepared to expose his sovereign and his country to perils of no ordinary magnitude. His generosity, comely person and pleasing manners had however rendered him highly popular, and his death was greatly lamented even by those who could not but feel that his execution had become indispensable to the safety of the state.

His body was interred in the church of S. Peter ad vincula within the Tower.

He married first Mary Fitzalan daughter and heiress of Henry earl of Arundel, by whom he had an only son Philip ultimately earl of Arundel; secondly, Margaret sole daughter and heiress of Thomas lord Audley of Walden and widow of lord Henry Dudley, by whom he had Thomas ultimately earl of Suffolk; Henry who died young; William ancestor of the earls of Carlisle; Elizabeth who died in infancy; and Margaret wife of Robert Sackville earl of Dorset; and thirdly, Elizabeth daughter of sir James Leyburn and widow of Thomas lord Dacre of Gillesland, by whom he had no issue.

He was a benefactor to Magdalen college in this university, but to what extent we cannot state. When he was at Cambridge in August 1564 he went to the college and gave much money. He promised to contribute £40. a-year until the quadrangle, then in course of erection, were finished; also to endow the college with land for increasing the number of the students therein.

Of his numerous letters many are in print.

The portrait of the duke of Norfolk has been engraved by Houbraken, F. Bartolozzi, J. Dalton, and W. Holl. There is also an old print of him by an unknown engraver.

Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 276. Collins's Peerage. Strype. Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 86—89, 220, 224—226, 238; iii. 279—282; iv. 289; v. 251. Haynes's State Papers. Murdin's State Papers. Sadler State Papers. Howell's State Trials, i. 957—1050. Gough's Gen. Index. Smith's Autogr. Nare's Burghley, ii. 84, &c. Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex (2) ii. 205. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 131. Camden's Elizabeth. Lingard's Hist. Engl. Tierney's Arundel, 92, 347—350, 355—357, 362—367, 735, 736. Lodge's Illustrations, i. 372, 389, 406, 410, 420, 437, 450, 484, 487, 514, 521—529, 542, 558, ii. 8, 17. Ellis's Letters (1) ii. 260—264; (2) ii. 292, 329. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 183. Lloyd's State Worthies. Wright's Eliz. i. 26, 34, 42, 209, 225, 265, 323—327, 372—374, 392, 394, 402, 416. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 123, 301. Baga de Secretis. Walpole's R. & N. Authors, i. 323. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Jardine's Crim. Trials, i. 121. Townsend's Life of Foxe, 64—69, 74, 76, 77, 123, 128, 140, 153, 191—194, 219. Machyn's Diary, 126, 139, 141, 149, 178, 196, 197, 200, 274, 276, 294, 306, 308, 309, 357, 359, 392. Granger. Haddoni Poemata, 121—123. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 189—195. Chron. of Q. Jane, 137. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 447, 448. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 92, 93, 99, 133, 135, 140, 149, 171, 175, 185, 187, 203—206, 233, 234, 242, 269. Bell's Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 117, 122—124. Lord Braybrooke's Audley End, 26—34, 74, 103, 121, 168, 261, 262, 296. Churton's Nowell, 207. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th edit. ii. 229, 239—242. Life of Philip Earl of Arundel, 3—10. Burgon's Gresham, ii. 184. Life of Sir Peter Carew, lxxxvi, 68—70. Harleian Miscel. ed. Malham, iv. 478. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 141, 142. Smith's Cat. of Caïus Coll. MSS. 191. MS. Univ. Libr. Camb. Dd. xiii. 8. Bayley's Tower of London, 121, 460—481. MS. Lansd. 4, art. 37; 8, art. 44; 9, art. 64; 11, art. 78; 17, art. 94; 58, art. 23, 24; 256, art. 14; 449, art. 4. MS. Cott. MS. Harl. 787, f. 112—118; 834, f. 57; 2194, f. 25, 43. MS. Addit. 1427, 3; 2172, 12; 3199, 24, 32, 107; 4789, 74; 5843, p. 430; 6284, f. 149; 6297, pp. 3, 12, 14, 296. MS. Egerton, 946, 964. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. ii. 183. Antiq. Repert. i. 235, 236. Manship & Palmer's Yarmouth, i 280; ii. 321. Gent. Mag. N.S. ii. 373. Rymer, xv. 496, 569. Cabala, 144, 147, 156—158, 162. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 459, 473, 476, 477. Nicolas's Life of Hatton, 9—13, 21, 161, 286. Leon. Howard's Letters, 203, seq. Univ. Lib. MSS. Gg. iii. 34, p. 266.

RODOLPH ZUINGLIUS, son of Huldric Zuinglius the younger, by the eldest daughter of the famous Henry Bullinger, was admitted of S. John's college about 1571. He visited London in May 1572, was taken ill there and died on the 5th June. He was a very pious youth of extraordinary promise. He was buried at S. Andrew's Holborn, the bishops of London and Ely attended his funeral, and a sermon was preached on the occasion by the former. An interesting letter of his to bishop Sandys is in print.

Strype. Zurich Letters, i. 264, 267, 269, 273; ii. 188, 189, 202—208.

ANTHONY RODOLPH CHEVALLIER, who was of a noble family, was born at Montchamps near Vire in Normandy 16 March 1522-3. He learnt hebrew under Francis Vatablus at Paris,

and being of the reformed persuasion came to England in the reign of Edward VI. He was known to and esteemed by Fagius and Bucer, the latter of whom recommended him to archbishop Cranmer, in whose house he resided for more than a year. He then came to Cambridge and gave gratuitous lectures on hebrew, assisting Emmanuel Tremellius with whom he lodged, and whose step-daughter he married. At this period archbishop Cranmer and Goodrich bishop of Ely allowed him a pension. The archbishop wrote warmly to the king on his behalf, commending his remarkable modesty, and stating that whilst residing in his house he exhibited very many proofs of his eminent piety and surpassing ability. On 7 Aug. 1552 the king granted him letters constituting him a free denizen, and conveying to sir Anthony Cooke and George Medle, esq., the patronage of the next prebend which should fall vacant in the church of Canterbury in trust to present Chevallier thereto. In this reign he was also french tutor to the princess Elizabeth, being commonly called Mr. Anthony. On the death of Edward VI. he left England and was appointed hebrew professor at Strasburg. Thence he went to Geneva, where he taught hebrew and became known to Calvin, by whom he was much esteemed, and to whom he was very serviceable. He afterwards settled at Caen, but in 1568 again came to England to solicit the aid of queen Elizabeth for the french protestants. He for sometime read a hebrew lecture at S. Paul's in London. In May 1569 he was appointed hebrew lecturer in this university, having been commended to the vicechancellor and heads by archbishop Parker and bishop Grindal, and he was matriculated 3rd August. On 5th September we find him writing to the archbishop, complaining that his stipend had been diminished. Whilst at Cambridge the elder John Drusius and Hugh Broughton were his scholars. The latter says of him: "He was a very Learned Man, and in Cambridge was accounted Second to none in the Realm. A rare man he was in that Study; and in Hebrew he would draw such a Study, that Men might learn more of him in a Month, than others could teach in Ten Years." Chevallier was admitted to a prebend of Canterbury 27 Jan. 1569-70. In 1571-2 he left Cambridge, and on 24th March had the queen's licence to receive the profits of his prebend at Canterbury for two years, notwithstanding he might be absent. He returned to his native country and escaped the massacre of S. Bartholomew, although obliged to fly to the hills and woods, whereby he got an ague, of which he died at Guernsey on his return to England in 1572. He married, 1 Dec. 1550, Elizabeth de Grimecieux, by whom he had several children, of whom the eldest Emmanuel was born at Cambridge 8 Sept. 1551. Two daughters were born at Lausanne. Calvin, Beza, and Viret stood sponsors for his children. In his will made in the isle of Guernsey 8 Oct. 1572, he speaks of the fidelity and constancy which he had always found in his wife in all his persecutions for the gospel; he gives thanks to the archbishops of Canterbury and York for the gentleness and favour he had received at their hands; and as they knew that he had taken pains according to his small talent in sundry churches and schools, and had always been content with his food and raiment, so he besought them for the sake of Christ and the love of the Holy Ghost to assist his wife and children, and that Tremellius might be made acquainted with his decease. He speaks also of his nephews beyond sea, Robert, Anthony, and Oliver. As to his debts he said he owed nothing, but that the church of Caen owed him 250 livres for the charge of his last voyage. He commended the care of his wife and children to the queen's liberality, trusting that she would follow the example of her dear brother Edward VI., who offered that Bucer's widow might remain in England and to see to the marrying of her daughters.

His works are:

1. Emendations of Pagninus's Thesaurus Linguæ Sanctæ. Leyden, fo. 1575, Geneva, fo. 1614. Some of his notes are on a copy of Pagninus ed. 1529 in Univ. Lib. Camb. Aa. 2. 21.

2. A translation from the syriac into latin of the Targum Hierosolymitanum. In Walton's Polyglot.

3. Latin version of the Targum of Pseudo-Jonathan on the Pentateuch. In Walton's Polyglot.

4. Corrections of the version of Jona-

than's Targum on Joshua, Judges, Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets. In Walton's Polyglot.

5. Rudimenta Hebraicæ Linguæ accurate methodo et brevitate conscripta. Geneva, 4to. 1567; 8vo. 1591; Wittemberg, 4to. 1574; Leyden, fo. 1575; cum notis P. Cevallerii, Geneva, 4to. 1590.

6. Hebrew verses on Calvin's death amongst Beza's poems.

He had designed an edition of the Bible in four languages, but did not live to finish it. Thuanus saw the Pentateuch and the book of Joshua in his own handwriting.

Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Colomesii Gallia Orientalis, 43. Strype. Parker Correspond. 349. Hallam's Lit. Eur. ii. 249. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 54. Rymer, xv. 703. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 233. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 182. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 439. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 436. Zurich Letters, ii. 97, 190, 199, 218; iii. 716. Pithoeana, 504. Scaligerana, ii. 249. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 162. MS. Baker, xxix. 343; xxxvi. 89. Wolfii Bibl. Hebr. ii. 557, 604. Drusii Vita, 190. Drusii Tetragammaton, 54. Thuanus. Clark's Lives, ed. 1683, p. 2. Teissier Eloges. Nicéron Mémoires. Senebier Hist. littéraire de Genéve. Nouv. Biogr. Générale. Moréri. Haag's La France Protestante.

FRANCIS NEWTON was of Michaelhouse, where he proceeded B.A. 1549. He commenced M.A. 1553, and signed the roman catholic articles of 1555. At that period he was a fellow of Jesus college, but in the course of the year was removed from that fellowship. He was admitted a fellow of Trinity college 1560, on 3rd April in which year he had the prebend of North Newbold in the church of York. Dr. Beaumont master of Trinity college, in a letter to sir William Cecil, dated 24 Sept. 1561, stated his wish that Mr. Newton might be appointed to the mastership of Jesus college. He was vicechancellor of the university 1562, commenced D.D. 1563, and was one of the four doctors who bore the canopy over queen Elizabeth on her visit to this university 1564, taking a part in the divinity act then celebrated. He became dean of Winchester 1565. The queen addressed a letter to archbishop Parker 17 Jan. 1568-9 expressing her desire that Dr. Newton might succeed to a prebend in the church of Canterbury, then void by the death of his brother Theodore Newton. Her majesty's application was not however sufficiently early, as four days previously Thomas Lawes, LL.D., had been collated to this prebend. Dr. Newton died in 1572, administration of his effects being granted to his brother Henry Newton, esq., 18th November in that year. Frances, his sister, was wife of William Brooke lord Cobham. He has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer 1550.

Nichols's Prog. of Eliz. iii. 102, 117—119, 145, 178. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 190, 199, 200. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 186. Parker Correspond. 340, 341. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176. MS. Baker, xxx. 218.

WILLIAM HOWARD, son of Thomas earl of Surrey, subsequently duke of Norfolk, by his second wife Agnes [Tilney], was educated in Trinity hall under Stephen Gardiner, afterwards bishop of Winchester. In October 1532 he was amongst the courtiers who attended Henry VIII. at his interview with Francis I. king of France at Boulogne, having in his retinue eleven servants and two horsekeepers. On 1st June in the following year he officiated at the coronation of queen Anne Boleyn as earl-marshal in the room of his brother the duke of Norfolk then absent on an embassy to France. In July 1534 he was sent to Scotland to present the garter to James V., and to propose an interview between that monarch and his own sovereign. He was again dispatched to Scotland in the following year with William Barlow prior of Bisham. He went as ambassador to France in October 1537, and appears to have continued in that country till about September 1541. On 9th December following he was committed to the Tower, and inventories were taken of his goods at his houses at Lambeth and Reigate. A few days afterwards he and the lady Margaret his wife were indicted in Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex for misprision of treason in concealing the loose conduct of his niece queen Catharine Howard. On these indictments they were convicted on the 22nd of that month, and were sentenced to perpetual imprisonment, the forfeiture of their goods, and the loss of the profits of their lands during life. They soon afterwards, however, obtained a pardon. He subsequently accompanied the earl of Hertford on his expedition against Scotland, and was with Henry VIII. at the siege of Boulogne. He obtained from that monarch grants of certain abbey-lands. He and other english

noblemen were appointed to receive the french hostages between London and Dover 4 Edw. 6, and in 1553 he was one of the incorporated merchant adventurers who provided ships to proceed to Russia in order to open a trade with that country. About the same time he was constituted governor of Calais, from which situation he was recalled in October 1553 by queen Mary, who appointed him lord high-admiral, and admitted him of her privy-council. On Wyat's insurrection, the defence of the city of London was intrusted to him and sir Thomas White the lord-mayor. He fortified London-bridge, and Wyat retired without attempting to enter the city that way. For his services on this occasion the queen, by letters-patent dated 11 March 1553-4, created him a baron of the realm by the title of lord Howard of Effingham. On 8th April following letters-patent passed giving him extensive powers as lord high-admiral. He soon afterwards put to sea with twenty-eight ships-of-war and other vessels, and conducted king Philip to Southampton 19 July 1554, being also present at his marriage with queen Mary at Winchester on the 25th of that month. He was elected K.G. 9th October the same year, and installed in December following. He was also lord-chamberlain of the household, and although implicated in the persecution of the protestants, is said to have shewn more moderation than those who where associated with him. Queen Elizabeth continued him of the privy-council and in the office of lord-chamberlain, and soon after her accession dispatched him with Dr. Thirleby bishop of Ely, and Dr. Wotton, to conclude a peace with France. On 23 May 1559 he was in the commission for administering the oath of supremacy. He accompanied the queen on her visit to this university in August 1564, and lodged in Trinity hall. On that occasion he was created M.A. and received from the town the gift of a marchpain and a sugarloaf. Notwithstanding his relationship to Thomas the fourth duke of Norfolk, he was one of the peers who sat upon his trial. He resigned the office of chamberlain of the household 13 July 1572, and 5th August following was constituted lord-keeper of the privy-seal. He died at Hampton-court 11 Jan. 1572-3, and was buried with great solemnity in the chancel of the church at Reigate on the 29th of that month, pursuant to the directions contained in his will, which bears date 6 May 1569, and whereby he bequeathed to Charles his son and heir his collar of gold and all his robes belonging to the order of the garter. He married, first, Catharine daughter of John Broughton, esq., and by her, who died 23 April 1535, had issue, Agnes wife of William Paulet marquess of Winchester: secondly, Margaret second daughter of sir Thomas Gamage of Coity Glamorganshire, and by her, who survived till 19 May 1581, had issue, Charles his successor in the barony, sir William Howard of Lingfield Surrey, Edward and Henry who both died young, Douglas wife successively of John lord Sheffield and sir Edward Stafford, and who was also, as has been pretended, the wife of Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, Mary wife successively of Edward lord Dudley and Richard Mompesson, esq., Frances wife of Edward earl of Hertford, Martha wife of sir George Bourchier, and Catharine who died unmarried.

His portrait by Lucas de Heere has been engraved by J. Ogbourne.

Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 278. Collins's Peerage. Strype. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 23, 26, 167, 372, 383, 414, 1051. Smith's Autogr. Machyn's Diary, 50, 52, 53, 59, 70, 79, 124, 129, 134, 145, 194. P. P. Exp. P. Mar. 28, 34, 43, 51, 184, 240. Baga de Secretis. Lloyd's State Worthies. State Papers, Hen. 8. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 60, 62, 91—94, 98, 100, 221, 256, 257, 304, 401, 445, 449. Zurich Letters, i. 5, 267, 273; iii. 226. Granger. Haynes's State Papers, 190. Britton & Brayley's Surrey, iv. 108, 164, 219, 232, 244, 271, 454, 462, 469. Lodge's Illustr. i. 371. Parker Correspond. 77, &c. Chron. of Calais, 42, 45, 173. Chron. of Q. Jane, 41, 43, 50, 63, 129, 180, 187. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mar. ii. 424—428. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 203—205. Rymer, xv. 56, 382, 496, 497, 506—516, 518. Test. Vetust. 730. Originalia, 29 Hen. 8, r. 112; 35 Hen. 8, r. 104; 4 Edw. 6, p. 3, r. 7; 1 Mar. p. 2, r. 19; 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. p. 1, r. 70; 6 Eliz. p. 3, r. 70; 12 Eliz. p. 2, r. 79. Mem. Scacc. Trin. 1 Eliz. r. 25; Mic. 2 Eliz. r. 98; Trin. 2 Eliz. r. 24. Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, 132—134, 229, 233, 448. Wright's Eliz. i. 1, 4, 443; ii. 207. Fox's Acts & Mon. Nicolas's Proc. Priv. Council, vii. 280, 281. Craik's Romance of the Peerage, i. 67—73. Chron. of London Bridge, 2nd edit. 241. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 134, 276—278. Burgon's Gresham, i. 146; ii. 387.

CHRISTOPHER TYE is said by Fuller to have been born in Westminster, but Wood supposed him to have been a native of one of the western counties of England. He was a gentleman of the chapel to Henry VIII., and became bachelor of music in this university 1536. His grace for this degree states that he had

studied in the art of music for ten years, and had had much practice in the same both in composition and teaching youth. The grace was conditional that he should compose a mass to be sung a little after the commencement on the day on which the king's birthday was celebrated, or that he should at any rate shew a manifest specimen of his erudition at the commencement. He was created doctor of music 1545, composing a mass sung on the commencement-day, making a feast, satisfying the officers, and wearing the habit of a doctor of medicine. He was preceptor in music to prince Edward, and also, as it is conjectured, to his sisters the princesses Elizabeth and Mary. In 1548 he was incorporated at Oxford, and in the reign of Elizabeth became organist of the chapel-royal. He is also said to have been organist of the cathedral of Ely. Dr. Cox bishop of Ely collated him to the rectory of Doddington in the isle of Ely, which is now, if it were not then, the richest benefice in the kingdom. The bishop, at the request of Dr. Tye's wife, took from him a bond that he would not let any part of the parsonage except from year to year without the bishop's licence. This transaction was however subsequently misrepresented to the bishop's prejudice. The bishop also collated him to the rectory of Newton in the isle of Ely, which benefice he resigned before 15 March 1570-1. Dr. Tye died in, or shortly before, March 1572-3.

His works are:

1. The Actes of the Apostles, translated into Englyshe Metre, wyth notes to eche Chapter, to synge and also to play upon the Lute, very necessarye for studentes after theyr studye, to fyle theyr wyttes, and also for all Christians that cannot synge, to reade the good and Godlye storyes of the lyves of Christ hys Appostles. London, 8vo. 1553. Dedicated to Edward VI. This work contains only the first fourteen chapters.

2. A notable historye of Nastagio & Traversari, no less pitiefull than pleasaunt, translated out of Italian into English verse. London, 12mo. 1569. A translation of Theodore and Honoria by Boccacio. Dr. Tye's authorship of this poem has been questioned.

3. Motets. MS. Addit. 5059.

4. Music to metrical psalms, partly from the version of Sternhold and Hopkins, and partly from that of archbishop Parker. MS. Addit. 15,166.

5. Church services and Anthems. Some of his compositions of this kind are in the Music school at Oxford. "From the depths I called on thee O Lord" is in Page's Harmonia Sacra. "I will exalt thee" in Dr. Boyce's collection and Dr. Crotch's Selections. The opening of his mass "Euge Bone" is in Dr. Burney's History of Music, ii. 589.

Dr. Tye has little or no merit as a poet. Wood terms his musical compositions antiquated, and says that they were not at all valued. Sir John Hawkins however states, "In music he was excellent, and there are very few compositions for the church of equal merit with his anthems." With reference to the anthem "I will exalt thee" he calls it "a most perfect model for composition in the church style, whether we regard the melody or the harmony, the expression or the contrivance, or, in a word, the general effect of the whole." Dr. Burney observes of this anthem, "There is hardly any instance to be found in the productions of composers for the church, during his time, of a piece so constantly and regularly in any one key, as this is in that of C minor, and its relatives: the harmony is pure and graceful; the time and melody, though not so marked and accented as in those of the best compositions of the present century, are free from pedantry and the difficulties of complicated measures, which this composer had the merit of being one of the first to abandon." Again, as to the point in the second part of his anthem, to these words, "Thou hast turned my sorrow into joy," Dr. Burney says it "is admirable in respect of harmony and contrivance: indeed I can recollect nothing in Palestrina or Tallis superior to it." E. T., in commenting on Warton's History of English Poetry, observes with respect to Dr. Tye's music to his metrical version of the Acts of the Apostles, "There is such a graceful flow of melody pervading the composition, that the musician even of the nineteenth century listens to it with unabated delight. Much of it is worthy, as it is in the style of its author's illustrious Italian contemporary, Palestrina."

Wood says that Dr. Tye restored church

music after it had been almost ruined by the dissolution of abbies. He also relates the following anecdote: "Dr. Tye was a peevish and humoursome man, especially in his latter days, and sometimes playing on the organ in the chapel of Qu. Eliz. which contained much music, but little delight to the ear, she would send the verger to tell him that he played out of tune, whereupon he sent word that her ears were out of tune."

Dr. Tye is one of the characters introduced into Rowley's comedy, "When you see me you know me," printed in 1613.

He had a son Peter who was author of a version of the book of Wisdom in english metre. This Peter Tye was a minister in Ely cathedral, and also had the rectory of Southery in Norfolk. Cox bishop of Ely suspended him and caused him to be indicted for breaking his milk-pans in the chapel of his palace at Downham. The bishop has given the following strange and sad account of him: "Peter Tye was discharged of his service by my chancellor justly. For divers of Ely have been much offended with him for his negligence in teaching and catechizing the children: and also for that he is a common dicer, a common bowler, and a common hunter, and is indicted for killing of deer. And I ought not to suffer him to be a parish-priest and a minister in the cathedral church also, and to keep his residence in Ely, having a benefice in Northfolk. And yet nothwithstanding I cannot drive him from Ely to his benefice. And no mervail; for an evil beginning seldom hath a good ending. His father Dr. Ty, hath told me and others, not without grief, that he wrote a letter, counterfeiting his father's hand, and carried it to my lord of Canterbury; and by that means was made minister." Peter Tye subsequently held successively the rectories of Wimbotsham, Watlington, and Barton S. Mary Norfolk, and appears to have died 1594.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 127. Fuller's Worthies. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Hawkins' Hist. of Music, ed. 1853, p. 452. Burney's Hist. of Music, iii. 10, 11. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 167—170, 377. Musical Biography, i. 28. Brit. Bibl. i. 462. Biog. Dict. of Musicians. MS. Baker, xxiv. 92, 108; xxx. 241, 242. Strype's Ann. ii. Append. b. 2, no. 51. Herbert's Ames, 995, 1627. Taylor & Turle's People's Music Book, ii. 298. Collier's Reg. Stat. Co. i. 69, 202. Moore's Encyclop. of Music, 939. Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 283, 436, 488, 519.

JOHN THURLESTON, M.A., master of the hospital and free grammar-school founded by archbishop Holgate at Hemsworth in the county of York on 20 Aug. 1572, gave £90. to S. John's college for the foundation of a perpetual scholarship in that college. The scholar to be a native of Wakefield Felkirke or Hemsworth in Yorkshire, with a preference for his kindred and such as should be educated for three years in Hemsworth school.

Education Report, 479.

WILLIAM LEACH, a native of Scotland, who was sometime in the service of Henry VIII., was a member of Corpus Christi college in, and probably before 1552. He left England in the reign of queen Mary and went to Spires, where he courteously entertained and harboured Grindal afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England with other exiles, and subsequently went to Ireland. In 1563 he was imprisoned in that country on a charge of treason, and Grindal, then bishop of London, interposed on his behalf and with effect, for he became prebendary of Tipping in the church of S. Patrick Dublin 9 May 1567, and had 9th October in that year a dispensation to hold with the same the vicarages of Dunsoghlin and Donochmaste in the diocese of Meath. This person appears to have died 1572. He has verses in the collection on the death of Bucer 1550.

Mason's S. Patrick, Notes, p. lxxx. Shirley's Letters, 183, 186, 261. Abp. Grindal's Remains, 260, 275. Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 477. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 1212. Strype's Grindal, 13, 74.

WILLIAM CHESTER, younger son of John Chester citizen and draper of London, was sometime of Peterhouse but was afterwards bred to trade and thereby greatly increased the patrimony which descended to him on the death of his elder brother. He became an alderman of London, and served the office of sheriff of that city 1554-5, being distinguished by his kind and courteous treatment of the unfortunate heretics committed to his charge. He was knighted by queen Mary at Greenwich 7 Feb. 1555-6, served the office of lord-mayor 1560-1, and was M.P. for London 1562. He was a merchant adventurer, and extensively engaged in

foreign trade especially to the coast of Africa. On 2 May 1567 the senate passed a grace conferring on him the degree of M.A., and in case he could not come to Cambridge to be admitted, empowering that act to be performed in the presence of a bedel by Dr. Grindal bishop of London, on his being presented by Dr. Goodman dean of Westminster and sworn by Dr. Hutton dean of York. He ultimately retired from business, resided in this university as a fellow-commoner, and was reputed a learned and pious man. He seems to have signed a paper in favour of the amendment of the new statutes of the university 6 May 1572. When he died does not appear, but he was buried in S. Edmund-the-king Lombard street London. He was a benefactor to Christ's hospital, contributing to the erection of certain walls and vaulting an adjacent noisome ditch. He married, first, Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Lovett of Astwell Northamptonshire; secondly, Joan daughter of John Turner and widow of William Berwick alderman of London. By his first wife he had five sons and four daughters. Thomas one of the sons was bishop of Elphin.

Arms: per pale A. and S. a cheveron engrailed between 3 goats' heads counterchanged horned O. within a bordure G. bezantée.

Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 166. Strype. Herbert's Liv. Comp. i. 437. Machyn's Diary. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Fuller's Ch. History. Wotton's Baronetage, i. 372. Notes & Queries, viii. 365. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 358. MS. Baker, xxiv. 146.

ALAN PARR, elected from Eton to King's college 1546, B.A. 1550, M.A. 1554, and B.D. 1562, was elected fellow of Eton college 9 July 1563. He however refused at that time to accept a fellowship in that college, but being subsequently desirous of having one did not succeed. He was one of the accusers of Dr. Philip Baker provost of King's college 1569. signed in favour of Cartwright's restoration to his professorship 1570, and was one of the opponents of the new statutes of the university 1572. He died whilst viceprovost of King's college, but in what year we are not informed. He has verses in the collection on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius 1560.

Alumni Eton. 60, 162. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 357. Strype's Whitgift, 17. Strype's Ann. i. 625; Append. b. i. no. 2 & 3. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 183.

JOHN CAIUS, son of Robert Caius of Norwich and Alice [Wodanell] his wife, was born in that city 6 Oct. 1510. His school education was in the place of his nativity, and he became a student in Gonville hall in this university 12 Sept. 1529. He in the first instance appears to have turned his attention to divinity, as, before he was twenty-one years old, he translated from greek into latin two works on prayer, and from latin to english the paraphrase on S. Jude by Erasmus, of whose treatise de vere theologica he also made an epitome. His father died 1532, and he took the degree of B.A. 1532-3. He was appointed principal of Physwick hostel 12 Nov. 1533, and elected a fellow of Gonville hall 6th December in the same year. He commenced M.A. 1535, and on 25th October in that year, with the master and other fellows of Gonville hall, subscribed the submission to the king's injunctions. He left England in 1539. He went to Padua where he was greek professor 1541, being on 13th May in the same year created M.D. in that university. His great instructor in the medical art was John Baptist Montanus, a physician of established reputation, and Realdus Columbus was his colleague in the greek lecture. Whilst at Padua he lived for eight months in the same house with the famous Andreas Vesalius, with whom he studied anatomy. In 1543 he made an excursion throughout Italy in order to become better acquainted with the manners of the inhabitants and to consult the most famous libraries. In his liber de propriis suis are brief but interesting notices of the libraries at Venice, Florence, Urbino, Ferrara, Sienna, Bologna, Pisa, and Rome. His principal object seems to have been to collate the manuscripts of Galen and other ancient authors on medicine. At Pisa he heard the medical lectures of Matheus Curtius. He also visited France and Germany, and in the latter country made acquaintance with Melancthon, Joachim Camerarius, and Sebastian Munster. He returned to England in 1544, was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians 21 Dec. 1547, was an elect in 1550, and consiliarius the next year. After practising at Cambridge he removed to Shrewsbury, where he was residing in 1551 when the great sweating sick-

ness broke out. He published a tract in english respecting that disease. This he afterwards improved and translated into latin. He subsequently practised his profession at Norwich, but ultimately removed to London, and was appointed one of the physicians to Edward VI. He was also physician to queen Mary. He became president of the college of physicians 1555, and held the office till 1560. He had previously to his election, and during the reign of Henry VIII. at the request of that monarch, commenced the delivery of lectures on anatomy for the instruction of the surgeons of London, and he continued to lecture to them on that science for twenty years together, rightly judging that his doing so was by no means inconsistent with the dignity of his position as president of the college of physicians and medical adviser to the court.

On 4 Sept. 1557 he obtained the letters-patent of Philip and Mary, by which Gonville hall was refounded as Gonville and Caius college, he being declared a co-founder with Edmund Gonville and William Bateman bishop of Norwich. The new foundation was to consist of a master and twelve fellows, ten of the latter are named in the charter, and Dr. Caius was empowered to nominate the other two, as also twelve scholars. He was also authorised to frame statutes and to grant lands not exceeding a stipulated value. He subsequently endowed the college with the manors of Croxley Hertfordshire, the manors of Runcton and Holme Norfolk, and the advowsons of Runcton, Holme, and Wallington in that county, also the manor of Bincombe with the advowson, and Woobourn in the county of Dorset. He enlarged the site of the college and built an additional court, as also the three singular gates respectively inscribed to humility, to virtue and wisdom, and to honour. He also gave plate, money, books, and other things, and framed an elaborate code of statutes for the government of the society. He was incorporated M.D. in this university 1558, and on 24 Jan. 1558-9 was prevailed upon, though not without reluctance, to accept the office of master of the college then vacant by the death of Thomas Bacon, but whilst he held that position he declined to receive the stipend and emoluments.

Queen Elizabeth continued him in the office of royal physician, and he was again elected president of the college of physicians 1562 and 1563. When the queen visited the university in August 1564 he, as antient in the faculty, moved the questions in the physic act held in her majesty's presence. In 1565 three of the fellows of Caius college, who had been expelled by the master for breach of the statutes, appealed to archbishop Parker, and from him the matter was referred to sir William Cecil chancellor of the university. In their wrath they drew up articles wherein they charged Dr. Caius with atheism, and with shewing "a perverse stomach to the professors of the gospel." It is said that in 1568 he was removed from the office of royal physician in consequence of his adherence to the roman catholic faith.

Dr. Caius was elected president of the college of physicians for the ninth and last time in 1571. On all occasions he proved himself an able and zealous defender of the privileges of that society, and on a difference arising between the physicians and surgeons as to the right of the latter to give inward remedies in cases of sciatica, ulcers, wounds, and the like; he, as president of the physicians, appeared before the lord-mayor and others of the queen's delegates, and learnedly defended the rights of the body over which he presided, in opposition to the bishop of London and the master of the rolls who espoused the cause of the surgeons. His arguments were deemed so conclusive by the commissioners that they unanimously decided in his favour. He was particularly diligent in his attendance at the assemblies of the college of physicians, never being absent without obtaining a dispensation. He first introduced the cushion, silver verge, book and seal as the ensigns of the president's authority and preeminence. He did the society most essential service by compiling its annals from the foundation, and by obtaining a grant from the crown of the bodies of condemned criminals for dissection.

He retained in his college certain books and vestments which had been used in the roman catholic service. This came to the knowledge of Dr. Sandys bishop of London who wrote on the subject to Dr. Byng the vicechancellor of the university, whose

proceedings appear in his report to lord Burghley the chancellor dated 14 Dec. 1572. "I am further to geve your honor advertisement of a greate oversight of D. Caius, who hath so long kept superstitious monumentes in his college, that the evill fame therof caused my lord of London to write very earnestly unto me to see them abolished. I could hardly have been persuadid that suche thinges by him had been reservid. But causing his owne company to make serche in that college I received an inventary of muche popishe trumpery; as vestmentes, albes, tunicles, stoles, manicles, corporas clothes, with the pix, and sindon, and canopie, beside holy water stoppes, with sprinkles, pax, sensars, superaltaries, tables of idolles, masse bookes, portuises, and grailles, with other suche stuffe as might have furnished divers massers at one instant. It was thought good, by the whole consent of the heades of howses, to burne the bookes and such other things as served most for idoltraous abuses, and to cause the rest to be defacid; whiche was accomplished yesterday with the willing hartes, as appeared, of the whole company of that howse." Dr. Caius's own account of this scandalous outbreak of fanaticism is subjoined. "An 1572. 13 Decembr. Discerpta, dissecta, et lacerata prius, combusta sunt omnia Ornamenta Collegii hujus privatâ authoritate Tho. Bynge Procan. (ut ipse dicebat) nec æque invisum erat illi quicquam, quam nomen et imago Christi Crucifixi, B. Mariæ et S. Trinitatis, nam has indignis modis tractavit dissecando, et in ignem projiciendo, et abominandi titulis et epithetis prosequendo. Nec hoc factum est, nisi instigantibus quibusdam male affectis sociis, quorum alii rem procuraverunt convivio, alii, ne conserventur, aut noctu sustollantur, pervigiles extiterunt. Sed ex his alios Deus morte sustulit, alios aliis modis subduxit, non sine ignominiâ. Ut celarent tamen culpam suam, dissimularunt sedulo, et omnem culpam in Dimsdallum quendam Pensionarium Collegii nostri transtulerunt, cum tamen ipsi omnis male authores extiterunt. Ad hæc præfuerunt foco, ut multum defatigati comburendo, ab hora 12 ad tertiam, idem Tho. Bynge. Joan. Whitgift Præfectus Coll. Trin. et Gul. [Rog.] Goade Præfectus Coll. Regalis. Postremo, quæ combuere nequiverunt, malleis contuderunt et violarunt et tantus erat illis fervor in Religionem, ut nec beneficia personarum, nec gratia in Academiam, ædificio et æditis libris suadere potuit moderationem."

Dr. Caius resigned the mastership of Gonville and Caius college in favour of Thomas Legge, M.A. 27 June 1573. In anticipation of his death he caused his grave to be made in the college chapel 2nd, 3rd and 4th July. He died at London the 29th of that month. It is related that in his last sickness his sole diet was woman's milk, and that whilst he lived upon the milk of an angry fretful woman he was himself angry and fretful. Being advised to take it of a good-natured patient woman he became so beyond the common temper of his age.

His will bears date 14 June 1573. Therein he is described as doctor in physic of the parish of S. Bartholomew the less next unto Smithfield London. He commends his soul to God and desires that his body might be buried in the chapel within his college of Gonville and Caius in Cambridge, under the tabernacle wherein the image of our lady sometime did stand in a tomb there to be made of alabaster. He gave to the college all his books new and old, wherein these words were written, "Joannes Caius Collegio suo dono dedit," and he willed that all the said books should be bound with chains to the desk of the library there for the common use of students. He also gave and bequeathed unto the college all his armour and all his plate, as also all money remaining after finishing his buildings and defraying the charges of his burial and tomb and discharging his legacies, to the intent to purchase lands the rents whereof were to be yearly disbursed for the expences and charges of the fire in the college kitchen for the necessary dressing of meat at lawful times within the said kitchen. He also directed that money should be expended about the cleaning and mending of Mr. Lynacre's tomb in Paul's church in London. He gave and bequeathed unto his fellow-townsman archbishop Parker all his books which had not been printed, and all those which had been printed and augmented, upon condition that it might please his grace to cause them to be printed, as his trust was wholly in him that he would so do, in a fair letter and

form altogether in one volume, and twelve of them to be given to his college there to be kept as the other books were, and to be successively tied with chains in the library of the same college. He nominated and ordained his trusty and well-beloved friend Thomas Legge of Jesus college to be master of Gonville and Caius college after his death, by authority of a grant from the college 1 Sept. 1572, empowering him to name his successor. He gave and bequeathed to his college his carpet of tapestry and his counterpoint or covering of tapestry to lay upon the desks in the chapel at solemn feasts, and also all his cushions of carpet work and of needle work, and all his seelers and testers of silk to be occupied in the chapel as occasion should serve from time to time. He directed that Mr. Hownd one of the fellows of the college should make a sermon at his burial and have for his pains 20*s*. He desired archbishop Parker to be surveyor of his will, and gave him his ring with a diamond having no better thing to present his grace withal; and he willed that the archbishop during his life should have power and authority to see the statutes of his college observed and to expound ambiguities or doubts. He gave to lord chief-justice Catlyn "one ringe with a corse in a sheete made upon it," to lord chief-justice Dyer "one ringe with T. W. upon the same," to justice Wray "a ringe with deathe's head," to the attorney-general his hoop of gold, and to the solicitor-general his ring with a turquoise. He gave to the poor of S. Bartholomew's hospital in Smithfield 20*s*., and freely forgave his college all the money owing from them to him. He willed that there should be maintained a lusty and healthy, honest, true and unmarried man of forty years of age and upwards to keep clean and sweep the pavements and gutters without the gates and within his college, and to safely lock and attend to the gates, to open and shut them at lawful and due times, and to light the lanterns in winter in places appointed in the college, and he to have for his stipend 40*s*. a-year, with his chamber free, and once in the year a gown of rug with his arms in a scutcheon to be set thereon as his almsman. He bequeathed to lady Catlyn "a kercher of callico cloth fringed," and made the like bequest to lady Allington. It appears from the accounts of his executors, that after payment of legacies, funeral and other expences and the investment of £240. in the purchase of lands at Caxton for the use of the college, there remained £104. 2*s*. 3½*d*. which was duly paid to the master and fellows.

His body was, on the Tuesday after his death, removed from London in order to its sepulture in the college chapel pursuant to his testamentary directions. It was met at Trumpington ford by the master and fellows of his college, and the vicechancellor doctors and others of the university, by whom it was conducted into the town in honourable procession. On the following day, after a sermon in the university church, his remains were consigned to the tomb, and the solemnities were concluded with a moderate feast in the college hall, to which the vicechancellor heads of colleges and others were invited.

His monument in the college chapel was originally on the ground at the east end of the north wall, surrounded with iron rails over a vaulted crypt wherein the body lay. In 1637, the chapel being enlarged eastwardly, his monument was removed. It was placed against the northern wall above the seats, the material and form being preserved as nearly as possible. It is a large alabaster sarcophagus under a canopy supported by corinthian columns. The epitaph is as follows:

Vivit post funera virtus.
Fui Caius.
Ætatis suæ LXIII. *Obiit xxix Julii* A.D. 1573.

He will be ever memorable for his munificent benefactions which evince his warm attachment to literature. He was moreover eminent as a classical scholar, a physician, an anatomist, a naturalist, and an antiquary. Gesner speaks of him as a man of consummate erudition, fidelity and diligence; and in an epistle to queen Elizabeth, terms him the most learned man of his age.

The following is a list of the works which he wrote or edited:

1. Of confession to prayer by Nicephorus Callistus. Translation from greek into latin.

2. S. Chrysostom on the mode of praying to God. Translation from greek into latin.

3. Paraphrase on S. Jude by Erasmus. Translation from latin into english.

4. Epitome of Erasmus de vere theologica. Dedicated to Augustine Styward alderman of Norwich.

5. Historia Norwicensis civitatis. This work, begun in early life, was, it would seem, left unfinished at his death.

6. De antiquis Britanniæ urbibus.

7. De medendi methodo libri duo ex cl. Galeni Pergameni et Jo. Baptistæ Montani Veronensis, principum medicorum sententia. Opus utile et jam natum. Basle, 12mo. 1544. Dedicated to sir William Butts, M.D. Louvaine, 8vo. 1556. Dedicated to sir John Mason. Basle, 8vo. 1558, with the Opuscula of Montanus.

8. A boke or counseill against the disease commonly called the sweat or sweating sickness. Lond. 12mo. 1552. Dedicated to William earl of Pembroke.

9. De ephemera Britannica ad Anglos, lib. i. Louvaine, 8vo. 1556. Dedicated to Anthony Perrenot bishop of Arras. Lond. ...... 1721.

10. De ephemera Britannica ad exteros, lib. ii. Louvaine, 1556.

11. De Galeni libris non extantibus, lib. i.

12. De Symphonica vocum Britannicarum, lib. i.

13. Opera Galeni. According to his own account he revised and corrected 31 treatises of Galen, and wrote notes or commentaries upon some of them. The chief were Anatomical exercises 9 books: Of the motion of the muscles 2 books: Of the composition of medicines 17 books: Of the power of simple medicines 11 books: Of the opinions of Hippocrates and Plato 9 books: A body or method of physic 14 books: How to preserve health 6 books: Of the use of the parts of the human body 17 books: Of the causes of symptoms 3 books: Of the bones one book: besides twenty other treatises comprised in a single book each. Most of his corrections are now lost. Such as he translated into latin were De placitis Hippocratis primum. De libris Galeni suis unum. De ordine Librorum suorum unum. De Diæta in morbis acutis unum. Those he published were 1. Two books of the anatomy of the muscles and nerves. Basle, 1544 and 1551. 2. Of Succedaneums or substituted remedies. 3. Part of the seventh book of the use of the parts (which he first found out). 4. Of a Coma or Lethargy, reprinted 1556. 5. Of the means of preserving health. Gr. Basle, 1549, and with commentaries 1563. 6. Galen's book to Thrasybulus. 7. Of the small sphere. 8. Galen's account of his own books. Louvaine, 1556. Dedicated to George Day bishop of Chichester. 9. Of the order of Galen's books. Louvaine, 8vo. 1556. Basle, 1563. 10. Of Ptysan, Basle, 1557. 11. Galen's first book of the opinions of Hippocrates and Plato. Caius's notes on Galen were copied into an edition of that author printed at Lyons 1551.

14. Opera Hippocratis, viz. 1. De Medicamentis. 2. De ratione victus in morbis acutis. Louvaine, 8vo. 1556.

15. De antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiæ Libri duo. In quorum secundo de Oxoniensis quoq. Gymnasii antiquitate disseritur et Cantabrigiense longo eo antiquius esse definitur. Lond. 8vo. 1568. Lond. 4to. 1574 (aucti ab ipso authore plurimum). Reprinted by Tho. Hearne with the animadversions of Tho. Caius thereon. Oxford, 8vo. 1730.

16. De Thermis Britannicis.

17. De Canibus Britannicis libellus. Ad Gesnerum. Lond. 12mo. 1570. Reprinted in Amphitheatrum &c. a Dornavio, 509-514. Hanover, fo. 1619; with Christiani Francisci cynographia curiosa seu canis descriptio Nuremberg, 4to. 1685: in Rei venatica scriptores. Leyden, 4to. 1728. Lond. 12mo. 1729. Translated into english by Abraham Fleming. Lond. 4to. 1576. Also in Pennant's Zoology, 23-27.

18. De rariorum animalium atq. stirpium historia libellus. Ad Gesnerum. Lond. 12mo. 1570. .... 4to. 1724. Lond. 12mo. 1729.

19. De libris propriis liber unus Ad Thomam Hatcherum. Lond. 12mo. 1570.

20. Historia acad. Cantabrig. ab urbe condita lib. ii. Lond. 4to. 1574.

21. De pronunciatione Græcæ et Latinæ Linguæ cum scriptione nova libellus. Lond. 1574, 8vo. 1729.

22. Statuta Collegii de Goneville et Caius. In Cambridge University and College Documents, ii. 241-306. Dated London 30 March 1558 and augmented 1 Jan. 1572-3.

23. Annales Collegii de Goneville et Caius a collegio condito Libri duo. MS.

in the treasury of Caius college. Another copy in the possession of the master of that college.

24. Annotationes in Galenum. MS. Univ. Lib. Camb. Nn. 3. 19.

25. Annales collegii medicorum. Lond. ab A.D. 1520 ad A.D. 1565. MS. in coll. of physicians London.

26. Epistola Bartholomaeo Clerke. Prefixed to his translation of Castilion. Lond. 12mo. 1577.

27. Notes on Hippocrates. MS. Cai. Coll. 50.

28. De canonicis libris veteris Testamenti. MS. Cai. Coll. 404.

29. Notes on Alex. Aphrodisii de prudentia. MS. Cai. Coll. 495.

30. Notes on Aristotle. MS. Cai. Coll. 500.

31. Tractatus de Academiis. MS. Lansd. 788, art. 1.

32. Corrections of Cornelius Celsus and Scribonius Largus, with commentaries and an account of the weights and measures therein mentioned.

33. Additions to Robert Talbot's Annotations on the Itinerary of Antoninus. MS. Cai. Coll.

34. Commentaria in opera Gul. Framminghami. These with Frammingham's works were lost during his absence in Italy.

It has been conjectured that Dr. Caius contributed largely to Richard Grafton's Chronicle 1569; that he assisted in the compilation of the statutes given by queen Elizabeth to the university 1570; and that he and Dr. Perne jointly composed a description of the foundation and privileges of the university, which was printed 1571.

He was often called John Caius junior in order to distinguish him from another person of the name, who was poet laureate to Edward IV. The elder John Caius, who was also it seems of Cambridge, we believe died before 1500.

There are three portraits of Dr. Caius in his college. One, on panel dated 1563, has the following lines:

Qui studio excoluit musas florentibus annis,
Contulit et patriæ commoda magna suæ.
Qui stravit faciles aditus ad Apollinis artem,
Et fecit Graios verba Latina loqui.
Qui Cantabrigiæ Gonvilli incœpta minuta
Auxit et e parvo nobile fecit opus.
Et qui Mausoleum Linacro donavit in æde,
Quæ nunc de Pauli nomine nomen habet.
Qui lucem dedit et solatia magna chirurgis,
Ut scierint partes, Anotomia, tuas.
Arte Machaonica Galenus pene secundus,
Et patriæ atque ævi gloria magna sui.
Talis erat Caius, qualem sub imaginis umbra
Pene hic viventem picta tabella refert.

Another, a profile, is supposed to represent him in his 43rd year; the third is believed to have been taken about 1719 from his corpse when casually exposed to view during the execution of certain repairs in the college chapel. His portrait has been engraved by J. Faber, Robins, Egleton, and C. G. Lewis: in Holland's Heroologia and in Ackerman's Cambridge. There is also a small oval woodcut portrait 1556, and an anonymous engraved portrait, with two latin lines.

Arms: O. semée with flowers gentle on a square marble stone V. two serpents erect their tails nowed together Az. between them a book S. bossed O. garnished G. and in middle chief a sengrene proper. Crest: a dove A. beaked and membered G. with a flower gentle in his mouth. These arms and crest were granted 2nd January 3 Eliz. The grant gives this explanation of the arms, "betokening by the book Learning, by the two Serpents resting upon the square Marble Stone, Wisdome with grace founded and stayed upon vertues sable stone; by Sengrene and flower gentle Immortality that never shall fade, as though thus I should say, Ex prudentia et literis virtutis petra firmatur immortalitas, that is to say, by wisdome and learning grafted in grace and vertue Men come to immortality."

Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Physicians, i. 36. Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Medicine, 103. Goodall's Coll. of Physicians. Baker's Opuscula Medica, 162, 164, 168, 172, 207. Freind's Hist. of Physick, ii. 333, 334. Parker's Scel. Cantab. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Cole's Athen. Cantab. Camb. Univ. & Coll. Doc. ii. 215—225, 241—319, 377—380, 382, 383. Biog. Brit. 2796. Bayle's Gen. Dict. ed. Bernard, iv. 21. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 26, 27. Pepys's Diary, iv. 272. Hearne's Caii Vindiciæ, Append. to Pref. liv—lvii. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 264, 267, 474. Pettigrew's Med. Port. Gallery, vol. i. art. 6. Camb. Portf. 44, 54—62, 159, 173—175, 418. Bale, ix. 42. Pits, 755 seq. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 124. MS. Richardson, 3. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 20, 100, 101. Strype. Granger. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. i. 183. MS. Baker, iii. 363; iv. 235—240; xvii. 43; xxiv. 127; xxvii. 346—349; xxix. 295; xxxi. 70, 71; xxxvii. 441, 442. Holland's Heroologia, 182. Nicolson's Engl. Hist. Libr. 18, 29, 126—129. Fuller's Hist. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 224, 253 seq. MS. Cole, l. 329. Herbert's Ames, 506, 657, 658, 689, 701, 1041, 1788. Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. 109. Life of John Leland, 41, 42. Hallam's Lit. Eur. ii. 239. Caius Coll. Commem. 7, 10, 11, 14, 18, 22. Ives's Select Papers, 55—57, 59—62, 64, 66. Smith's Ann. Univ. Coll. 158, 232. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 165. Burgon's Gresham, i. 45, 46, 204, 480. Smith's Cat. Caius Coll. MSS. 15—17, 35, 169, 170, 197, 228, 230. Collett's Cat. Caius

Coll. Libr. i. 62, 70; ii. 5. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 296. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 139, 196, 257, 314—316. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 76. MS. Lambeth. 720. Cat. of Lansd. MSS. i. 16, 30; ii. 182. MS. Addit. 5873, p. 12; 6403, f. 72 b. Beloe's Anecd. i. 1. Zurich Letters, i. 31. Parker Correspond. 248—251, 295, 298. Agassiz' Bibl. Zool. et Geol. ed. Strickland, ii. 4. Gough's Brit. Topog. i. 211—213, 218, 234; ii. 7, 180, 195. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. i. 200. Wright & Jones's Mem. of Cambridge.

JOHN SALISBURY, descended from an ancient family in Denbighshire, studied in this university, and was B.A. 1519-20, and M.A. 1523. He entered the Benedictine order and became a monk of Bury S. Edmund's. Repairing for a while to Oxford, he was suspected of holding heretical opinions, and was imprisoned there by order of cardinal Wolsey for a year. He then returned to his abbey, but for five years was little better than a prisoner therein. At length Henry VIII. constituted him prior of the small monastery of S. Faith at Horsham in Norfolk. In 1534 he proceeded B.D. in this university, and on 17th August in that year he and six of the monks of S. Faith signed the acknowledgment of the royal supremacy. Nykke bishop of Norwich nominated him and Thomas de Castleacre of the Cluniac order to the king, that one of them might be appointed suffragan by the title of bishop of Thetford, and the king selected Salisbury, who was accordingly consecrated by archbishop Cranmer, assisted by Nicholas bishop of Sarum and John bishop of Rochester, 19 March 1535-6. On 20 Dec. 1537 he was collated by Capon bishop of Bangor to the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and on 2 May 1538 was constituted a canon of the cathedral church of Norwich by the charter under which that church was refounded. The next year he was installed dean of Norwich. His signature occurs to the decree 9 July 1540 annulling the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves. In 1541 he resigned the rectory of Creke in Norfolk to a son of sir Roger Townsend, reserving to himself a pension for life. Immediately afterwards sir Roger and the lady Anne his wife presented him to the rectory of Cleydon Suffolk. He became rector of Lopham Norfolk on the king's presentation 2 Feb. 1546-7. On 1 March 1553-4 he was deprived of the deanery of Norwich, and at or about the same time lost his other spiritual preferments for being married, but on 5 April 1554 he was installed chancellor of the church of Lincoln, and the duke of Norfolk, who highly esteemed him, presented him again to the rectory of Lopham, and procured him from Henry earl of Sussex a presentation to the rectory of Diss. He was instituted to both these rectories 6 May 1554. In 1556 he became also rector of Trunch in Norfolk. In 1559 he resumed the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and in 1560 was restored to the deanery of Norwich (which in the interval occurring after his deprivation had been held in succession by Christopherson, Boxall, and Harpsfield, three eminent champions of the roman catholic faith). At the same time he resigned the church of Lopham. He appeared in the convocation of 1562, subscribed the thirty-nine articles, and was one of the lower-house who signed the petition for discipline. He was suspended from his deanery in consequence of a sermon he preached in his cathedral, wherein he strongly inveighed against the vices of the gentry and clergy, and was thought to shew a preference for the old religion. Soon afterwards, however, he explained himself at the same place in another sermon, which was deemed satisfactory. He and Merrick bishop of Bangor had a violent dispute, and the bishop deprived him of his archdeaconry. He was however restored thereto apparently through the intercession of the duke of Norfolk with archbishop Parker. Edward earl of Derby appointed him bishop of Sodor and Man 27 March 1570. This appointment was confirmed by the archbishop of York 7 April 1571, in pursuance of the queen's letters dated 29th September preceding. Archbishop Parker gave him a dispensation to hold with his bishopric, his deanery, archdeaconry, and the rectories of Diss and of Thorpe-on-the-hill in the county and diocese of Lincoln. He died in September 1573, and is said to have been buried in the church of S. Andrew Norwich.

He is author of:

1. Sermon at Christchurch Norwich before the Mayor &c. temp. Eliz. on Psalm xciv. 1. MS. Lambeth. 113, fo. 69.

2. An explanation of the former sermon delivered in the same place on Psalm xciv. 3, 4. MS. Lambeth. 113, fo. 79.

He has been occasionally mistaken for his contemporary William Salisbury, an exact critic and british antiquary, who was no doubt his relative, and probably his brother.

Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 17, 236; iii. 617, 620, 664; iv. 52, 53; viii. 181; x. 441. Suffolk Garland, 264. Seventh Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 289. Cat. of Lambeth MSS. 13. Strype's Parker. 332. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. 1846, v. 428, 830. Strype's Cranmer, 30. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 807. Willis's Bangor, 138, 139, 262. Strype's Grindal, 175. Addit. Charter Brit. Mus. 2013. State Papers Hen. 8, i. 633. Parker Correspond. 265, 446. Strype's Mem. i. 368. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 115; ii. 94, 475, 476, 501; iii. 327. Strype's Ann. i. 328, 339, 343; iv. 310. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 141.

THOMAS DAVIES was born at Llanbeder y Kenyn or Caerhun in the county of Caernarvon, in or about 1512, being the second son of David ap Robert of that place. He on 15 April 1535 had the rectory of Llanbeder and vicarage of Caerhun, which benefices are united. He also had the sinecure rectory of Llansaintpaid yn Mechain. He was a member of S. John's college 1537, and was afterwards of Queens' college. He took the degree of bachelor of the civil law here 1543, and became in or before 1546 chancellor of the church of Bangor, having also a canonry in that church. In 1548 he commenced doctor of the civil law in this university. He was constituted by cardinal Pole keeper of the spiritualities of the see of Bangor on the death of bishop Glynn, and 14 Aug. 1558 had the rectory of Trifriw. He also held the archdeaconry of S. Asaph, the sinecure rectory of Llandinam Montgomeryshire, and the church of Llanaelhairn. In 1561 he was elected bishop of S. Asaph, receiving consecration at Croydon 26th May in that year, and having restitution of the temporalities 2 April 1562. He was present at the convocation held in the same year, and subscribed the thirty-nine articles. On account of the small value of his bishopric he appears to have obtained, though not without difficulty, a licence to hold therewith in commendam his other preferments, but some of them he subsequently resigned to his brother Owen Davies, after having, as it is said, made scandalous leases thereof. In December 1566 he, with other prelates, signed a letter to the queen beseeching her to allow the bill to enforce subscription to the thirty-nine articles to be proceeded with. There is extant a letter from him to sir William Cecil, dated 16 Nov. 1570, stating that he had reduced his diocese to better order, but praying that, as some disorderly persons still remained, an ecclesiastical commission might be granted for his diocese. He subscribed the canons agreed upon in the synod which began 3 April 1571, died in or about October 1573, and was buried in the church of Aber Gely.

By his will, dated 19 April 1570, he founded a scholarship in Queens' college, gave £10. to Bangor school, £10. for the furniture of the bishop of Bangor's house, and £10. to the church wherein he was buried. By his wife Margaret, who was his executrix, he had an only daughter Catharine, the wife of William Holland, esq., of Aber Gely.

Arms: G. 3 bucks' heads cabossed A.

Rymer, xv. 623. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 75, 119. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 288. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 157. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 823. Willis's S. Asaph, 81, 110. Willis's Bangor, 160, 255, 257, 263, 267. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 155. Miss Wood's Letters, iii. 240. Parker Correspond. 137, 207, 294, 446. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 396, 406. Richardson's Godwin. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 128, 129. MS. Harl. 594, f. 1. Hearne's Caii Vindiciæ, 640.

JOHN ROKEBY, second son of Ralph Rokeby, esq., of Mortham Richmondshire, and Margaret [Danbye] his wife, was educated in this university, where he was for some time engaged in tuition under the patronage of Thomas Cromwell. He was bachelor of the civil law 1530, commenced doctor in that faculty 1533, was admitted of the college of advocates 11 Feb. 1536-7, and practised not only in the arches but also in the exchequer-court at York. He is said to have been employed as an advocate for the king in the case of the divorce from queen Catharine. On 9 July 1540 he signed the determination of the convocations of Canterbury and York against the validity of the marriage of Anne of Cleves, and in 1541 he was in a commission for the visitation of All Souls college Oxford. He became precentor of the church of York, with the annexed prebend of Driffield, 1545. In 1553 he was a member of the king's council in the north, and in a commission touching an appeal by Simon Pope against the commissary of the bishop of Lichfield and

Coventry. On 7 September 1558 he was admitted prebendary of Dunham in the church of Southwell, and 1 Jan. 1570-1 was constituted vicar-general to Grindal archbishop of York, having held the same office under preceding archbishops for many years. He was also sent as a commissioner to Scotland with sir Thomas Gargrave, knt., and others, to reform the laws of the marches. Dr. Rokeby died before 10 Dec. 1573, being esteemed of excellent and profound skill and learning in his faculty, and a man of great liberality and hospitality.

He was buried in York-minster, and amongst other verses inscribed on his tomb was the following:

Hic jacet tectus fragili sepulchro
Ille Rokebeus pius atque justus
Quem locat summi super astra clara
Rector Olimpi.

The rest of the inscription appears to be lost.

It is said that Henry VIII. offered him the bishopric of London, but that he declined to accept it. On one occasion that monarch ordered him to give judgment in a matrimonial cause for one of his favourites. He complied, but caused this entry to be made, "It is the king's pleasure but against the law."

Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 243. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 564. Grindal's Remains, ed. Nicholson, 151. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 156, 419. Whitaker's Richmondsh. i. 171—173. Coote's Civilians, 33. State Papers Hen. 8. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 338. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 460. Strype's Mem. ii. 458. Strype's Cranmer, 91. Strype's Grindal, 160. Retrosp. Review, N. S. ii. 484.

HENRY JOLIFFE, B.A. 1523-4, and M.A. 1527, appears to have been fellow successively of Clare hall and Michaelhouse. He served the office of proctor of the university 1537, and subsequently proceeded B.D. He became rector of Bishops Hampton in the county of Worcester 1538, and was appointed one of the canons of the cathedral church of Worcester by the charter of refoundation 24 Jan. 1541-2. He refused to subscribe bishop Hooper's articles at his visitation of the diocese of Worcester 1550. He was installed dean of Bristol 9 Sept. 1554, and attended archbishop Cranmer's second trial at Oxford September 1555. Adhering to the roman catholic faith he was, on the accession of queen Elizabeth, deprived of all his preferments and went to Louvaine. He died abroad shortly before 28 Jan. 1573-4, when letters of administration of his effects were granted by the prerogative court of Canterbury to William Seres a famous London publisher.

Mr. Joliffe was author of:

1. Epistola Pio V. pontifico maximo. Prefixed to cardinal Pole's treatise De summi pontificis officio. Louvaine, 8vo. 1569.

2. Contra Ridlæum.

3. Responsio ad articulos Joannis Hoperi episcopi Vigorniæ &c. Jointly with Robert Johnson. See p. 203.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 223; iii. 82, 617. Chambers's Worc. Biog. 68. Strype. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 543. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 522. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 133. Cole's Ath. Cantab. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. 1849, viii. 554.

THOMAS FAWDEN, B.A. 1537-8, M.A. 1541, B.D. 1549, was elected a fellow of S. John's college on bishop Fisher's foundation 1537. He was admitted a preacher of that college 25 March 1547, and was a fellow of Eton college in 1552, when that college was visited by the lord-chancellor, Dr. Ridley bishop of London, sir John Cheke, Dr. May, and Dr. Wendy, under a special commission from the crown. On the 14th of May the commissioners committed him to the Fleet prison for lewd words. On 9 Oct. 1559 the queen presented him to the rectory of Buxted Sussex, the same being vacant by the deprivation of Alban Langdale. He was buried at Buxted 19 March 1573-4.

Alumni Eton. 58. Strype's Mem. ii. 358. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 336, 348. Rymer, xv. 453. Aschami Epistolæ, 116, 334. Roger Hutchinson's Works, p. x.

JOHN PORY, born at Thrapstone Northamptonshire, was admitted of Corpus Christi college about 1520, proceeded B.A. 1523-4, and commenced M.A. 1527. He was elected a fellow of that house and proceeded B.D. 1535. He held the office of president of his college for several years, and was also a fellow of the collegiate church of Stoke-by-Clare Suffolk. In 1555 he was instituted to the rectory of Bunwell Norfolk, and in the following year had the vicarage of S. Stephen in Norwich. He was elected master of Corpus Christi college about December 1557. On the cession of the office of vicechancellor by Edmund Cosyn

he was elected in his stead 13 Dec. 1558, and on the 18th of the same month was instituted to the rectory of Landbeach Cambridgeshire. On 21 March 1558-9 he, with Dr. Matthew Parker and Edward Leeds, were empowered by sir William Cecil the chancellor of the university to decide a dispute which had arisen between Mr. Peacock president of Queens' and the fellows of that college. His vicechancellorship was rendered memorable by the visitation of the university by her majesty's commissioners. During the time he held the office he commenced D.D. On 21 Dec. 1559-60 he was admitted to a canonry in the church of Ely on the presentation of the queen, as he was 19 Aug. 1560 to the rectory of Pulham S. Mary Norfolk, to which the queen also presented him. On 19th December in the same year he was in a commission issued by archbishop Parker for the visitation of the church diocese and city of Peterborough. In 1563 he made a lease of the parsonage of Bunwell for six years to one William Tolp, in consideration of his repairing the rectory-house and paying the arrears of tenths. This lease was confirmed by bishop Parkhurst. Shortly after this transaction—alike discreditable to himself and his diocesan—Dr. Pory resigned that benefice. In August 1563 archbishop Parker appointed him a commissioner to visit with others the city and diocese of Ely. On 5th November in the same year he became rector of Lambeth. He had a canonry in the church of Canterbury 1 May 1564. On the queen's visit to this university in August the same year he was one of the four doctors of divinity who bore the canopy over her majesty; he also took a part in the divinity act held before the queen, and when she came to Corpus Christi college he presented her with a pair of gloves and certain boxes of comfits. He was also at Oxford when the queen visited that university in September 1566, on which occasion he was incorporated D.D. there. In 1567 he resigned his canonry at Canterbury, and 27 Sept. 1568 was installed a canon of the church of Westminster. In that year complaints were made to the ecclesiastical commissioners that his college was badly governed, owing to his great age and frequent absence. The commissioners authorised the vicechancellor and certain of the heads of colleges to make enquiry on the subject, but they considering this proceeding an infringement of the university privileges, the commission was withdrawn, and the master and fellows were cited to Lambeth. Ultimately Dr. Pory was induced to resign the mastership 1 Feb. 1569. He gave up the rectory of Landbeach about the same time, and in November 1570 ceded his canonry at Westminster in favour of Thomas Aldrich his successor in the mastership of Corpus Christi college. He resigned the rectory of Lambeth shortly before his death, which is supposed to have occurred in 1573. By his will, dated May 1570, he bequeathed £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. to the church of Thrapstone.

Arms: S. gutté d' eau a saltire O.

MS. Cole, vi. 33. Strype. Masters' Hist. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 119, 446. Parker Correspond. 63, 64, 298, 358. Bentham's Ely, 244. Blomefield's Norfolk, iv. 149; v. 132. Gunton & Patrick's Peterborough, 330. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 172, 175. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 53, 355; iii. 355, 604, 681. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 126, 127, 130, 132. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 190, 199. MS. Lansd. 12, art. 35. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 72. MS. Addit. 5843, p. 441.

THOMAS WROTH, son of Robert Wroth, esq., and Jane [Hawke] his wife, was born at Enfield Middlesex about 1519, and educated at S. John's college, but does not appear to have taken any degree. In the reign of Henry VIII. he was appointed gentleman-usher to Edward prince of Wales with an annuity of £20. for his life. He was one of the knights of the carpet created immediately after the coronation of Edward VI. During that king's reign he was in various commissions, as that for execution of martial law; for the survey of the king's courts; for the examination of the officers of the treasury; and for the seizure of church goods in the county of Middlesex. The king also made him considerable grants of manors, lands, annuities and offices, gave him a licence to eat flesh in Lent, and empowered him to authorise his servants to shoot with crossbows or handguns. He was one of the knights of the king's body and an especial favourite. His majesty was accustomed to exercise and play with him, and once he won of the sovereign ten yards of black velvet, for which he obtained a warrant on the royal wardrobe. He was

examined as a witness against Dr. Gardiner bishop of Winchester, and was one of the auditory at the disputations on the sacrament which took place at the houses of sir William Cecil and sir Richard Morysin. He also witnessed the will of Edward VI. under which the crown was limited to lady Jane Grey. On the accession of queen Mary he left England and settled at Strasburg, where he was very kind and serviceable to his fellow exiles. He returned shortly after Elizabeth succeeded to the throne, and 21 Aug. 1559 was constituted one of the commissioners for the visitation of the dioceses of Norwich and Ely. He was subsequently sent to Ireland as the queen's commissioner, arriving at Dublin 13 Feb. 1563-4. His colleague was sir Nicholas Arnold, who was constituted one of the lord's justices of that kingdom. Sir Thomas Wroth soon solicited his recal, and there is extant a sharp letter recalling him, dated 4 Aug. 1564, to which he sent a reply 17th November. He sat in the house of commons, but we are not informed for what place. He occurs 30 Oct. 1566 as one of the committee appointed to confer with the lords respecting a petition to the queen on the subject of her marriage. His death took place in or about 1573. His usual residence had been at Durants in Enfield.

By his wife Mary daughter of Richard lord Rich he had issue, Robert who was knighted, Richard, Thomas, Gersom, John, Mary wife of Richard Hardres, esq., of Hardres Kent, and Elizabeth wife of George Mynne, esq., of Hertingfordbury Herts. His son Gersom born during his exile was made a free denizen by act of parliament.

Several of sir Thomas Wroth's letters are extant.

Arms: A. on a bend S. 3 lions' heads erased of the field crowned O. Crest: A lion's head erased A. crowned O.

Strype. Lysons' Environs, ii. 283, 288, 298, 303, 305, 316, 441, 529; iii. 87, 134, 309; iv. 113. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 364, 1278. Shirley's Letters, 136, 139, 154. Fuller's Worthies (Middlesex). Aungier's Syon, 94, 202. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 28, 40, 57, 338, 450. Robinson's Enfield, i. 146, 147; ii. 89, 90. MS. Cott. Jul. F. x. 18. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 371. Rymer, xv. 208. Originalia, 3 Edw. 6, p. 4, r. 51; 4 Edw. 6, p. 3, r. 14, 30; 5 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 103; 7 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 90, p. 4, r. 95. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 2 Eliz. r. 10; Mic. 3 Eliz. r. 22; Pasch. 14 Eliz. r. 52. Seventh Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 310. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. 1846, vi. 148, 266, 352. Parl. Hist. iv. 61. Wright's Essex, ii. 62. Wotton's Baronetage, ii. 301. Chauncy's Hertfordsh. i. 537. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 149. Parkhurst's Epigrams. Chron. of Q. Jane, 100. Gough's Gen. Index. Churton's Nowell, 23, 42, 393. Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, 210. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 160. MS. Lambeth. 614, f. 143, 145, 149.

JOHN MILLEN, B.A. 1565-6, was elected fellow of Christ's college. He commenced M.A. 1569, and was one of those who objected to the new statutes of the university 6 May 1572. He preached the morning sermon at Great S. Mary's 4 Oct. 1573, and therein condemned in strong terms the ordination of ministers as then used in the church of England, especially of such as were unable to preach. He also denounced as abominable idolatry the observance of saints' days and fasting on the eves of such days. Richard Howland fellow of Peterhouse, afterwards bishop of Peterborough, preached the afternoon sermon, in which he answered Millen, who was cited to appear before the vicechancellor and heads on 26 October, when they ordered him to retract the opinions he had avowed in his sermon. He refused to do so, and thereupon was expelled the university. We have not met with any subsequent notice of him.

Brook's Puritans, i. 174. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 319. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 156. Strype's Annals, ii. 187. Strype's Whitgift, 48, Append. No. xii. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 359.

LAURENCE BARNWELL, B.A. 1561-2, was elected fellow of Jesus college, commenced M.A. 1565, and was instituted to the vicarage of All Saints Cambridge on the presentation of the master and fellows of Jesus college 9 April 1566. He proceeded B.D. 1570, and in that or the next year was appointed one of the university preachers. He was admitted lady Margaret preacher 29 Mar. 1571, vacated the vicarage of All Saints before 8 Aug. 1572, and the lady Margaret preachership before 3 Nov. in that year. On 28th of the same month he was admitted to the vicarage of West Wratting Cambridgeshire on the presentation of the dean and chapter of Ely, as he was 17 Jan. 1572-3, to the rectory of Brinkley in the same county on the presentation of Roger lord North. He vacated the vicarage of West Wratting before 3 June 1573. We have been unable to ascertain the period of his

death, or when or how he vacated the rectory of Brinkley.

Bishop Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 98. MS. Baker, xxiv. 156; xxx. 237, 242.

ROBERT JOHNSON, of Trinity college, B.A. 1560-1, was admitted a minor fellow of that society 1 Oct. 1563, and a major fellow 6 May 1564, in which year he commenced M.A. He became chaplain to sir Nicholas Bacon lord-keeper of the great seal, was canon of Peterborough 1569, and was installed canon of Norwich 26 May 1570. About the same time he became canon of Rochester. He is said also to have held a fourth canonry in one of the cathedrals of the new foundation, but we have not been able to ascertain in which of them. He proceeded B.D. 1571, and on 4 July in that year appeared at Lambeth before archbishop Parker, Dr. Horne bishop of Winchester, and Dr. Cox bishop of Ely, when refusing to subscribe he was suspended for nonconformity. On 14 August following he addressed, from the lord-keeper's house at Gorhambury, a letter to the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, wherein he assured them that he did not mean to vary from the ordinary book of service in his ministry, neither by public speech expressly wittingly or maliciously to inveigh against it, but to move the auditory to hold the truth in matters of faith and body of religion, and in the fear of God to live thereafter, and that he thought that the contents in the service-book expressly mentioned, and according to their exposition unto him made, were such as were not defective nor expressly contrary or against the word of God, and that the imperfections thereof might for unity and charity-sake be suffered till God granted a time of perfect reformation, whereunto every man in his vocation ought diligently to labour. It would appear that on this submission he was restored and became preacher at Northampton. In 1573 he was convened before Dr. Cooper bishop of Lincoln, who required him to subscribe certain articles whereby he undertook not to impugn the thirty-nine articles nor to speak against the state of the church or book of common-prayer, nor say any prayer or minister any sacrament otherwise than in that book mentioned. He refused so to subscribe, and gave his reasons in a letter which he sent to the bishop, dated 6 Aug. 1573. Soon afterwards we find him minister at S. Clement's London, but about the end of December 1573 he and others were committed close prisoners to the Gatehouse for nonconformity. Whilst in confinement he addressed a letter to Dr. Sandys bishop of London, whom he styled superintendent of popish corruptions in the diocese of London, subscribing himself "Yours in the Lorde, Philomusus, Philalethes, R. Johnson." On 20 Feb. 1573-4 he was arraigned at Westminster hall before lord chief-justice Catlyn, Dr. Sandys bishop of London, Dr. Goodman dean of Westminster, and others. His indictment charged him with having solemnised marriage without the ring, with having baptised without using the sign of the cross, and with having delivered unconsecrated wine to communicants. He was found guilty by the jury, sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and remanded to the Gatehouse where he appears to have died shortly after 16 May 1574, on which day the lords of the council addressed a letter to the bishop of London stating that Mr. Johnson was very sick and likely to die unless he might enjoy more open air, and commanding the bishop to give order that he might be bailed and upon sureties be removed to his own house but not to depart thence without further order.

He has been confounded with two other members of this university of the same name, viz. Robert Johnson archdeacon of Leicester, who died 1625, and Robert Johnson fellow of King's college, who was living in 1615.

He is the author of:

1. Letter to the commissioners of ecclesiastical causes. From the lord-keeper's house at Gorhambury besides S. Alban's, 14 Aug. 1571. In Strype's Parker, 327.

2. Answere to the Bi. of Lyncolnes Articles: whereunto he should have subscribed worde for worde as the Bishops Register delivered them unto him. Dated 6 Aug. 1573.

3. A Letter to Master Edwine Sandes, Superintendent of Popish corruptions in the Dioces of London and delivered the 2. day of Februari. Anno 1573 [1573-4].

4. His examination the 20. day of Februari Anno 1573 [1573-4] at Westminster Hall, before the Queenes Ma. commissioners, and others, the Jewrie being impannelled and the inditement read.

5. Letter sent and delivered to D. Sandes, Bishop of London, the 7. of March Anno 1573 [1573-4].

6. A Letter written and sent to Master Gabriell Goodman, Deane of Westm. about Aprill, Anno Dom. 1574.

The last five are in A parte of a register, contayninge sundrie memorable matters, written by divers godly and learned in our time, which stande for, and desire the reformation of our Church, in Discipline and Ceremonies, accordinge to the pure word of God, and the Lawe of our Lande. 4to. without place or date. pp. 94—116.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Brook's Puritans, i. 176. Strype. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 499, 550, 584.

JOHN GWYNNE, of S. John's college, B.A. 1547, was admitted a fellow of that college on the lady Margaret's foundation 21 March 1547-8. On 7 Oct. 1550 he was collated to the prebend of Llanvair in the church of Bangor, but resigned that preferment in the following year. He commenced M.A. 1551, was admitted a senior fellow of S. John's 18 Jan. 1553-4, and on 7 Jan. 1554-5 was readmitted to the prebend of Llanvair. He was one of the proctors of the university in 1555, subscribed the roman catholic articles of that year, commenced LL.D. 1560, and on 4 November in that year was admitted an advocate. In the next year we find him in possession of the sinecure rectory of Llanrhaidr in Denbighshire. His diocesan reported him as non-resident thereon "remaining at churches in London." We have been unable to ascertain what particular churches were intended. He died in 1574, having by his will, dated 1 June in that year, given to S. John's college a rent-charge of £40. per annum, issuing out of the manor of Maynan Caernarvonshire, for the maintainance of 3 fellows and 6 scholars, to be chosen from the schools of Bangor and Ruthyn, the parishes of Llanvair or Llanrhaidr in the county of Denbigh, the commots of Mencomvey or Maynan, or the counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, or Merioneth. By deed dated 7 March 1583-4 Griffith Gwynne and Hugh Jones his executors consented that his foundation might be reduced to 2 fellows and 3 scholars, and in 1650 the court of chancery abolished his fellowships altogether, as his benefaction was insufficient for their support.

He has verses in the collection on the death of the dukes of Suffolk 1551.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 343, 354. MS. Lansd. 17 art. 182. Education Report, 484. MS. Cole, li. 162. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 120; iii. 618. Willis's Bangor, 148, 262, 268. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176. Coote's Civilians, 45.

GEORGE LEE, brother of Rowland Lee bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, was bachelor of decrees in this university. On 4 June 1526 he was admitted to the rectory of South Showbury Essex, and to the rectory of Woodford in the same county 15 July 1529. He succeeded his brother in the rectory of Ashdon Essex 11 Nov. 1533, and became master of S. John's hospital Lichfield 23 March 1536. He had the prebend of Bishopshall in the church of Lichfield 7 May 1537, which he quitted for the treasurership of that church 7 March 1541. He became dean of S. Chad's Shrewsbury 8 Jan. 1542, and on the dissolution of that collegiate church in 1547 was assigned a pension of £6. 11*s.* 4*d.* He survived till 1574.

Owen & Blakeway's Shrewsbury, ii. 201. Churton's Lives of Smith & Sutton, 485. Le Neve's Fasti. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 16, 530, 680. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 68, 136.

THOMAS THURLAND, B.D. 1548, was in 1554 presented by queen Mary to the rectory of Allcannings in the county of Wilts, and also became, but at what precise time we have not ascertained, master of the hospital of the Savoy. He was collated to the prebend of Caster in the church of Lincoln 29 July 1560. Soon afterwards, in conjunction with certain germans named John Steynbergh, Sebastian Spydell, and Daniel Hechstetter, he was engaged under licence from the crown in mining operations at Newlands and Boroughdale in Cumberland, Thurland being appointed provost of the mines. The earl of Northumberland complained that the miners had trespassed on his estate at Newlands, and that the minerals they had obtained belonged to him, and appears to have procured an injunction against their

further proceedings. The foreign workmen employed were also molested by the english labourers, and the undertaking, which was carried on for several years, appears not to have prospered. Thurland being greatly involved in debt, was arrested by his creditors and obliged to compound with them. He was also complained of for having wasted the goods and alienated the estates of the hospital of the Savoy, and 29 July 1570 was removed from the mastership of that hospital by Dr. Grindal archbishop of York, Dr. Gabriel Goodman dean of Westminster, and Thomas Watts archdeacon of Middlesex, the visitors. Some say that he was restored to the mastership in 1573, but this is inconsistent with a letter from archbishop Grindal to lord Burghley 26 April 1574, wherein the archbishop states that he is informed that parson Thurland had made earnest suit and was in hope to be restored to the mastership, "which were a pitiful case." The archbishop observes, "I moved her Majesty in it at my last being at the parliament: praying her Majesty to remember, that it was her grandfather's foundation, and that it was the case of the poor, and therefore Christ's own cause. Her Highness was then resolutely determined that Thurland should never be restored to that room any more."

He appears to have died shortly before 7 Oct. 1574. Several of his letters, which principally relate to his mining operations, are extant.

Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Rymer, xv. 392. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 128. Strype. MS. Lansd. 8, art. 89; 12, art. 81; 19, art. 4; 20, art. 16—36; 28, art. 9. MS. Addit. 1708, p. 7. Grindal's Remains, p. x. 302—304, 349.

RICHARD PORDER, B.A. 1562, was admitted to the vicarage of Fingringhoe Essex 24 May 1567, on the presentation of John lord Darcy. On 26 Jan. 1567-8 he became rector of S. Peter, Cornhill, London, on the presentation of the mayor aldermen and commonalty of that city, and 12 Feb. 1568-9 was admitted to the rectory of Sible Hedingham Essex, being presented thereto by William Walgrave, esq. He resigned the vicarage of Fingringhoe on or before 27 May 1572, and died before 14 Dec. 1574.

He is author of:

1. A sermon of God's fearfull threatnings for idolatrye &c. with a treatise against usurie preached in Paules churche the xv daye of Maye 1570. Lond. 8vo. 1570. (From Zephaniah i. 1—6.) Dedicated to the mayor &c. of London.

2. The most excellent discourse of the christian philosopher Athenagoras, touching the resurrection of the dead; englished from the greek of Peter Nannius. Lond. 8vo. 1573.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 945, 1064. Newcourt's Repert. i. 526; ii. 267, 324.

WILLIAM PICKERING, son of sir William Pickering, knight-marshal to Henry VIII., was born about 1517, and educated in this university where he acquired a good knowledge of classical literature, but does not appear to have graduated. He is mentioned as one of the eminent greek scholars here who adopted Cheke's new mode of pronouncing that language. He served Henry VIII. in his wars, and was made a knight of the carpet immediately after the coronation of Edward VI. He was dispatched to France as resident ambassador in 1551. Soon afterwards he was joined in the commission for presenting the garter to Henry II. In August the same year he was made steward of the lordship of Sheriff-Hutton in Yorkshire and constable of the castle there, obtaining also a grant of the herbage and pannage of the park thereunto belonging. A letter from him to the privy-council, dated Melun, 4 Sept. 1551, gives a masterly sketch of the policy of France and England at that period in relation to the great enterprises of Charles V. and the condition of Italy and the empire. In November 1551 sir William Pickering was joined in commission with lord Clinton for the negotiation of a marriage between Edward VI. and the princess Elizabeth daughter of the king of France.

Queen Mary on her accession recalled him from France, but afterwards sent him as ambassador to king Philip in Flanders, and he was employed in mustering 3000 germans whom it was proposed to add to the english army. He was a ripe scholar, of elegant manners, and an uncommonly handsome man of a tall stature and dignified presence, so that in the early part of queen Elizabeth's reign he was very commonly mentioned as one whom her majesty was likely to

marry. He retired from the public service at a comparatively early period of his life, and during the remainder of his days applied himself to literary pursuits. In one of his letters lord Burghley expresses his desire that sir William Pickering might be appointed vicechamberlain of the household.

He had an estate at Oswaldkirke Yorkshire, and a mansion called Pickering-house in the parish of S. Andrew Undershaft London, where he died 4 Jan. 1574-5.

By his will bearing date 31 Dec. 1574, he gave to his good friend and old acquaintance lord Burghley his horse called "Bawle Price," with his gilt steel damaskine saddle, and the whole furniture belonging to the same; all his papers of antiquities pasted together of the monuments of Rome and other places as appeared better by a paper book of the same; also a celestial globe with the furniture, and one globe of metal unfinished; a case of his best compasses and sesers; bridge, and any other such instrument as should best please his lordship to like of. He bequeathed to his wellbeloved gossip Thomas Heneage, esq., his table of markettrie that stood in his study, with the desk belonging to the same. He willed that his armoury and library should remain whole and safe to such one as should marry his daughter Hester. He appointed Thomas Heneage, John Astley, Thomas Wotton, and Drue Drury, esquires, his executors, and directed that his funeral should be as of a christian whose carcase is not to be counted as cast away to destruction, but laid up in store for resurrection, in a tomb to be made and erected at a cost of about 200 marks, and to be garnished and decked with the coats and arms of himself and his ancestors.

His beforementioned daughter Hester was an only child; she married sir Edward Wotton, eldest son of one of her father's executors.

He was buried with heraldic state on the 29 Jan. 1574-5 on the north side of the chancel of Great S. Helen's London, where, in pursuance of his testamentary directions, a handsome tomb was erected to his memory. His recumbent effigy in armour, richly gilt, is placed under a stately and capacious canopy supported by pillars, and there are the following inscriptions commemorative of him and his father:

Quiescit hic Gulielmus Pickeringus, Pater, Equestris ordinis vir, Miles Mariscallus. Qui obiit 19. *die Maii, Anno salutis a Christo,* 1542.

Jacet hic etiam Gulielmus Pickeringus, Filius, Miles, corporis animiq. bonis insigniter ornatus; Literis excultus, et Religione sincerus; linguas exactè percalluit.

Quatuor Principibus summa cum laude inservivit: Henrico scilicet octavo, Militari virtute: Edvardo sexto, Legatione Gallica: Reginæ Mariæ, negotiatione Germanica: Elizabethæ, Principi omnium illustrissimæ, summis officiis devotissimus. Obiit Londini, in ædibus Pickeringiis, Ætate 58. *Anno Gratiæ*, 1574.

Cujus Memoriæ, Thomas Henneagius, Miles Cameræ Regiæ, Thesaurarius; Johannes Asteley, Armiger, Jocalium Magister; Drugo Drureius, et Thomas Wotton, Armig. Testamenti sui Executores, Monumentum hoc posuere.

After sir William Pickering's death there was a scheme for settling part of his estates for the foundation of a free school, and the endowment of fellowships or scholarships in the universities. A fragment relating to Oxford is extant. It does not appear that the proposal was ever carried into effect.

Such of his letters as remain appear to justify the high opinion which his contemporaries entertained of his abilities and judgment.

Arms: G. a cheveron between 3 fleur-de-lis O. Crest: a fleur-de-lis O.

Strype. Burgon's Gresham, i. 147, 157, 158, 165; ii. 383, 457—461. MS. Harl. 297, f. 131; 353, f. 110—116; 523, f. 100, b. MS. Lansd. 3, art. 30; 7, art. 71; 13, art. 6; 19, art. 75; 105, art. 36; 114, art. 17. MS. Addit. 2442, p. 73, 75, 80, 82, b.; 5498, f. 16; 5755, f. 17; 5756, f. 242, 243; 5935, f. 107, 110, b. 114; 6362, f. 17. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 100, 103, 377. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 348, 360, 456. Originalia, 35 Hen. 8, p. 5, r. 57. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 6 Eliz. r. 99. Sadler State Papers, ii. 140. Camden's Eliz. Wright's Eliz. ii. 19. P. P. Exp. Hen. 8, 345. Lloyd's State Worthies. Zurich Letters, i. 24, 34. Tytler's Edw. 6 & Mar. i. 406—423; ii. 67, 86—94, 106, 107, 176, 178—182. Pennant's London, 393. Strype's Stow, lib. ii. p. 73, 101. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 244. Information from T. W. King, esq., York herald.

WILLIAM AXTON, of Trinity college, B.A. 1570-1, was soon afterwards elected fellow of that house and commenced M.A. 1574. He held the rectory of Morton Corbet in Shropshire, by the gift of sir Robert Corbet, having been approved by the congregation after preaching six weeks by way of probation. He was for his nonconformity deprived of his living by Dr. Bentham bishop of Lichfield and

Coventry. There is an account of his various examinations before the bishop, whereby it appears that he was resolutely determined not to wear the surplice; objected to the use of the cross in baptism and to kneeling at the sacrament; deemed organs and other instrumental music in churches unlawful; denied the power of the bishops to excommunicate or confer orders; and questioned the queen's supremacy in matters ecclesiastical. He is characterised as a divine of good learning, a strong memory, and well qualified for the pulpit. After his deprivation he went to the Low-countries, and it does not appear when he died.

Neal's Puritans, i. 170. Brook's Puritans, i. 151. Strype's Whitgift, 357. Brook's Cartwright, 310.

GEORGE BLYTHE, of Trinity college, was B.A. 1554. On 19 Nov. 1556 he was presented by Philip and Mary to the rectory of Hungerton with Wyvill in the county of Lincoln. He commenced M.A. 1558, and was sworn a fellow of Trinity college 1560. He served the office of proctor of the university 1561, and in or about 1562 was deputy to Dr. Carr the regius professor of greek. He appears to have been living in June 1574, and to have had grants from the crown of lands in Cornwall, Devon, Salop, and elsewhere.

He has verses in the collection on the restoration of Bucer and Fagius 1560.

Rymer, xv. 448. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 618. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 481. Originalia, 15 Eliz. p. 2, r. 8; 16 Eliz. p. 4, r. 16.

THOMAS VAVASOR was a pensioner of S. John's, and proceeded B.A. 1536-7. He afterwards migrated to some other college, and probably took further degrees here although the same are not recorded. He was one of the disputants before the visitors of the university 25 June 1549, on that occasion maintaining transubstantiation and the sacrificial character of the mass. He took the degree of M.D. at Venice, and on 20 Nov. 1556 the college of physicians licensed him to practise that faculty for two years. He was complained of for harbouring Campion the jesuit 1572. Grindal archbishop of York, writing to lord Burghley 13 Nov. 1574, refers to Dr. Vavasor who he says was an old acquaintance of his lordship, and had been tolerated in his own house at York almost three-quarters of a year till the archbishop and the lord-president of the north committed him to a solitary prison in the queen's castle of Hull. The archbishop says that the doctor was the same man he had been in his younger years, namely, sophistical, disdainful, and eluding argument with irrision when he was not able to solute the same with learning.

Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 31. Strype's Parker, 376. Strype's Grindal, 188, Append. 58. Gough's Gen. Index, 774. Dr. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 115, 120. Information from Dr. Munk. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 148. MS. Lansd. ii. art. 61.

MILES BLOMEFIELD, son of John Blomefield and Agnes his wife, was born at Bury S. Edmund's 5 April 1525. He had a licence from this university to practise physic 1552, and followed the profession at his native place, although he appears to have been at Venice in 1568. It is supposed that he was living in 1574. When or where he died has not been ascertained. He was an adept in alchemy, a collector of old and curious books, and the author of:

1. Blomfylds Quintaessens, or the Regiment of Life. MS. Univ. Lib. Camb. Dd. 3. 83. art. 6. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth, but said to be hardly the production of a sane mind.

2. Bloomefield's Blossoms, or the Campe of Philosophy. In Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum, 305—323.

Tanner and Warton confound him with William Blomefield alias Rattlesden, sometime monk of Bury and afterwards vicar of S. Simon and S. Jude at Norwich.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 83. Notes & Queries, i. 60, 90. MS. Baker, xxiv. 117. Cat. of Camb. Univ. MSS. i. 183. Ashmole's Theatr. Chem. 478.

MATTHEW PARKER, eldest surviving son of William Parker, worsted-weaver, and Alice [Monins] his wife, was born in the parish of S. Saviour Norwich, 6 Aug. 1504. He was instructed in reading by Thomas Benis, B.D., rector of S. Clement's Norwich, and Thomas Pope priest; in writing by William Prior clerk of S. Benedict's Norwich; in singing by W. Love priest, and R. Manthorp clerk of S. Stephen's Norwich, whom he has

termed severe teachers; and in grammar by William Neve, an easy and kind schoolmaster. On 8 Sept. 1521 he was sent to Cambridge at the expence of his mother who had become a widow, and was educated partly in S. Mary's hostel and partly in Corpus Christi college, under Robert Cowper, M.A., a man of small learning. In March 1522-3 he was elected a bible-clerk of Corpus Christi college, and admitted B.A. 1524-5. On 22 Dec. 1526 he was made subdeacon under the titles of the monastery of Barnwell and the chapel-in-the-fields Norwich. He was made deacon 20 April, and priest 15 June 1527, and on 6 Sept. the same year was elected fellow of Corpus Christi college. He commenced M.A. 1528. He studied the scriptures, the fathers, and ecclesiastical writers with great diligence, and had acquired great reputation so that he was invited by cardinal Wolsey to Oxford, but declined to leave Cambridge. Here he associated with the leading reformers and imbibed their opinions. He went to Norwich in 1531 when Bilney suffered, and subsequently bore testimony to his constancy which had been denied. Archbishop Cranmer granted him a licence to preach, and we accordingly find him preaching at Grantchester, Landbeach, S. Benedict's Cambridge, Madingley, and Barton on the four Sundays in Advent and on Christmas-day 1533, and he also preached before the bishop of Ely at his visitation at Balsham 1534. He was constituted chaplain to queen Anne Boleyn 30 March 1535, in which year he proceeded B.D. On 4th November in the same year the queen presented him to the deanery of the college of S. John the Baptist at Stoke-by-Clare Suffolk, into which he was inducted on 13th of the same month. He established a grammar and song school in this college, and made new statutes for the government of the society, wherein provision was made for reading a lecture of scripture four days a-week. Mr. Parker preached before the king on the third Sunday in Lent 1535-6. In 1536 a grace passed the senate that on account of infirmity he might preach with his head covered. On 23 Sept. 1537 he preached at S. Paul's-cross by the appointment of lord Cromwell, who informed him that he had named him to this service on account of his learning in holy letters and uncorrupt judgment in the same, and requested him to prepare himself with pure sincerity truly to open the word of God. On 1 March 1537-8 he was constituted one of the king's chaplains. He commenced D.D. 1538.

About 1539 G. Colt and others of the town of Clare sent to lord Audley lord-chancellor articles of accusation against Dr. Parker, wherein he was charged with having ridiculed the ceremonies at Easter, denied the holiness of the cross, and asserted that the king levied monies of the commons to buy peace of other realms. He made a satisfactory answer, and the lord-chancellor blamed his accusers and sent him word to go on and fear not such enemies. Dr. Parker was presented by the king to a canonry of Ely, in which he was installed 28 Oct. 1541. He was presented by his college of Stoke to the rectory of Ashen Essex, 27 May 1542. This benefice he resigned 30 April 1544. On the following day he was presented to the rectory of Burlingham S. Andrew Norfolk, and on 4th December in the same year was elected master of Corpus Christi college in obedience to a letter from the king, wherein he is termed "a man as well for his approved learning, wisdom and honesty, as for his singular grace and industry in bringing up youth in virtue and learning, so apt for the exercise of the said room, as it is thought very hard to find the like for all respects and purposes." Dr. Parker was elected vicechancellor of the university 25 Jan. 1544-5, and was presented by Corpus Christi college to the rectory of Landbeach Cambridgeshire 22 Sept. 1545. On 16 Jan. 1545-6 he, Dr. Redman master of Trinity college, and Dr. May president of Queens' college, were commissioned by the king to make a survey of the estates and possessions of all the colleges in the university. With this they repaired to his majesty at Hampton-court. The king expressed his satisfaction, and to the great disappointment of certain gaping courtiers, gave his word that the colleges in the university should continue to enjoy their estates, all of which had been placed at his disposal by an act of parliament.

On 1 April 1547 Dr. Parker resigned the deanery of Stoke, and that college was suppressed, but he had a pension of £40. per annum granted him. On 24

June following he married Margaret daughter of Robert Harlestone, of Matteshall Norfolk.

On 7 Feb. 1548-9 Dr. Parker was again elected vicechancellor of the university. During Kett's rebellion in Norfolk 1549 Dr. Parker happened to be at Norwich, and frequently preached to the citizens. He even went into the rebels' camp and preached to them, and although much threatened contrived to escape without injury. On 1 Oct. 1550 he resigned the rectory of Burlingham S. Andrew. On 7th December he preached an english sermon in the church of the Holy Trinity Cambridge, before the commissary of the bishop of Ely, at the visitation of the deaneries of Cambridge, Chesterton, Barton, Shingay, Bourn and Camps, when all rectors, vicars and churchwardens were by virtue of the king's letters enjoined and commanded before the ensuing Christmas to destroy and overthrow all stone altars, and to substitute an honest and decent table or board for administration of the sacrament of the body and blood of Jesus Christ. Dr. Parker was a warm friend to Martin Bucer who appointed him one of his executors, and he preached at his funeral before the university at Great S. Mary's. In 1551 sir John Cheke strongly but ineffectually recommended Dr. Parker's appointment to the mastership of Trinity college. On 1 June 1552 he was presented by the crown to the prebend of Corringham in the church of Lincoln, and on 7th October in that year was installed dean of the same church, having been nominated thereto on the 8th June and elected 30th July. During the reign of Edward VI. we find him occasionally preaching before the king in Lent.

In December 1553 he made a constrained resignation of the mastership of Corpus Christi college, and in April and May 1554 was on account of his being married deprived of all his church preferments. During the remainder of queen Mary's reign he lived privately in England, but we have found it impossible to ascertain at what place. He speaks of the delightful literary leisure he enjoyed at this period, during which he composed his english metrical version of the psalms and a defence of the marriage of priests in answer to Thomas Martin. In 1556 his son Joseph was born. Referring to Mary's reign in one of his letters he says, "Flying in a night, from such as sought for me to my peril, I fell off my horse so dangerously, that I shall never recover it."

On the accession of Elizabeth Dr. Parker emerged from his place of seclusion. Nicholas Bacon, afterwards lord-keeper, summoned him to London 9 Dec. 1558, intimating that his object was to do him good. In his answer Dr. Parker states that he was in ill health, and that he should be satisfied with a prebend so that he might preach the word in poor destitute parishes and cures; but he said that of all places in England he would wish to bestow most of his time in this university, the state whereof was as he understood then miserable. To tell his heart, he had rather have such a thing as Bene't college in Cambridge, a living of 20 nobles a-year at the most, than to dwell in the deanery of Lincoln which was 200 at the least. In another letter dated 20th Dec. he promises to meet Bacon either in London or at Newmarket. On 30th Dec. sir William Cecil, his special good friend and master, conveyed to him the queen's commands for his indelayed repair to London, and it seems that he went thither accordingly, and that it was intimated to him that he was to be appointed to the archbishopric of Canterbury. On 1 March 1558-9 we find him again residing at Cambridge, whence he wrote a letter to sir William Cecil urging the necessity of a visitation of the university, and another to sir Nicholas Bacon stating his disqualifications for the primacy. On 20 March sir William Cecil chancellor of the university commissioned him, with Dr. Pory vicechancellor and Edward Leeds, to determine a question between Mr. Peacock the president of Queens' and the fellows of that college. On 17 May 1559 the privy-council in the queen's presence resolved that Dr. Parker should be archbishop of Canterbury. On 20 June he was appointed one of the queen's commissioners for the visitation of this university. He was elected archbishop 1 Aug. 1559. He gave his consent on the 6th of the same month, and the queen's letters authorising his confirmation are dated 9th September. The confirmation took place at the church of S. Mary-le-Bow 9th December, and on the

17th of the same month he was consecrated in the chapel at Lambeth-palace by William Barlow late bishop of Bath and Wells and bishop elect of Chichester, John Scory late bishop of Chichester and bishop elect of Hereford, Miles Coverdale late bishop of Exeter, and John Hodgkin suffragan bishop of Bedford. He had restitution of the temporalities 1 March 1559-60.* During the interval between his election and consecration he, with four other bishops elect, addressed a letter to the queen entreating her to stay an exchange proposed to be made under the act whereby the queen was empowered upon the vacancy of any bishopric to convert the lands and manors thereof unto herself, giving in exchange tenths and impropriate benefices which had belonged to the dissolved monasteries; also praying that the bishops might be allowed the half-year's rents due at Michaelmas preceding.

On 29 July 1560 the queen and her council dined with the archbishop at Lambeth, and in that and subsequent years he by his commissioners visited several cathedrals and dioceses within his province. In May 1562 he by his commissioners visited All Souls and Merton colleges Oxford, and in August following he and others visited Eton college by a commission from the queen. In January 1562 began under his presidency that famous convocation wherein the thirty-nine articles were agreed to. In the summer of 1563 he visited his diocese in person. In 1564 he and other prelates, as commissioners ecclesiastical in obedience to the queen's peremptory commands, issued advertisements for due order in the administration of common prayer and the sacraments, and for the apparel of all persons ecclesiastical. These occasioned the first open separation of the nonconformists from the church of England, the professed ground of separation being the necessity of wearing the same garments that were used by the clergy of the church of Rome, but the real point at issue being, and soon afterwards shewing itself to be, the right principle of church government. The remainder of the archbishop's days were greatly embittered by the dissensions which ensued, and he seems to have been especially grieved at the conduct of Sampson dean of Christchurch, who was deprived and confined though the archbishop strove earnestly to induce him to conform, and failing in that, to mitigate the rigour with which he was treated. In 1565 the archbishop made three noble feasts in his great hall at Canterbury, the first on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday in Whitsun-week, the second on Trinity Sunday, the third during the assizes in July, the two first feasts being preceded by a solemn service and the administration of the holy communion in the cathedral. In 1568 he caused to be published a new translation of the Bible revised by himself and other prelates and learned men. It is commonly known as the Bishop's Bible, and an amended edition came forth in 1572. In November 1569 the archbishop again visited his diocese by commission. In May 1570 he was at Canterbury, and on Ascension-day preached before the clergy and people in his cathedral. On Whitsunday and two following days he feasted the citizens of Canterbury and their wives in his great hall. On Trinity Sunday he consecrated Richard Curtis bishop of Chichester, and on the same day made another noble feast, at which were present Grindal archbishop elect of York, and the bishops of Winchester, Rochester, and Chichester, all the clergy ministers and servants of the church of Canterbury, and the poor of the hospitals of S. John and Herbaldown. On the next day he confirmed archbishop Grindal and inducted him into the see of York. On 3rd July he in person visited the chapter of Canterbury, and on the 11th gave another splendid entertainment in his great hall to the judges of assize, the high sheriff, gentry, and others. A few days afterwards he was visited at Canterbury by Sandys bishop elect of London whom he confirmed. On 17th August his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, died at Lambeth where she was buried. In the convocation which began 3 April 1571 the queen's assent was given to the thirty-nine articles, which were then for the first time offered as a test to every candidate for holy orders. Certain canons for discipline, drawn up by the archbishop assisted by Cox bishop of Ely and Horne bishop of Winchester, were also established.

On the queen's progress into Kent in the autumn of 1573, the archbishop with all his men met her majesty upon Folk-

stone-down and accompanied her thence to Dover. He subsequently received her with the bishops of Lincoln and Rochester and the dean and chapter of Canterbury, when she attended Canterbury cathedral. During her stay in that city she dined on her birthday with the primate in his great hall, there being also present on the occasion the lords of the council, divers of the nobility, the french ambassadors, the mayor and aldermen of the city, and a large assemblage of gentlemen and ladies. He presented her majesty with a saltcellar of gold and agate with a diamond on the top, the hollow of the agate being filled with six portugal pieces of £3. 10*s*. each. Shortly after the queen's departure from Canterbury the archbishop visited that church and the chapter both in person and by his commissaries, and issued orders and injunctions for redressing various abuses and defects which were discovered to exist. He also made a personal visitation of Eastbridge hospital, and soon afterwards issued a commission for a general visitation throughout his diocese. In the same year he made orders for regulating apparitors, and framed a code of constitutions for the court of arches.

His health began greatly to fail in March 1574-5, and on 17 May 1575 death deprived the church of England of this pious, useful, wise and public-spirited metropolitan. He was to the last of a vigorous mind and perfect memory. His friend and secretary Alexander Neville says, "Integris sensibus, ætate optimâ, e vitâ, tanquam è scenâ benè peractæ fabulæ, discessit." Upon his deathbed he wrote to the queen protesting against the spoliation of the revenues of the church, and not sparing to speak vehemently against his old friends the lord-keeper Bacon and lord Burghley, whose conduct in that respect he deemed open to censure. It would rather appear however that he was dissuaded from sending this letter.

He was buried at Lambeth with great solemnity on the 6th of June. The bishop of Lincoln preached the funeral sermon, and the bishops of London, Ely, Bath and Wells, and Rochester, the two chief-justices, the master of the rolls, justices Manwood and Harper, the deans of Ely and Westminster, the recorder of London and the doctors of the arches were amongst the mourners, Garter and Clarenceux kings-at-arms, four heralds and two pursuivants were also in attendance. His bowels by his own order were put into an urn and interred in the Duke's chapel in Lambeth church where his wife and his son Matthew lay, but his body was buried in his own private chapel in Lambeth palace under a monument which he had erected in his lifetime.

On the front of the monument was inscribed:

Depositum Reverendissimi in Christo Patris Mathæi Parkeri Archiepiscopi Cantuar. Sedit annos 15 *Menses* 6 *obiit* 1575 *Maii* 17.

There were also these verses, compiled by his old friend Dr. Walter Haddon whom he had survived:

Sobrius et prudens, studiis excultus et usu,
Integer, et veræ religionis amans;
Matthæus vixit Parkerus. Foverat illum
Aula virum juvenem foverat senem.
Ordine res gessit, Recti defensor et Æqui:
Vixerat ille Deo, mortuus ille Deo est.
Anno Domini 1575 *Ætatis suæ* 71.

This monument was barbarously demolished in or about 1648 by one Harding who was the grantee of part of Lambeth palace. The archbishop's body was dug up and thrown into an outhouse where it remained till after the restoration, when archbishop Sancroft, at the instance of sir William Dugdale, caused it to be decently reburied in the chapel under this inscription:

Corpus Matthæi Archiepiscopi hic tandem quiescit.

The monument was reerected in the vestibule of the chapel, the following inscription composed by archbishop Sancroft being placed thereon:

Matthæi Archiepiscopi Cenotaphium.
Corpus enim (ne nescias Lector)
In adyto hujus sacelli olim rite conditum
A Sectariis perduellibus anno MDCXLVIII.
Effracto sacrilege hoc ipso tumulo,
Elogio sepulchrali impiè refixo,
Direptis nefariè exuviis plumbeis,
Spoliatum, violatum, eliminatum;
Etiam sub sterquilinio (proh! scelus) abstrusum:
Rege demum (plaudente et cœlo et terra) redeunte,
Ex decreto Baronum Angliæ sedulo requisitum,
Et sacello postliminio redditum,
In ejus quasi medio tandem quiescit.
Et quiescat utinam,
Non nisi tuba ultima solicitandum.
Qui Denuo Desecraverit, Sacer Esto.

His will, which bears date 5 April 1575 and was proved 1 October the same year, contains a pious account of his

faith and repentance and expresses his desire that his burial might be performed without pomp, worldly noise, or cost. Besides his charitable donations, which will be hereafter particularly noticed, he gave to his successors his choral organs in the chapel at Lambeth, and all his arms and implements of war with their appurtenances in his armouries at Canterbury and Lambeth, and the saddles of his war-horses; also "illum magnum instrumentum musicum, quasi abacum, cum suis appendicis jam locatum in cubiculo illo quod ministri regii vocant Præsentiæ," together with the pictures of archbishop Warham and Erasmus. He also gave to Edmund Grindal archbishop of York a gold ring with a round sapphire; to Edwin Sandys bishop of London his staff of indian cane with silver gilt at the end; to Robert Horne bishop of Winchester a gold ring with a turquoise; to Richard Cox bishop of Ely his staff of indian cane with a horologe on the top; to Nicholas Bullingham bishop of Worcester his white horse called Hackengton with the saddle and bridle and a new footcloth of velvet; to Andrew Pearson, B.D., a silver cup with a cover gilt, given to him by the queen on the feast of the circumcision; to the lord-keeper Bacon a great gilt cup with the cover weighing 43 ounces, and a psalter with a saxon gloss fairly written and bound; to lord Burghley his best gold ring with a sapphire cut in squares, and a cup of ivory; to sir William Cordel master of the rolls his gilt cup with a cover, given him by the queen 1 Jan. 1572. There are also pecuniary and other bequests to Dr. Rogers suffragan bishop of Dover, Roger Manwood justice, Robert Forth, LL.D., his son John Parker, his grandson Matthew Parker, Samuel Harleston, B.A., of Cambridge, the children of his brother Thomas Parker sometime mayor of Norwich, the children of Simon Harleston, Katherine Whiting, and his domestic and other servants. He appointed as supervisors, Richard bishop of Dover, sir William Cordel, Thomas Wotton, esq., Thomas Yale, LL.D., and John Bungay clerk; and as executors, Peter Osborn of the queen's exchequer, his son John Parker, Richard Wendesley, esq., Andrew Pearson commissary of the faculties, and his half-brother John Baker of Cambridge, gent. The inventory of his goods, household stuff, plate, &c., taken 31 May 1575, is curious and interesting, especially the list of his pictures and maps.

His wife, who was a most excellent woman, has been already mentioned. Queen Elizabeth had a great dislike to the clergy being married. On one occasion, when taking leave of the archbishop after she had been entertained by him, she thus addressed his wife, "Madam, I may not call you, and Mrs. I am ashamed to call you, so I know not what to call you, but yet I do thank you." His children were, John born at Cambridge 5 May 1548, knighted 1603, died, 1618; Matthew born 27 Aug. 1550, buried at Great S. Mary's Cambridge 7th January following; Martha baptised at S. Benedict's Cambridge 29 Aug. 1550; Matthew born 1 Sept. 1551, died 1574; Joseph born 12 Sept. 1556, died the same year.

Subjoined is a list of the works which he compiled or edited.

1. Statuta collegii de Stoke juxta Clare. MS. C. C. C. C. 108, pp. 155, 171.

2. Statuta Collegii Corporis Christi et Beatae Mariae Virginis Cantabrigiae. In Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 279, and Cambridge Univ. & Coll. Documents, ii. 447.

3. Orationes habitæ coram senatu Cantab. MS. C. C. C. C. 106, pp. 417*, 419*, 423*, 428*.

4. Black paper book of the University. [See MS. C. C. C. C. 106, p. 43.]

5. Black paper book of the proctors' accounts. [See MS. C. C. C. C. 106, p. 45.]

6. Historia de Fundatione et Statu Collegii Corporis Christi. MS. [See Strype's Parker, 15, 487.] A translation of part of this work with a scurrilous commentary appeared 1573, under the title of The life off the 70 Archbishop off Canterbury presentlye settinge Englished, and to be added to the 69 lately sett forth in Latin. The number of seventy is so compleat a number as it is great pitie there should be one more: but as Augustin was the first, so Mathew might be the last.

7. Howe we ought to take the death of the Godly. A sermon made in Cambridge at the Burial of the noble Clerck D. M. Bucer. Lond. (Jugge) 8vo. n. d. Also in latin in Buceri Scripta Anglicana.

8. The whole Psalter translated into

English Metre which contayneth an hundredth and fifty Psalmes. London, 4to. (J. Day) n.d. Divided into three parts or quinquagenes each containing fifty Psalms.

9. Journal of memorable things happening to him from the year of his birth to the year wherein he was made archbishop. MS. C.C.C.C. In Strype's Parker, Append. No. IX., and Parker Correspondence, p. vi, 482.

10. A note of the differences between King Edward the Sixth's Common Prayer and that of her Majesty. MS. Lansd. 120, art. 4.

11. A declaration of certain principal articles of religion set out by the order of both archbishops metropolitans, and the rest of the bishops for uniformity of doctrine, to be taught and holden of all parsons, vicars, and curates, as well in testification of their common consent in the said doctrine to the stopping of the mouths of them that go about to slander the ministers of the church for diversity of judgment, as necessary for the instruction of their people. Lond. ...... (R. Jugge) 1561. In Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 195, Cardwell's Documentary Annals, i. 263, and Hardwick's Hist. of the Articles of Religion, Append. No. IV.

12. A Form of Prayer commanded to be used for her majesty's safety, and the good estate of the nation, and of the religion professed therein. [1559-60. See Clay's Liturgical Services, 458.]

13. A shorte fourme and order to be used in Common prayer thrise a weke for sesonable wether, and good successe of the Common affaires of the Realme: meate to be used at this presente and also hereafter when like occasion shall aryse, by the discrecyon of the Ordinaries within the province of Canterburye. Lond. (Jugge) 8vo. n.d. [1560. See Clay's Liturgical Services. 458, 475.]

14. Articles for the dioceses to be inquired of in his metropolitical visitation. In Strype's Parker, Append. No. XI.

15. Statutes for the government and settlement of the hospitals of S. John the Baptist in Canterbury and S. Nicholas in Harboldown; Dated 15 Sept. 1560, with additions 20 Aug. 1565 and 20 May 1574. In Strype's Parker, Append. No. XIII.

16. An Admonition for the necessity of the present time, till a further consultation, to all such as shall intend hereafter to enter the state of matrimony godly, and agreeable to law. Lond. ...... 1560. With a shorter title, Lond. ...... 1563. In Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 244, and Cardwell's Documentary Annals, i. 316—320.

17. A Defence of Priests' Marriages, established by the Imperial Laws of the Realm of England: against a Civilian naming himself Thomas Martin, Doctor of the Civil Laws, going about to disprove the said Marriages lawful by the eternal Word of God, and by the High Court of Parliament: only forbid by foreign Laws, and Canons of the Pope, coloured with a visour of the Church. Which Laws and Canons were extinguished by the Parliament, and so abrogated by the Convocation in their Synod by their Subscriptions, &c. Lond. 4to.

18. A Prayer to be used for the present estate in churches, at the end of the latanie, on Sondaies, Wednesdaies, and Frydaies, throughe the whole Realme. In Clay's Liturgical Services, 476. [See Strype's Annals, i. 248, and Clay's Liturg. Serv. 458, 459.]

19. A Fourme to be used in Common prayer twyse aweke, and also an order of publique fast, to be used every Wednesday in the weeke, duryng this tyme of mortalitie, and other afflictions, wherewith the Realm at this present is visited. Set forth by the Quenes majesties speciall commandement, expressed in her letters hereafter folowyng in the next page xxx Julii, 1563. Lond. 4to. 1563. Also in Clay's Liturgical Services, 478.

20. The manner how the church of England is administered and governed. With lady Bacon's translation of Jewel's Apology. Lond. 8vo. 1564, and in Strype's Parker, Append. No. XXXII.

21. A godly and necessarye admonition of the Decrees and Canons of the Counsel of Trent celebrated under Pius the fourth, Byshop of Rome, in the yeares of our Lord M.D.LXII. and M.D.LXIII. Written for those godly disposed persons sakes, whych looke for amendment of Doctrine and Ceremonies to bee made by generall Counsels. Lately translated out of Latin. Lond. 4to. 1564.

22. Advertisements partly for due order in the publique administration of common prayers, and usinge the holy sacramentes, and partly for the apparell of all

persons ecclesiasticall, by virtue of the queenes majesties letters, commanding the same, the 25th day of January, in the seventh year of the raigne of our soveraigne lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God of Englande, Fraunce, and Ireland queene, defender of the faith, etc. In Strype's Parker, Append. N°. XXVIII., Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 247, and Cardwell's Documentary Annals, i. 321. These were drawn up by the archbishop with the assistance of other bishops. They are signed by him and the bishops of London, Ely, Rochester, Winchester, and Lincoln, as commissioners in causes ecclesiastical.

23. A fourme to be used in Common prayer every Sunday, Wednesday, and Fryday, through the whole Realme. To excite and stirre up all godly people to pray unto God for the preservation of those Christians, and their Countreys, that are now invaded by the Turke in Hungary, or elswhere. Lond. 4to. (Jugge and Cawood) n. d. [1565]. In Clay's Liturgical Services, 527.

24. A Dietary; being ordinances for the prices of victuals and diet of the Clergy: for the preventing of Dearths. In Strype's Parker, Append. N°. XXXIII.

25. A brief and lamentable consideration of the apparel now used by the clergy of England set out by a faithful servant of God for the instruction of the weak. Lond. 8vo. 1565. [See Strype's Annals, I. 492.]

26. An examination for the time, of a certain declaration lately put in print in the name and defence of certain ministers of London, refusing to wear the apparel prescribed by the laws and orders of the realm. Lond. 4to. 1566. [See Strype's Annals, i. 517.]

27. A Testimonie of Antiquitie shewing the auncient fayth in the Church of England touching the sacrament of the body and bloude of the Lord here publickely preached, and also receaved in the Saxons tyme, above 600 years ago. Lond. 8vo. [1567]; 4to. 1623; Oxford ...... 1675. Saxon on one page, English on the opposite. It contains a Sermon by abbat Ælfric of the Paschal Lamb, the epistles of Ælfric to Wolfstan, the Lord's prayer, the Creed, the Ten Commandments in Saxon. The sermon both in saxon and english is incorrectly given in the later editions of Fox's Acts and Monuments. The preface to the sermon is by archbishop Parker.

28. Articles to be inquired of in his metropolitcal visitation in al and singular cathedral and collegate churches within the province of Canterbury [1567]. In Strype's Parker, Append. N°. LIII., Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 252, and Cardwell's Documentary Annals, i. 337.

29. Flores Historiarum per Matthæum Westmonasteriensem collecti, Præcipuè de rebus Britannicis ab exordio mundi usque ad Annum Domini 1307. Lond. fo. 1567—1570. With a large preface by the archbishop.

30. The sum of the Scripture: The tables of Christ's line: The Argument of the Scriptures: The first Preface into the whole Bible: The Preface into the Psalter: The Preface into the New Testament: Genesis, Exodus, Matthew, Mark, 2 Corinth., Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews. In the Bishop's Bible 1568. The Preface to the Old and New Testament in Strype's Parker, Append. N°. LXXXIII. N°. LXXXIV.

31. Statutes for the hospital of Eastbridge in Canterbury: Dated 20 May 1569. In Strype's Parker, Append. N°. LVIII.

32. A Prayer. At the end of the Homilie against disobedience and wylful rebellion 1569, and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 538.

33. The entry of the most sacred majestie imperiall, done in the city of Ausboura [Augsburgh] the xv daie of June, in the yeare of our Lorde 1530: withe the godly and devoute procession made on the morrowe, being the xvi daie of the same moneth, in the which the emperours majestie being bareheded did carry a torche of white waxe. MS. C. C. C. C. 111, p. 359. Translated by the archbishop in 1569 from a french book printed at Antwerp 1530.

34. Articles to be enquired of within the diocese of Canterbury in his ordinary visitation in the yeare of our Lorde God MD.LXIX. In Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 257, and Cardwell's Documentary Annals, I. 355.

35. A Thankes Geving for the suppression of the late rebellion [1569-70]. In Clay's Liturgical Services, 538. [See Strype's Annals, i. 552.]

36. Observations for orders to be taken in the Court of Faculties [1570]. In Strype's Parker, 300.

37. Injunctiones datæ in visitatione 1570. MS. C. C. C. C. 120, art. 9.

38. Alfredi Regis res gestæ ab Asserio Shirburniensi Episcopo conscriptæ. Lond. fo. 1570. Printed in saxon letters with a preface by the archbishop.

39. Injunctions for the church of Canterbury, 1570. In Strype's Parker, 304.

40. Matthæi Paris Monachi Albanensis Angli Historia major. Lond. fo. 1571.

41. Liber quorundam canonum disciplinæ ecclesiæ Anglicanæ anno M.D.LXXI. Lond. (J. Day) n. d. Reprinted in Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 263, and Cardwell's Synodalia i. 111—131. An english translation was also published. In framing these canons the archbishop was assisted by the bishops of Ely and Winchester.

42. The Gospels of the fower Evangelistes translated in the olde Saxons tyme out of Latin into the vulgare toung of the Saxons newly collected out of Auncient Monumentes of the sayd Saxons and now published for testimonie of the same. Lond. 4to. 1571. Dedicated by John Fox to queen Elizabeth.

43. A Fourme of Common Prayer to be used, and so commanded by aucthoritie of the Queenes Majestie, and necessarie for the present tyme and state. 1572. 27 Octob. Lond. 4to. 1572, and in Clay's Liturgical Services, 540. [On occasion of the massacre of S. Bartholomew.]

44. De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ et Privilegiis Ecclesiæ Cantuarensis, cum Archiepiscopis ejusdem 70 An. Dom. 1572. Lond. fo.. 1572. An incorrect edition, Hanover, fo. 1605. A beautiful and elegant edition by Sam. Drake, D.D., fellow of S. John's college, Cambridge. London, fo. 1729. This work has been often erroneously ascribed to the archbishop's secretary John Joscelyn, who made many collections for it. Of the original edition hardly any two copies are alike. Most of them want the archbishop's own life, he having out of modesty suppressed it whilst he lived.

45. Catalogus Cancellariorum, Procancellariorum, Procuratorum, ac eorum, qui in Academia Cantabrigiensi ad Gradum Doctoratus aspiraverunt. Et numerus omnium Graduatorum ab anno 1500 usque ad annum 1571. With Antiq. Brit.

46. Indulta Regum, Compositiones, Indenturæ, &c. Cantab.—Particulæ quæ Cantabrigiensis Academiæ magistratibus ac ministris conservandæ succesive traduntur.—List of books given by the archbishop, sir Nicholas Bacon, Robert Horne bishop of Winchester, and James Pilkington bishop of Durham, to the university library.—De Scholarum Collegiorumque in Academia Cantabrigiensi Patronis ac Fundatoribus.—Episcopi ex Academia Cantabrigiensi qui ab anno Christi 1500 usque ad annum 1571 principi et regno servierunt. With Antiq. Brit.

47. Oratio coram Synodo, 9 Maii, 1572 auspicante. In Strype's Parker, Append. Nº. LXXXI., and Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 270.

48. Order made between Thomas bishop of Lincoln and John Aelmer, D.D., archdeacon of Lincoln, about their jurisdictions: Dated 10 July 1572. In Strype's Parker, Append. Nº. LXV.

49. Articles of Enquiry within the Diocess of Winchester in his metropoliticall visitation. Lond. 4to. [1572].

50. The progress of Queen Elizabeth through the county of Kent in the year 1573. With a few copies of Antiq. Brit. Reprinted in Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1788, vol i. ed. 1823, i. 347 seq.

51. Orders for Apparitors 1573. In Strype's Parker, 442.

52. Statuta quaedam edita Maii 6. anno Domini MD.LXXIII. et auctoritate sua in curia de arcubus publicata. In Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 273.

53. Injunctiones in metropolitana et ordinaria visitatione cathedralis ecclesiæ Christi Cantuar. die septimo Octob. anno MDLXXIII. In Strype's Parker, Append. Nº. XCII., Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 273, and Cardwell's Documentary Annals, i. 375.

54. Historia Brevis Thomæ Walsingham ab Edwardo primo ad Henricum quintum et Ypodigma Neustriæ vel Normanniæ. Lond. fo. 1574.

55. Itinerarium Gyraldi Cambrensis.

56. Preface to Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum. [See Strype's Parker, 508.]

57. Discourse against alienation of the revenues of the church. MS. C. C. C. C. Abstract in Strype's Parker, Append. Nº. VII.

58. Breves notæ de regulis eccl. Gall. et Belg. prescribendis. MS. C. C. C. C. 104, p. 239.

59. For orders in apparel, and other things at Oxford. In Strype's Parker, Append. N°. XL.

60. A book relating to his charitable foundations. MS. in possession of the corporation of Norwich. On the covers are the drawings of the seals of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, his own seal, that of the city of Norwich and of the colleges of C.C., Trin. Hall, and Caius, with the arms of bishop Bateman, and at the beginning are the arms of C. C. C. [See Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 317.]

61. Arguments in defence of the Court of Faculties. MS. Lansd. 109, art. 23.

62. A collection of titles or instances in and for which Faculties may have been granted. MS. Lansd. 109, art. 24.

63. Letters. Most of the archbishop's numerous letters are comprised in the Parker Correspondence, edited for the Parker Society by John Bruce, esq., and the Rev. Thomas Thomason Perowne, M.A., fellow of C. C. C. C. Camb. 8vo. 1853.

The archbishop was also concerned in the last revision of the book of common-prayer, and in framing the thirty-nine articles from the articles of religion adopted in the reign of Edward VI.

His numerous charities attest his piety munificence and high regard for literature. As regards this university he made at his own charge the street called the Regent-walk which led from the west end of Great S. Mary's to the schools and library. He gave 50 MSS. and as many printed books to the public library, and procured no inconsiderable donations thereto from others. He must be regarded as a second founder of Corpus Christi college, whereof he had been a most careful and excellent governor. He increased the number of fellowships and scholarships, augmented the commons, made provision for a fire in the hall, gave costly and curious plate, the advowson of S. Mary Abchurch London, and above all his valuable manuscript library. This however he placed under restrictions, which in those times might well be considered necessary, although in this our day they might be advantageously relaxed so as to render more generally accessible the contents of that justly famous collection. He gave plate and books to Caius college and founded a physical scholarship there. He also established a law scholarship at Trinity hall, and gave plate and books to that society. He gave plate and money to the college of advocates. To the city of Norwich he gave plate and the patronage of certain of the scholarships of his foundation. He also made provision for the poor of that city and of Mattishall in Norfolk the birthplace of his wife. He gave plate to the city of Canterbury, was a furtherer if not the first propounder of the scheme for making navigable the river there, and appropriated certain of his scholarships to the freeschool of that place. He also appropriated a scholarship to the freeschool of Lincoln whereof he had been dean. He bequeathed money to the poor of the parishes of Lambeth and Croydon, founded a grammar-school at Rochdale in Lancashire, repaired and beautified the chancel at Bekesbourn, augmented the parsonage of that parish, and greatly improved the archiepiscopal palaces there and at Canterbury and Lambeth. Lastly he established annual sermons at Thetford, Wymondham and Mattishall in Norfolk, and at S. Clement's Fybridge, and the Greenyard in Norwich, and gave a small annual sum to the clerk of S. Clement's to oversee the tomb of his father and mother who were interred within the churchyard of that parish.

Notwithstanding his magnificent hospitality, he had a due regard to good husbandry. He was singularly modest, humble and temperate, and was much addicted to study, meditation, prayer and religious exercises. To use the appropriate language of Mr. Hardwick respecting the archbishop's government of the church, "By nature as well as education, by the ripeness of his learning, the sobriety of his judgment, and the incorruptness of his private life, he was eminently fitted for the post of presiding over the Church of England in that stormy period of her being; and though unable to reduce the conflicting elements into rest and harmonious co-operation, the vessel which he had been called to pilot was saved, almost entirely by his foresight, from breaking upon the rock of mediæval superstitions, or from drifting away into the opposite whirlpool of lawlessness and unbelief." He was a kind

and munificent patron of learned men both in and out of the church. Of his chaplains may be enumerated, Guest bishop of Salisbury, Robinson bishop of Bangor, Curtis bishop of Chichester, Scambler bishop of Norwich, Bickley bishop of Chichester, Still bishop of Bath and Wells, and John Man warden of Merton college Oxford. Amongst his literary and antiquarian friends and correspondents were, sir John Cheke, sir William Cecil, Whitgift afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, John Bale, Robert Talbot, Dr. Caius, George Owen physician to Henry VIII., Martin Bucer, Alexander Nowell, William Lambarde, John Fox, John Stow, Dr. Walter Haddon, Dr. Ackworth, Matthias Flacius Illyricus, William Salisbury, sir Thomas Smith, Emmanuel Tremellius, A. R. Chevallier, Antonio del Corro, bishop Parkhurst, and his own secretaries John Joscelyn and Alexander Neville.

He maintained at Lambeth an establishment of painters, illuminators, transcribers, engravers and bookbinders. Amongst his engravers may be mentioned Remigius Hogenbergh, Richard Lyne, and Humphrey Cole. He was also the patron of Richard Jugge, John Day, Richard Grafton, and other famous printers. He was an indefatigable collector of old and curious books both printed and manuscript. His library at Corpus Christi college is a noble monument of his zeal and judgment as respects our national antiquities. He is also entitled to high commendation as being the first to call the attention of his fellow-countrymen to the high importance of the study of saxon literature, and as first encouraging the publication of the materials for english history. There is also good ground for believing that he was the original founder of the society of antiquaries.

It may be mentioned as a curions feature of the times that the venerable primate of the church was frequently called upon to discharge the functions of an ecclesiastical gaoler. Amongst the roman catholics who were at various periods committed to his charge occur the names of bishops Tunstall and Thirleby, doctors Boxall, Tresham, Harpsfield and Richard Smith, lord Stourton, lord Henry Howard, and sir John Southwell. All these he treated under their misfortunes with marked humanity.

There are portraits of archbishop Parker at Lambeth palace, the Guildhall at Norwich, and at Trinity college in this university, and several at Corpus Christi college. His portrait has been engraved by R. Hogenbergh, R. White, P. a Gunst, Vertue, Michael Tyson, C. Picart, and J. Fittler, and also in the Heroologia.

Arms: G. on a cheveron between three keys erect A. as many estoiles of the field.

Seals: His archiepiscopal seal is oval and contains a representation of the last judgment, his own coat being at the bottom. The date is 1560. His prerogative seal is also oval and represents a judge between two assessors. Underneath are his arms impaled with those of Christchurch Canterbury. He had also five private seals.

Life by Strype (with MS. Notes of Mr. Baker). Parker Correspond. Biog. Brit. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Bale, ix. 88. Richardson's Godwin. Smith's Autogr. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. Archaeologia, xxx. 1. Holland's Heroologia, 177. Farr's Poet. Eliz. p. xiii, 2—5. Nicolson's Engl. Hist. Libr. 39, 56, 105. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 1—5. Herbert's Ames. Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 257. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 19, 160—164, 311, 312, 393. Wright's Eliz. i. 134, 162, 361, 440, 446, 493; ii. 7. Hawkins's Hist. of Music, ed. 1853, pp. 458, 544, 550. Wood's Annals, i. 275, 532; ii. 134, 852. J. J. Smith on Camb. Coll. Plate, 9 seq. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 27. Walpole's Painters, ed. Dallaway & Wornum, 846, 850. Granger. Charity Reports, xix. 267; xxvii. 527; xxx. 282. MS. Cott. MS. Harl. MS. Lansd. MS. Addit. MS. Burney. MS. Lambeth. Gent. Mag. N. S. xi. 584. Layman's Life of Ken, 119, 232. MS. Richardson, 235, 239. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 166. Brydges's Restituta. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 306; iv. 230. Cotton's Editions of the Bible, 34, 37, 144, 362, 400. Rymer. Hardwick's Hist. of the Articles. Gorham's Gleanings, 166, 209, 213, 426, 427. Cat. of Univ. Lib. MSS. iii. 145—149.

THOMAS WAKEFIELD, a native of Pontefract Yorkshire, was brother of Robert Wakefield the eminent hebrew scholar (noticed p. 63), and probably also of John Wakefield comptroller of the household to archbishop Cranmer. He was educated in this university, but in what college or house is unknown. On 9 Nov. 1540, being then M.A., he was constituted for life regius professor of hebrew in this university, being the first who held that office, by virtue of which he became a member of Trinity college soon after its foundation. We think it probable that he adhered to the ancient faith, and that it was on

that account that others were appointed readers of the hebrew tongue here whilst he held the endowed professorship, for of his ability and learning there can be no question. Paul Fagius was hebrew reader 1549, John Emmanuel Tremellius 1549 to 1552, and Anthony Rodolph Chevallier 1552 and 1553. Wakefield resumed his lecture in the reign of Mary, but Chevallier was again hebrew reader 1569 to 1572, when he was succeeded by Philip Bignon, who continued to read in hebrew till the death of Wakefield, who was buried 24 April 1575 at Chesterton, where he had resided for some years.

He is author of:

1. Locutiones seu phrases in Novo Testamento, quæ videntur secundum proprietates linguæ Hebrææ ad Regem Henricum VIII., 1544. MS. Addit. 5663.

2. Annotations on divers authors, as (*a*) Philo Judæus, (*b*) Melancthon, (*c*) Sebastian Munster.

He appears to have had a fine collection of rare and curious books, some of which came into the possession of John Whitgift, ultimately archbishop of Canterbury.

He married after he was forty years of age and had two wives, one of whom was buried at Chesterton 26 Dec. 1570. He had nine children, three of them being sons.

MS. Baker, xi. 26; xxviii. 170; D. 189. MS. Cole, xix. 44. Rymer, xiv. 705. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 186, 188. Aschami Epistolæ, 74. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 354—359. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 255. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 1.

RICHARD TAVERNER, eldest son of John Taverner esq. of North Elmham Norfolk, by his first wife Alice sole daughter and heiress of Robert Sylvester esq. of North Elmham, is supposed to have been born at Brisley in Norfolk 1505. He was educated for a time in Corpus Christi college in this university, but before he had been there a year and a-half removed to Oxford, being appointed one of the junior canons of Cardinal college there. He took the degree of B.A. in that university 21 May 1527. He had excellent skill in music and played the organ at S. Frideswide's. When many of Cardinal's college were complained of for heresy, a charge was preferred against Taverner for hiding the books of one of the parties under the boards in his school. Cardinal Wolsey however excused him saying that he was but a musician and so he escaped. It is said that he was afterwards organist at Boston. Certain it is he returned to Cambridge and became a member of Gonville hall. He was incorporated B.A. here 1529, and in the following year commenced M.A. in this university. At or about this period he studied the law at London in an inn of chancery called Strand-inn, whence he in due course, according to the then prevalent usage, removed to the Inner Temple. In 1534 he was introduced at court being taken under the especial patronage of Thomas Cromwell, by whose influence he was appointed one of the clerks of the signet in ordinary. It is probable that he is the person designated master Taverner to whom and master Jones, as the king's officers, the four houses of friars at Boston were delivered on their surrender. In 1539 he set forth a translation of the New Testament, and in the same year appeared a translation of the whole bible recognised and corrected by him. It is founded on Matthew's bible, some of whose marginal notes were adopted, although many were omitted, and others substituted by the editor. In the dedication to the king, after observing that a correct or faultless translation must bo the production of many learned men and much time and leisure, he states that the printers had desired him, for default of a better learned, diligently to peruse and correct the whole copy and to amend any notable defects which might be found. About this time he frequently appeared in print as an author, in all or most instances correcting the press in his own house, which appears to have been situate in Fleet-street London. In 1541 he got into trouble in consequence of his having indiscreetly given currency to certain rumours which were deemed scandalous touching the king and his divorced wife the lady Anne of Cleves, and which appear to have originated with one Frances Lilgrave, widow. Taverner was in the first instance committed to the custody of bishop Gardiner, and his wife to that of the chancellor of the augmentations; but on 5th December in that year Taverner and the widow Lilgrave were committed to the Tower, whence he probably soon obtained his release. It has been frequently said that

he was imprisoned at or about this period on account of his religion. This however we greatly doubt.

In 1544, 1545, and 1546 he and his brothers Robert and Roger obtained from the crown extensive grants of monastic estates. In 1545 he was a member of parliament, but we are not informed what place he represented. He continued in the office of clerk of the signet during the whole reign of Edward VI., and is said to have stood high in the favour of the lord-protector Somerset.

In 1551 the sum of £333. 13*s*. 4*d*. was delivered to him in prest to be employed towards the payment of the wages of english soldiers of the band of captain Cuff, Conyers, and others of Boulogne appointed to attend upon the king's person. On 13 May 1552 the king gave him his special licence to preach throughout the kingdom, on account of the ignorance of the people occasioned by the slackness of the pastors. He was not however in orders. He preached before the king and in other public places in a velvet bonnet or round cap wearing a damask gown and having a chain of gold about his neck. Notwithstanding his protestant opinions he hailed queen Mary's accession in an oration which he published. During her reign he resided in privacy, but apparently in peace, at his mansion Norbiton hall in Surrey. When Elizabeth succeeded to the throne he addressed to her a congratulatory epistle in latin. It was well received by her majesty who offered to knight him, but it does not appear that he actually received that dignity. He occurs as one of the witnesses to the instrument of 6 Aug. 1559, by which Dr. Matthew Parker, who was his college contemporary, signified his assent to his election as archbishop of Canterbury. It is said that he erected a mansion at Woodeaton in Oxfordshire as early as 1544. This may however admit of question. He was residing there 6 Feb. 1562-3, when he wrote a letter stating that he had received a writ under the privy-seal to lend the queen £100., but that he had it not in his power to do so. He was a justice of the peace for Oxfordshire, and in 1569 high-sheriff of that county. Whilst he filled that office he ascended the pulpit of S. Mary's at Oxford, which was then constructed of stone, with, as it is said, his sword by his side and his chain of gold about his neck, and preached to the scholars a sermon which, according to the way then mostly in fashion and commended by the generality of scholars, began thus, "Arriving at the mount of St. Maries, in the stony stage where I now stand, I have brought you some fine biskets, baked in the oven of charity, carefully conserv'd for the chickens of the church, the sparrows of the spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation." This was not the first occasion in the reign of Elizabeth on which he had appeared in the character of a preacher in a lay habit in the same place. We are also told that he was accustomed to discourse on sacred subjects in the streets in apt phrase, but with somewhat of a certain quaintness in conceit, and that he used to examine the children on christian doctrine and scriptural history. To those who answered properly and appeared to have received benefit from his former instructions he distributed gifts of money, fruit, wearing apparel, and little books containing extracts from the scriptures with explanatory comments. He occurs by the title of esquire in a commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Oxford 20 Oct. 1573. This excellent but eccentric person died 14 July 1575, and was buried about five days afterwards with great solemnity in the chancel of the church of Woodeaton, on the north wall whereof were placed the pennon, standard and other cognisances belonging to esquires.

He first married Margaret daughter of Walter Lambert of Carshalton Surrey. She was buried at Woodeaton 31 Jan. 1562-3. By her he had Richard his eldest son and heir, Peter who died 6 April 1601, Edmund who died 27 April 1615, John rector of Woodeaton who died without issue, Jane wife of Thomas Wenman, esq., Margaret married to Thomas Yate at Woodeaton 1 March 1567-8, and Martha wife of George Calfield, esq., recorder of Oxford and a welsh judge. His second wife was Mary daughter of sir John Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt Oxfordshire, who remarried Cromwell Lea. By her he had a son Harcourt and a daughter Penelope, who became the wife of Robert le Petite the maternal grandfather of Anthony à Wood.

It is right that we should state that

Wood and others appear to consider that the organist of S. Frideswide's was a different person from the junior canon of Cardinal college, and they call the organist John Taverner. It is not easy at this distance of time positively to determine the question; we however entertain a strong belief that Richard Taverner was organist as well as junior canon, and that no musician of the name of John Taverner was living at that period.

His works are:

1. Confession of the Germans, exhibited to the emperor Charles V. in the councel of Augusta MDXXX, to which is added the Apology of Melancthon of the said confession. Lond. 8vo. 1536. Dedicated to Thomas Cromwell. A translation.

2. Common places of scripture orderly and after a compendious form of teachynge, set forth with no little labour, to the great profyte and helpe of all such studentes of Gods word as have not had long exercyse in the same, by the right excellent clerke Erasmus Sarcerius. Translated into Englysh. Lond. 8vo. 1538. Dedicated to Henry VIII. Lond. 8vo. 1553, ... 1577.

3. An Epitome of the Psalmes, or briefe meditacions upon the same, with diverse other most christian prayers. Lond. 8vo. 1539. Dedicated to Henry VIII. A translation.

4. The garden of wysdom wherein ye maye gather most pleasaunt flowres, that is to saye, propre wytty and quycke sayinges of princes, philosophers and dyvers other sortes of men. Drawen forthe of good authors as well Grekes as Latyns. Lond. 8vo. 1539.

5. The second booke of the Garden of wysedome, wherein are conteyned wytty, plesaunt and nette sayenges of renowmed personages. Lond. 8vo. 1539.

6. Mimi Publiani, that is to saye, quicke and sentenciouse verses or meters of Publius. With the interpretacion and brief scholyes of Richarde Taverner. Lond. 8vo. 1539.

7. Robert Capito his prayers on the psalms. Lond. 8vo. 1539. A translation.

8. The New Testament in Englysche after the Greeke Exemplar: diligently translated and corrected. Lond. 4to. 1539, 8vo. 1539.

9. The most sacred Bible, which is the Holy Scripture, conteyning the Olde and New Testament, translated into English, and newly recognised with great diligence after most faythful exemplars. Lond. fo. 1539, 4to. 1539; Southwark (Nicholson) 4to. n. d. Dedicated to Henry VIII. London, 5 vols. 12mo. 1549. With variations and an addition of the third book of the Maccabees by Edmond Beck. London, fo. 1551.

10. The principal laws customes and estatutes of England, which be at this present day in use, compendiously gathered together for the weale and benefit of the kinges majesties most loving subjectis, newly recognised and corrected. Lond. 12mo. 1540, 1542.

11. Flores aliquot sententiarum ex variis collecti scriptoribus. The Flowers of Sencies gathered out of sundry wryters by Erasmus in Latine, and Englished by Richard Taverner. Lond. 8vo. 1540. In the head title Taverner styles himself "serenissimo regi Angliæ ab annulo Signatorio." The colophon states that he very diligently corrected the printing.

12. The Epistles and Gospelles with a brief Postyl upon the same from Advent tyll Lowe sondaye which is the Wynter parte drawen forth by diverse learned men for the singuler commoditie of al good christen persons and namely of Prestes and Curates newly recognized. Lond. 4to. 1540, and without date. The exhortation upon the passion of Christ and the sermon of the resurrection are in the book of homilies.

13. The Epistles and Gospelles with a brief Postil upon the same from after Easter till Advent, which is the Somer parte, set forth for the singuler commoditie of all good christen men and namely of Prestes and Curates. Lond. 4to. 1540, and without date. Both parts of Taverner's Postils edited by Edward Cardwell, D.D. Oxford 8vo. 1841.

14. An introduction to a Christian concord and unity in matters of religion; translated from Erasmus Roterodamus. [1545.]

15. Proverbes or adagies with newe addicions gathered out of the hiliades of Erasmus. Hereunto be also added Mimi Publiani. Lond. 12mo. 1545. 8vo. 1550, 1552, 1569.

16. Philoxenus. [In english.] Londini in aedibus Richardi Taverneri. Cum priv. solum. 8vo. n.d.

17. Catechismus fidei.

18. Catonis Distica Moralia cum cas-

tigat. D. Erasmi, una cum annotationibus et scholiis Richardi Taverneri, Anglico idiomate conscriptis, in usum Angliæ Juventutis. Lond. 8vo. 1553. 4to. 1555. 12mo. 1562.

19. An Oration gratulatory made upon the joyfull proclayming of the most noble Princes Quene Mary Quene of England. Lond. (Day) 8vo. n. d.

20. Fruit of faith, containing all the praiers of the holy fathers, Patriarches, Prophetes, Judges, Kinges, renowmed men and women, in the olde testament and new. London, 12mo. 1573.

21. Poems, latin and english.

22. Letters. The number of these now remaining does not appear considerable.

23. Music. The hymn O Splendor Gloriæ et Imago Substantiæ Dei is in Hawkins's Hist. of Music. Other of his compositions are in a volume containing the treble part only of the Psalms, in MS. Addit. 15, 166. In both instances the music is, as we conceive erroneously, ascribed to John Taverner.

Arms: A a bend lozengy S. in sinister chief a torteaux.

Crest: On a wreath a dove wings expanded beaked and membered G. in its beak a laurel branch V.

Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 389. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Brook's Puritans, i. 189. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 165, 172. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 419, 715. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. iii. 8. Lounger's Common Place Book, ii. 257. Nicolas's Proc. Privy Council, vii. 279. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. 1846, v. 5, 423, 428. State Papers Hen. 8, i. 697, 698, 706. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 76. Tenth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 283—285. Originalia, 36 Hen. 8, p. 1, r. 27, 37, 106; p. 3, r. 25; p. 5, r. 3; p. 6, r. 77; p. 8, r. 15; 37 Hen. 8. p. 5, r. 17; 38 Hen. 8, p. 5, r. 6. Bale viii. 96. Anderson's Ann. of Engl. Bible, ii. 80—82. MS. Richardson, 26. Herbert's Ames, 406, 407, 408, 410, 433, 487, 553, 587, 710, 730, 737, 747, 773, 830, 1036, 1550, 1565, 1661, 1792. Strype's Memorials, ii. 258, 530. Strype's Annals, i. 254, 334; ii. 507. Strype's Parker, 6, 54. Chauncy's Hertfordsh. ii. 419. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 165. Wright's Mon. Letters, 192. Ward's Gresham Professors, 211. Fiddes's Wolsey; Collect. 237. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 142. Rose's Biog. Dict. Brayley & Britton's Surrey, iii. 49, 57. Rymer, xv. 726. Wood's Annals, ii. 26, 32, 33, 128, 152. Hawkins's Hist. Music, ed. 1853, pp. 354, 355. Blomefield's Norfolk, ix. 490. MS. Harl. 416, p. 125. Cotton's Editions of the Bible, 15, 16, 18, 21, 27, 30, 127, 237, 256, 268, 278, 279.

THOMAS LAKYN, a native of Lincolnshire, B.A. 1547-8, was admitted to a fellowship in S. John's college on Dr. Thimbleby's foundation 21 March 1547-8. He commenced M.A. 1551, and was admitted a senior fellow 7 November 1552. In the reign of Mary he was an exile for religion, and resided at Strasburg. Returning to England soon after the accession of Elizabeth he was presented by that queen to the rich rectory of Bolton-Percy in Yorkshire 1559-60. On a vacancy in the rectory of Authorpe Lincolnshire, Thomas Young archbishop of York wrote as follows to sir William Cecil 5 Nov. 1563. "Whereas I understande that the parsonage of Awthroppe, within the diocese of Lincolne, and neverthelesse bordering upon my diocese, is nowe voyde by the deathe of the late incumbent there. I am now occasioned to commende unto you one Mr. Thomas Lakyns, Master of Arte, and one of my contynuall preachers, borne in Lincolneshere, and worthie for all respects to have that roome, if it were foure tymes the value. It may please you therefore, accordinge to your accustomed goodnes to commend the said Mr. Lakyns unto the Quene's Majestie, who is the patron thereof, so that by your good means he may have the preferment of the same." We know not whether he obtained this preferment, but the archbishop collated him to the prebend of Wistow in the church of York 24 April 1564. He commenced D.D. 1570, and appears to have died in or about 1575. He is supposed to have been brother of John Lakyn successively fellow of S. John's and master of Jesus college.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 343, 354. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 226. Rymer, xv. 563. Zurich Letters, ii. 20. Troubles of Frankfort, 23. Grindal's Remains, 151. Aschami Epistolæ, 116. Wright's Elizabeth, i. 147, 148.

ROGER KELKE, born about 1524, was of S. John's college, proceeding B.A. 1543-4, and being elected a fellow of that house in or about 1545. He commenced M.A. 1547, and was elected a senior fellow of S. John's 19 Oct. 1552. He left England on the accession of queen Mary, and was residing at Zurich 13 Oct. 1554. Returning soon after queen Elizabeth came to the crown he was, by authority of the visitors of the university, admitted lady Margaret preacher 14 Aug. 1559. He was again elected a senior fellow of S. John's 9 November the same year. We find him termed B.D. and fellow of S. John's 14 Jan. 1559-60, when he was ordained priest by Grindal bishop of London, yet he had been

appointed master of Magdalen college on or before 1 Nov. 1559. So that it would seem that he for some time held that preferment, then but of small value, with a fellowship at S. John's.

In 1560 he and one Makebray were elected by the corporation of Ipswich as preachers and ministers of that town, but soon afterwards Mr. Kelke occurs as sole preacher. The following entry appears in the proceedings at a court of the corporation of Ipswich held 9 July 1562: "Whereas Mr. Kelk before this time hath been unjustly accused to be a liar and to be a preacher of noe trewe doctrine. The said Mr. Kelk hath been called to answer the said accusation, and for that there is noe matter proved against him; therefore it is awarded and ordered by this court that the said Mr. Kelk shall be remitted quite cleer of the said accusation and every part and parcell thereof." He resigned the lady Margaret preachership in or before August 1562, but on 1 October the same year was again elected and held the office till 1565.

On 5 May 1563 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Stow, having been for several years previously most desirous of obtaining that rank in the church. The mastership of S. John's became vacant in the same year by the resignation of Dr. Leonard Pilkington. The fellows elected Mr. Kelke as master, but his election was set aside by the court in favour of Richard Longworth, who was a native of the same parish as Pilkington. Of sixteen votes Kelke had eleven; one voted for Dr. Horne bishop of Winchester, and four suppressed their votes altogether. In 1564 he proceeded D.D., and when the queen visited the university in August that year he took a part in the divinity act kept before her majesty. As the queen went out of Cambridge the master of Magdalen and his company were ready to receive her at that college with an oration. Her majesty however excused her staying to hear it by reason of the heat of the day and the press of the people, and therefore required the paper of the oration, which being exhibited she departed. In November 1565 he with others subscribed a letter to sir William Cecil the chancellor of the university, praying that the execution of the queen's directions as regards the wearing of the surplice and other academical and ecclesiastical vestments might be stayed. In June 1567 he was elected vicechancellor of the university to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Beaumont master of Trinity college. The mastership of S. John's becoming vacant in 1569 by the expulsion of Mr. Longworth, Dr. Kelke was again a candidate for the office, and was supported by many of the fellows, and recommended by the bishop of Ely, Dr. May vicechancellor, Doctors Perne, Hawford, Whitgift and Chadderton. A number of the fellows were however favourable to William Fulke, who had been deprived of his fellowship in that college. Ultimately on 27th December Nicholas Shepherd, B.D., was elected master, and Mr. Fulke was soon afterwards restored to his fellowship. Dr. Kelke was again elected vicechancellor of the university for the year 1571-2. During the time he held that office the corporation of Ipswich by special order gave him permission to have a substitute as preacher of that town. On 8 Aug. 1572 he was collated to the rectory of Teversham Cambridgeshire by Dr. Cox bishop of Ely. In 1572-3 disputes arose between him and the fellows of Magdalen college, occasioned by his having expelled Elias Newcomen from a fellowship. The matter was referred by lord Burghley chancellor of the university to the vicechancellor and Dr. Whitgift. Newcomen subsequently made a penitent submission, and was restored by the master who became fully reconciled to his fellows. His stipend as lecturer of Ipswich in 1574 was £6. 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, in addition to the like stipend for the hospital in that town. Subsequently an offer was made by the corporation to pay him £40. a-year to continue ordinary preacher of the town, to be resident, to preach every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, and to visit the sick and comfort distressed persons. He accepted this offer, and continued to hold the office of preacher or lecturer there up to the period of his decease.

On 13 Dec. 1574 he and the fellows of Magdalen college sealed a grant to the queen for ever at a fixed rent of the estate in London with which the college had been endowed by its founder lord Audley, and on the 29th January following the queen conveyed the premises to

Benedict Spinola a genoese merchant and his heirs. This was a direct fraud upon the act of parliament which had shortly before been passed to restrain the alienation of college estates, and Dr. Kelke must take his full share of the blame attaching to all parties engaged in the disreputable transaction, as it appears from his own statement that he induced the fellows to concur in the grant to the queen, which it was expressly provided should be void unless her majesty by a given day regranted the property to Spinola.

He died 6 Jan. 1575-6, and was buried in the chancel of Great S. Mary's church Cambridge, under a stone whereon was this epitaph:

In Tumulo hoc Hominis generosa Stirpe creati
Doctrina et clari Munera Corpus inest.
Qui Verba haud cessans divina tonare solebat
Instar namque Tubae praeco sonantis erat.
Post Bellum sequitur Victoria dicere suevit
Sperabat Lucem post Tenebrasque sequi.
Hunc Famulum semper reputabat et esse beatum
Quem Dominus veniens inveniet vigilem.
His sua quaeque fuit, finitaque Concio Verbis:
Accelera Adventum, Christe, citoque veni.
Cum Christo est igitur, quem saepe cupivit adesse:
Cum Christo certe est, hic licet ossa jacent.

This inscription has been long defaced.

His will, which bears date 12 Dec. 1575, was proved 10 January following. It contains devises of a house in Ipswich, of a close of land in Sproughton Suffolk, mentions his wife Rose, his daughter Abigail, his brother Francis, and his nephew Christopher the son of Francis. He bequeathed £20. to Magdalen college, £20. to the poor of Teversham, £20. to the poor of Sproughton, and the overplus of his estate to the hospital in Ipswich.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 337, 343, 344. Cole's Ath. Cantab. K. 21. MS. Baker, iii. 314. Bishop Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 87. Rymer, xv. 737. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 130. Strype. Heywood and Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 116, 117. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 116, 117. Wodderspoon's Ipswich, 366—368. Troubles at Frankfort, 16, 65. MS. Lansd. vii. art. 2, 3, 4, 5; xi. art. 84; xvi. art. 28, 30. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 145. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 142, 188, 435, 461, 494, 514. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 154, 179, 199, 204, 217, 243, 309; iii. 89; v. 327. Coke's Reports, xi. 66—79. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 59, 133.

WILLIAM BULLEN, a native of the isle of Ely, was born in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. and is commonly reputed to have been educated in this university, although we have been unable to obtain any definite information on the subject. He is also with less probability said to have studied at Oxford. He appears to have lived for some time at or near Norwich. He travelled over several parts of Germany, visited Scotland, and made many tours in England studying the productions of nature with a zeal and success not common in that age. Having taken orders he was instituted 9 June 1550 to the rectory of Blaxhall Suffolk, where some of his relations resided. He resigned that rectory before November 1554 about which period he commenced practice as a physician at Durham. It has been supposed that he took the degree of M.D. abroad. Amongst his patients whilst he practised at Durham, occur the names of sir Thomas Hilton baron Hilton of the bishopric and governor of Tynemouth castle under Philip and Mary, sir Richard Alie who constructed the fortifications of Berwick, and R. Bellasis of Yarrow. He had it seems a share in the salt pans at Shields. In or about 1560 he removed to London, having lost by shipwreck most of his library including a MS. treatise of his own composition on healthful medicines. Soon after his arrival in London he was charged by William Hilton with having murdered his brother the baron who in reality died of a malignant fever. He was arraigned on this charge before the duke of Norfolk and honourably acquitted. William Hilton then hired ruffians to assassinate him, and R. Bellasis who had been indebted for his life to his skill most ungratefully attempted his destruction. William Hilton ultimately arrested Bullen for debt, and kept him in prison a long time. These incidents which are related by Bullen himself cannot but be considered as sufficiently mysterious. Whilst in prison he composed several of his works. In 1562 he was living with Edward Barret esq. at Belhouse Essex. It is said that he was a member of the college of physicians and practised in London till his death, which occurred 7 Jan. 1575-6. He was buried on the 9th of the same month, at S. Giles's Cripplegate London, in the same grave as his brother Richard a divine who had died 16 Oct. 1563, and wherein John Fox the martyrologist was interred in 1587. Over their tomb is a fair plated stone with an inscription commemorative of all three. So much

of this inscription as does not relate exclusively to Fox is subjoined:

Sacra sub hoc saxo tria corpora mista quiescunt
Guilielmi Bullen medici, fratrisque Richardi;
Ac Johannis Foxi. Qui tres, mihi crede, fuerunt
Doctrina clari, rari, et pietatis alumni.
Guilielmus Bullen medicamina semper habebat,
Æque pauperibus danda, ac locupletibus æque.
Sicque Richardus erat benefacere et ipse paratus:
Omnibus ex æquo, quibus ipse prodesse valebut.

His works are:

1. The Government of Health; a treatise written for the especiall good and healthfull Preservation of Mans Bodie from all noysome Diseases, proceeding from the excess of evill Diet, and other Infirmities of nature: Full of excellent Medicines and wise Counsels, for Conservation of Health in Men, Women, and Children: both pleasant and profitable to the industrious Reader. Lond. 8vo. 1558, 1559, 1595. Dedicated to sir Thomas Hilton, knt., baron of Hilton.

2. A treatise on Healthful Medicines. MS. Lost at sea.

3. Bulleyn's Bulwarke of Defence against all Sicknes, Sorenes, and Woundes, that dooe daily assaulte Mankinde: which Bulwarke is kept with Hillarius the Gardiner, Health the Physician, with their Chyrurgian, to help the wounded Soldiers. Gathered and practised from the most worthie Learned, both old and newe, to the great Comforte of Mankinde. Lond. fo. 1562, 1579. Dedicated to Henry lord Hunsdon. This volume consists of (*a*) The Book of Compounds: (*b*) The Book of the Use of Sick Men and Medicines: (*c*) The Book of Simples: (*d*) A Dialogue between Soreness and Surgery.

4. A Regimen against the Pleurisy. Lond. 8vo. 1562.

5. A dialogue both pleasaunte and pietifull; wherein is a goodly Regiment against the Fever Pestilence; with a Consolation and Comforte against Death. Lond. 8vo. 1564. 12mo. 1573. 8vo. 1578. Dedicated to Edward Barret, esq. of Belhouse Essex.

6. Doctor Bullein's dyet. Lond. 8vo. 1585.

7. Verses prefixed to John Sadler's translation of Flavius Vegetius Ranatus. Various poetical pieces by Bullen are interspersed in his works.

He appears to have been an acute, pious and benevolent man, who was sincerely attached to the principles of the reformation. His works abound with curious matter, and his Dialogue is not without considerable literary merit. Although his knowledge of botany seems not to have been profound, his zeal for the promotion of the art of gardening and for the general culture of the land and the commercial interests of the kingdom deserve high praise.

There are two woodcuts of his portrait, which has also been engraved on copper by W. Richardson and by the famous antiquary William Stukeley who claimed to be descended from him.

Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 538. Hutchinson's Biog. Med. i. 172. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 172. Malcolm's Lond. Rediv. iv. 294. Pulteney's Bot. Sketches, i. 77. Surtees' Hist. of Durham, ii. 33, 34, 383, 384. Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Medicine, 139. Herbert's Ames, 629, 632, 835, 839, 862, 868, 1289, 1343, 1796. Granger. Strype's Annals, ii. 611; iii. 504, Append. lib. 2, n. 46. Cens. Lit. v. 315. Atkinson's Medical Bibliogr. 209. Gough's Brit. Topog. i. 133.

JAMES PILKINGTON, third son of Richard Pilkington, esq., and Alice [Asshawe] his wife, was born in 1520 at Rivington-hall in Rivington in the parish of Bolton-le-Moors Lancashire, at which place his family had been seated for many centuries. He was educated in this university, and there seems good reason to believe that he was at first a scholar of Pembroke hall, whence he migrated to S. John's college. He proceeded B.A. 1538-9, and was admitted a fellow of S. John's 26 March 1539. He commenced M.A. 1542, and on 23 April 1548, being then in deacon's orders, became one of the preachers of S. John's college, whereof he was admitted a senior fellow 3 July following. On 24 June 1549 he took a part in the disputation on the sacrament held in this university in the presence of the king's visitors. In 1550 he read publicly in the university on the Acts of the Apostles, and according to the testimony of Bucer acquitted himself both learnedly and piously. He was at this period president of S. John's. In December that year he was presented by the crown to the vicarage of Kirby in Kendal Westmorland, receiving admission 26 Jan. 1550-1. In 1551 he proceeded B.D., and it appears that he never took any higher degree although

he is sometimes termed D.D. In or before November the same year he resigned the vicarage of Kirby in Kendal.

He fled the kingdom soon after the accession of queen Mary, and resided successively at Zurich, Basle, Geneva, and Frankfort. At Basle he read lectures on Ecclesiastes, both epistles of S. Peter, and the epistle of S. Paul to the Galatians. On 3 Jan. 1558-9 he was at Frankfort, and is at the head of the subscribers of the seasonable and temperate letter from the church at that place in answer to the circular which Coverdale, Knox, Whittingham, Goodman and others had addressed to their fellow exiles on the death of queen Mary. He soon afterwards returned to England.

On 20 June 1559 he was appointed one of the commissioners for the visitation of this university, and 20 July in the same year was admitted master of S. John's college. On 8 March 1559-60 we find him preaching at S. Paul's-cross. In his sermon he urged the necessity of giving assistance to the maintenance of scholars in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and insisted upon the importance of an augmentation of the incomes of the bishops and clergy. He is at this period termed bishop elect of Winchester, and he was actually elected to that see and executed the instrument denoting his assent to such election. On 30 July 1560 he preached before the university at Great S. Mary's on the solemn restitution of the remains of Bucer and Fagius. There is a letter from the queen to the dean and chapter of Winchester 24 Nov. 1560, commanding them to elect Dr. Robert Horne as bishop of that diocese in the place of Dr. Pilkington who had been nominated to the see of Durham. The licence to elect a bishop of Durham was issued 26 Dec. 1560. Pilkington is termed bishop elect of Durham 9 Feb. 1560-1, when he preached at S. Paul's-cross before the lord-mayor and aldermen of London, lord Robert Dudley, sir William Cecil, and others of the queen's council. On the 20th of the same month the royal assent was given to his election, and on the 28th he preached a godly sermon before the queen and a great audience at the court. He received consecration on the 2nd of March, held his first ordination at London on the 9th, and on the 25th the temporalities of the see of Durham were, with certain exceptions of no inconsiderable extent and value, restored to him. On 8 April 1561 he preached at S. Mary Spital London, before the lord-mayor and aldermen, the masters of the hospitals, and a great audience, and he was two days afterwards enthroned in his cathedral of Durham.

On 4 June the same year the spire of S. Paul's cathedral was destroyed by fire. It is the better opinion that this calamity was occasioned by lightning, notwithstanding a notion long entertained that it arose from the negligence of a plumber. On the following Sunday, the 8th, bishop Pilkington preached at S. Paul's-cross before a vast audience. He exhorted them to repentance and submission to lawful authority, bidding them to regard the calamity which had occurred as a warning to all and not as a judgment on any individuals or particular class of men. He took occasion also to condemn the shameful practices of walking, talking, quarrelling, and fighting which had been common in the cathedral during the time of divine service, and refuted the opinion of some who interpreted the melancholy disaster as a mark of divine vengeance on account of the change of religion, reminding them of heavier calamities which had befallen the kingdom and the metropolis during the times of superstition, as in the first year of king Stephen, when a great part of the city had been destroyed by fire. This sermon was much applauded, and is said to have been printed. It occasioned a publication by John Morwen, who had been prebendary of S. Paul's and chaplain to bishop Bonner, wherein he denounced the destruction of the spire of S. Paul's as a righteous judgment upon the heresies, schisms, and innovations which had been introduced by the reformation. This produced an elaborate reply from the bishop. He retained the mastership of S. John's till or shortly before 19 Oct. 1561, on which day he was succeeded therein by his brother Leonard, who also about the same time became regius professor of divinity, an office which some state had been also held by the bishop. On 29 October he visited his cathedral in person. At this period his diocese was in a very disordered state. In one of his letters to sir William Cecil he says

that he was like S. Paul who had to fight with beasts at Ephesus. On 7 Feb. 1562-3 we find him again preaching at S. Paul's-cross. He, with Thomas Young archbishop of York and William Downham bishop of Chester, subscribed the thirty-nine articles agreed upon by the convocation of the province of Canterbury. On 10 May 1564 he obtained from the queen an ample confirmation of the various charters relating to his bishopric.

When stringent measures were adopted to enforce conformity to the church, he avowed his sympathy with those who objected to the imposition or rather retention of the cap and surplice. On 25 Oct. 1564 he addressed a letter on the subject to the earl of Leicester, wherein he urged the necessity of not quarrelling for ordinances of mere form and circumstance with men of real learning and piety in a dark and superstitious province almost destitute of protestant preachers, where "the Priests went with swords and daggers, and such coarse apparel as they could get, not regarding colour or fashion." On 30 Jan. 1565-6 the bishop granted a charter of incorporation to the citizens of Durham to be governed by an alderman and twelve burgesses. He soon afterwards incorporated the clothworkers and walkers, and the curriers and chandlers in Durham, having previously confirmed the ordinary of the incorporated company of mercers, grocers, haberdashers, ironmongers, and salters of that city. In consequence of his spirited remonstrances, the temporalities excepted by the queen on his first admission to the bishopric were restored to him by letters-patent 13 June 1566, with the reservation however of Norhamshire and Islandshire which the crown continued to retain. He was also compelled to pay the queen £1020. a-year during the time he might continue bishop, this sum being assigned for the better maintenance of the garrison at Berwick. It has been said that her majesty was induced to insist upon this payment in consequence of the bishop having given very large portions to his daughters on their marriage. This however rests on no solid foundation. In fact his daughters were not married in his lifetime, nor were they of an age to be married when he died, the eldest not then being twelve years old. On 1 Oct. 1567 the bishop held another visitation of his cathedral church, when the injunctions for removal of superstitious books and ornaments, and defacing idolatrous figures from the church plate, were carried out. It is to be feared that the bishop went great lengths, in compliance with Whittingham the iconoclastic dean of Durham, in defacing the ancient monuments of that noble cathedral.

When the northern rebellion broke out in the winter of 1569, the bishop, who may be supposed to have been particularly obnoxious to the insurgents both as a protestant and a married prelate, fled into the south with his wife and daughters. It is said that the latter were disguised in beggar's clothes in order to ensure their safety. He occurs in Feb. 1569-70 as one of the commissioners specially appointed by the queen for the visitation of King's college. In 1570 he commenced a suit with the queen for the lands and goods of the earl of Westmorland, which were forfeited by his attainder for the part he had taken in the northern rebellion. Parliament however interposed, and passed an act whereby for that time the lands and goods of the earl and the other attainted traitors were given to the queen, so that the see of Durham was deprived of the greatest acquisition it had been entitled to for many centuries. The following good reason for this exceptionable proceeding is given in the act: "Forasmuch as the Queenes Majesty hath spent and consumed a great masse of treasure, in repressing the said rebells, and their unnaturall rebellion, and thereby hath preserved the said Bishop, and his said Bishoprick, which stood in great jeopardy and perill of the said rebells." In 1573 he successfully resisted the claim of the crown to the fisheries at Norham. His death occurred at Bishops Auckland 23 Jan. 1575-6. He was buried on the 27th of that month at the south church of S. Andrew Auckland without ceremony. This gave offence to some in authority, who caused his body to be taken up and reinterred in the choir of Durham cathedral 24 May 1576, which happened to be a very tempestuous day. The stone used to cover his remains at Durham had been the tomb of Dr. Thompson dean of Auckland. In removing it

from that place to Durham it broke, but was joined together again. The tomb is now entirely destroyed. It was thus inscribed:

D. Jacobo Pilkingtono episcopo Dunelm. dioc. (cui per annos 14, menses 10, et dies 23, maxima fide præfuit) Lacastrensi, ex equestri Pilkingtonorum familia Ricingtoniæ oriundo; et schola ibid. grammaticalis sub nomine et auspiciis Elizabethæ reginæ fundatori piissimo: Cantabrigiæ in col. D. Johan. primum alumno, post magistro, ac tandem in acad. ipsa professori disertissimo, in Aggeum et Abdiam et in Nehemiæ partem Anglice interpreti vere ecclesiastico. Mariana tempestate religionis ergo inter alios pios, exuli Christiano. Eruditione, judicio, pietate, disputatione, concione, justitia et hospitalitate, viro sui seculi clarissimo. Aliciæ ex equestri Kingsmillorum Sigmentoniæ in com. Hampton marito; ac, Josuæ, Isaaci, Deboræ, et Ruthæ, liberorum parenti sanctissimo. Aucklandiæ episc. 23 Januarii 1575. Eliz. regin. 18, Morienti, et ibi condito: Posthac Dunelmi 24 Maii sepulto anno ætatis 55. Domini Jesu servo posuit Robertus Swiftus, suus in ecclesiasticis cancellarius et alumnus.

In domini Jacobi Dunelmensis episcopi obitum, Laurentij Humphridi monumentum.

Hic jacet antistes, crudeli morte peremptus,
Præsulibus nescit parcere Parca ferox.
Insignem pietate virum, gravitate verendum,
Doctrina clarum, sustulit atra dies.
Sic caro, sic gramen, sic omnes gloria fœnum:
Sic cadit, ah! nostri flosque decusque soli.

In clarissimum virum præsulem doctissimum dominum Jacobum episcopum Dunelmensem, epicædium Johannis Fox.

Si tua quanta fuit gravitas, prudentia, virtus;
Si tua quanta fides, curaque quanta gregis;
Tantum te nostræ possint celebrare camenæ,
Doctaque sic possit te decorare cohors.
Mortuus haudquaquam sic nunc Jacobe jacere,
Nec tegerent cineres marmora dura tuos.
Aureus at toto stares hoc marmore et alti,
Sidere percuteres vertice celsa poli:
Aurea sic meruit pietas tua mensa manusque
Mensa manus nullo tempore clausa boni
Hujus forte viri nomen patriamque genusque
Carmine quid ferimus si modo scire cupis
Munere præsul erat patria Lancaster honestis
Artibus excoluit quem schola Cambrigia;
Pilkingtonia dum dedit hunc generosa propago
Cum tenuit sedes sancte Dunelme tuas.
Concilio præstans verbo gestu ore severus,
Exillio constans clarus honore domi.
Verbi præco sacri, Boreæ laus inclyta clari
Signifer Arctori sidus honosque Poli.
Alter Aristides, alter Rhadamanthus, iniqui
Vindex, justitiæ norma severa sacræ.
In doctos φιλοσοργος erat, φιλοπτωχος egenis,
Utque simul dicam παμφιλοχριστος erat.
Talis erat cum vivus, erit quid mortuas, ergo est:
Christo qui vivit morte perire nequit.

In his will, which bears date 4 Feb. 1571-2, he desired to be buried with as few popish ceremonies as might be or vain cost. His books at Auckland he gave to his brother Leonard, to the school at Rivington, and to the poor collegers and others. He appointed as his executors Alice Kingsmill his then known wife and his daughters Deborah and Ruth. In case of the death of his wife he required lady Constance Kingsmill or George her son to be his executor and to have the bringing up of his children. He appointed Dr. Grindal archbishop of York, Thomas Langton and his (testators) brother Leonard supervisor of all his goods north of Trent, and the earl of Bedford and Richard Kingsmill supervisors of those south of Trent. He requested his wife to give some token according to her ability to sir William Kingsmill and her other brothers and sisters. Two codicils were added 21 Jan. 1575-6, two days before his death. Therein he bequeathed to his brothers George, Leonard, and John, his nephew Thomas Shaw, his sister Margaret, and his brother Francis, to every one a silver pot parcel gilt. He also gives one of his best gowns to Robert Swift his spiritual chancellor, who had been his pupil at S. John's. This will and the codicils were proved by his widow at York 18 Dec. 1576.

A local chronicler who lived in his time gives him this character: "This Busshop was very well redd in divinytie, and a perfect scholer altogether myslyking the capp and the surpless as other ye like ceremonies. In his housekeeping very honorably served and attended upon both of gentlemen and yeomen. As touching his affaires he was much more angry in his speeches than he was in his doings; who thogh he accustomed to use very hard speaches before a man's face, yet in his doings he was a very good Justice." He was the intimate friend of Bernard Gilpin the apostle of the north, and the patron of John Fox the matryologist.

He in his lifetime founded and well endowed a free-school at Rivington, the place of his nativity. By the statutes he directed the governors on a vacancy in the office of schoolmaster, to spy out two that were or had been of the universities, honest men, good scholars, that had continued there at their studies four years at the least, that had taken degrees in the schools and had good testimony of their learning and honesty from the college where they had continued, which had profited well in logic and philosophy, in the knowledge of the greek and latin tongues and other good learning; such

also as loved pure religion and were haters of popery and superstition, who sought the hope of salvation and sound doctrine only out of the holy bible. These two they are to present to the master and seniors of S. John's college that they might examine them and appoint one of them to the office. In default of nomination by the governors within six weeks after the vacancy the college for that time to have the absolute appointment. He also encouraged the foundation of a free-school at Darlington. In 1574 he gave twenty volumes to the university library, and forty-five volumes came under his will to the library of S. John's college. Such were his deeds of charity; but he left the palaces and other edifices in his see in a wofully ruinous state, and his widow was sued for dilapidations by Richard Barnes the succeeding bishop. The chronicler to whom we have before alluded says, "During the time of his Busshoprick he defaced most of his auncyent houses belonging unto his See, as the house called the Well Hall in Yorkshire, from ye which he sould the stones and the leads unto ye citizens of Yorke, and thereby defaced ye whole. He also sould the leads of the mansion-house of Howden in Yorkshire and pulled down a great parte of the same. Likewise he utterly defaced the manor-house of Allerton in Yorkshire, and brust in peaces the colledg bells of Aukland, and sould and converted them into his use; and in the lower part of the said colledg, where divine service had been daily celebrated, he made a bowling-alleye, and in the howse above ye said colledg, which before tyme had been used by the said churchmen for divine service upon generall festivall daies, he builte there a paire of butts, in the which two places he allowed both shooting and bowling. Furthermore he gave away many of the stones of the manor-house of Bishop Mydlam and so defaced it. He likewise plucked down a Tower called the Westgate Tower in Wardvile, which was a great strength unto thes parts of the countrye, and sould ye lead of ye same tower unto one Barker, a merchant in Newcastle; all which he converted unto his own use. Lastly he plucked downe certain buyldings of the manor-house of Stockton, and toke away a very fayre and large steeple-head from ye said manour, and also had a lead cover over the kitchen there, and converted them to his own use. Finally, he sould all the great woods in Benfieldsyde; so that in conclusion he buylt nothing, but plucked down in all places, saving a certain odd reparacion of the wooden gaits, and a stable at Auckland." Mr. Surtees commenting hereon says, "It is fair to presume that many of the residences which Pilkington is accused of having dismantled, Middleham in particular, were reduced to a wreck of ruins long before his time."

He married late in life, and perhaps, as may be inferred from his will, at first, from the prejudice of the times against a married clergy, concealed the fact. His two sons died young in his lifetime. His daughter Deborah, baptised at Auckland 8 Sept. 1564, married successively William Dunch, esq., and sir James Mavoyne. His other daughter Ruth married sir James Harrington. It is said that his daughters had £10,000. each on their marriage. The real sum appears to have been only £4,000.

He is author of:

1. Tractatus de Prædestinatione. MS. C. C. C. C. 105, p. 223.

2. Disputation on the sacrament with William Glynn, D.D., at Cambridge, 24 June 1549. In Fox's Acts and Monuments.

3. Sermon before the university of Cambridge at Great S. Mary's on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius, 30 July 1560. In Fox's Acts and Monuments, and in Latin in Buceri Scripta Anglicana.

4. Aggeus the Prophte declared by a large commentary. Lond. 8vo. 1560.

5. A sermon at S. Paul's cross 8 June 1561, declaring the causes of the burning of S. Paul's cathedral on the 4th of the same month. It is doubtful whether this were ever printed.

6. A confutacion of an addicion, with an apologye written and caste in the stretes of West Chester, agaynst the causes of burnyng Paules church in London: whych causes, the Reverend Byshop of Duresme declared at Paules crosse 8 Junii 1561. Here folowe also certain questions propounded by him [the author of an addicion with an apologye] which are fullye althoughe shortly aunswered. Lond. 8vo. 1563.

7. Aggeus and Abdias Prophetes, the one corrected, the other newly added and both at large declared. Lond. 8vo. 1562.

8. An Homily against Gluttony and Drunkenness. In the second tome of Homilies.

9. An Homily against Excess of Apparel. In the second tome of Homilies.

10. Defence of those that are deprived for popish ceremonies [apparel]. In Parte of a Register, 19—22. This is a compilation from the bishop's letter to the earl of Leicester, 25 Oct. 1564.

11. A Godlie Exposition upon certain chapters of Nehemiah. In the latter end because the Author could not finish that treatise of Oppression which he had begonne, there is added that for a supplic, which of late was published by Robert Some, D. in Divinitie. Camb. 4to. 1585. Edited by John Fox.

12. Exposition upon Ezra. Supposed to have been printed, but apparently irrecoverably lost.

13. Exposition upon Ecclesiastes. Supposed to be now lost.

14. Exposition upon Galatians. Supposed to be now lost.

15. Exposition upon both epistles of S. Peter. Supposed to be now lost.

16. Statutes of the free school of Rivington. Translation printed with the charter of that school, and a memoir of the founder, by Rev. J. Whitaker, M.A. Lond. 8vo. 1837.

17. Statutes for the consistory court of Durham. MS.

18. Letters. Some have been printed.

Bishop Pilkington was one of those employed in the last revision of the book of common-prayer. He also assisted John Fox in his translation of archbishop Cranmer's Defence.

The works of bishop Pilkington, edited by the Rev. James Scholefield, A.M., regius professor of greek in this university, for the Parker Society, were published Camb. 8vo. 1842. This collection contains the expositions upon Haggai, Obadiah, and Nehemiah, The confutation of an addition, Answer to Popish Questions, Sermon on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius, Letter to the earl of Leicester, Extracts from the statutes of Rivington school, Tractatus de Prædestinatione, Epistola ad Andream Kingsmill.

We are not aware of any portrait of this prelate except a rude painting in the church of Rivington, representing his parents with their twelve children kneeling.

Arms: A a cross patonce voided G. (confirmed by W. Flower Norroy 1 Aug. 1575). According to some authorities he added to his paternal coat a chief Az. charged with 3 estoiles O.

Memoir by Rev. J. Whitaker, M.A. Biog. Notice by Professor Scholefield. Strype. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 160—168, 336, 345, 348, 422. Rymer, xv. 605, 607, 608, 661. Hutchinson's Durham, i. 549, 568. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 5, 147, 149, 163, 175, 176, 187, 188, 241, 272, 273, 335, 410, 426. Wright's Eliz. i. 221, 349, 415. Troubles at Frankfort, 190. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 79, 81, 156. Machyn's Diary, 226, 237, 248, 252—255, 284, 299. Churton's Nowell, 34, 40, 57, 61. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 693, 696, 1416. Fox's Acts & Mon. Neal's Puritans, i. 230. Marsden's Early Puritans, 69. Education Report, 492. Charity Reports, xix. 196. Hardwick's Hist. of the Articles, 130. Baines's Lancash. iii. 99. Sir Cuthbert Sharp's Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569, p. 4, 274. Burke's Landed Gentry, ed. 1858, p. 952. Surtees' Durham, i. p. lxxii—lxxx, cxxxvi; iii. 377; iv. (2) 6, 14, 22, 51, 166. Gilpin's Life of Gilpin. Collier's Reg. Stat. Co. i. 70. Sadler State Papers, ii. 95. Fuller's Worthies. Fuller's Church Hist. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 31, 151, 154, 161. Gough's Gen. Index. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 294, 309. Richardson's Godwin. L'Estrange's Alliance of Divine Offices, 22. Borderer's Table Book, i. 210—212. Raine's North Durham, 28. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 136, 137. MS. Cole, lvii. 370. Lancashire and Cheshire Wills, 82. MS. Lansd. vii. art. 7, 83; viii. art. 71, 81, 84, 85, 87; xii. art. 29; xvii. art. 32, 48. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 245. Aschami Epistolæ [6, 31,] 116, 226. Heywood & Wright's King's & Eton College Statutes, 219.

PHILIP BIGNON, a native of France and probably the son of Francis de Bignon a french protestant who fled to England in the reign of Edward VI., read the hebrew lecture here for Mr. Wakefield in and after 1572, being as it is said a member of Corpus Christi college. On Mr. Wakefield's death lord Burghley the chancellor of the university recommended Bignon as his successor in the professorship, but the electors could not choose him as he was not a graduate. In an explanatory letter from them to the chancellor dated 6 May 1575 they promised to help Bignon wherein they might. It does not appear what subsequently became of him. Strype and others erroneously call him Peter.

Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 165, 176. Strype's Parker, 99, 470. MS. Lansd. 19, art. 19; 20, art. 74. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 233.

JOHN FORCET, elected from Eton to King's college 1559, was instituted to the vicarage of Edmonton Middlesex

on the presentation of the dean and chapter of S. Paul's 13 Nov. 1572, resigning that benefice before 6 May 1575. He has verses in the collection on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius 1560.

Alumni Eton. 175. Newcourt's Repert. i. 599. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 252.

WILLIAM HOWGRAVE, elected from Eton to King's college 1551, M.A. 1558, afterwards became a fellow-commoner in Catharine hall. He was instituted to the rectory of Longstanton S. Michael Cambridgeshire 18 Mar. 1571-2, and was also rector of Stow in the same county. He is author of Oratio cum Regina pertransierat Collegium Catharina 1564.

Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. 93, 174. Alumni Eton. 167. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 216, 222. MS. Baker, xxx. 242.

WILLIAM ROGERS, elected from Eton to King's college 1538, B.A. 1542, occurs as a lay-fellow of Queens' college 1545 and commenced M.A. 1546. He was registrar to the commissioners for the visitation of the university 1549, and several of his letters with reference to that matter are extant. It appears probable that he is the person of this name who was subsequently seated at Dowdeswell in Gloucestershire, and was patron of the church of that parish in 1575. Arms: A. a mullet S. on a chief G. a fleur-de-lis O.

Alumni Eton. 156. MS. Searle. Atkins's Gloucestersh. 400. Memoranda Scacc. Mic. 2 Edw. 6. r. 116. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 15—18. Cooper's Ann. of Cambr. ii. 32.

WILLIAM SOONE, or ZOONE, was educated in this university where he graduated B.A. 1545 and M.A. 1549. He afterwards took the degree of doctor in the civil and canon laws, probably in some university on the continent. In 1561 the queen appointed him regius professor of the civil law at Cambridge with a salary of £40. per annum. He afterwards refused to conform to the reformed doctrines and accordingly proceeded to Paris, thence to Dol, thence to Fribourg, thence over the Alps to Padua, and thence to Louvaine where he was for many years the law professor. Quitting Louvaine he went to Cologne and for many years acted as assistant to Abraham Ortelius the famous geographer. He then proceeded to Rome and obtained from the pope the honourable office of a podesta. The date of his death is unknown, but he was certainly living at Cologne in 1575.

He has written:

1. Annotationes in Pomponiam Melam. Cologne......1575.
2. In Novas Orbis Terrarum Incolas.
3. Account of the University of Cambridge. Printed in Bruin De praecipuis totius universi urbibus. Translation in the Gentleman's Magazine, xlvi. 201.
4. Epistolae variae.

Cooper's Ann. of Cambr. ii. 328. Pits, 766. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 174. Rymer, xv. 613. Carter's Univ. of Cambr. 448.

NICHOLAS BULLINGHAM, born at Worcester in or about 1511, received his education at Oxford, was elected a fellow of All Souls' college there in 1536, and took the degree of bachelor of civil law in that university 24 Oct. 1541. In Jan. 1545-6 he supplicated that university for the degree of doctor of laws, but was not admitted. In 1547 he occurs as chaplain to archbishop Cranmer and proctor in convocation for the clergy of the diocese of Lincoln. On 17 December in that year he obtained the prebend of Welton Westhall in the church of Lincoln, and he was installed prebendary of Empingham in the same church 2 Sept. 1548. On 22 Sept. 1549 he was installed archdeacon of Lincoln, being about that time also vicar-general of that diocese. He occurs in the commission touching heretical pravity Jan. 1549-50. Being married he lost his preferments on queen Mary's accession. Some say he lived obscurely in this country, but his name occurs in a contemporary list of the exiles for religion, and it appears that he arrived at Embden after many storms about 5 Dec. 1554. On 16 June 1559 he had his grace to proceed LL.D. in this university. On 21 Jan. 1559-60 he was consecrated bishop of Lincoln, having obtained a licence to hold his archdeaconry in commendam for three years, on account of the exility of the bishopric. He had restitution of the temporalities 18 April 1560, and on 4 December following the queen granted him a special pardon for having allowed James Brewett of Hertford and John Johnson of Hoddesdon to escape

from his custody. We find him present at the convocation of 1562. He was in the ecclesiastical commission, and one of the devisers of the ecclesiastical articles or advertisements put forth in 1564. Gilbert Bourne the deprived bishop of Bath and Wells was for some time in his custody at his palace at Buckden. In October 1566 bishop Bullingham was incorporated LL.D. at Oxford. On 18 Jan. 1570-1 he was translated from Lincoln to the bishopric of Worcester, the temporalities of which see were restored to him on the 14th of February. He continued there much beloved to the time of his death which occurred 18 April 1576. He was interred in Worcester cathedral on the north side of the high altar. A marble tablet was erected over his remains bearing the following inscription:

Nicolaus Episcopus Wigorn.
Here born, here Bishop, buried here,
A Bullyngham by name and stock,
A Man twice married in God's fear,
Chief Pastor late of Lyncolne flock,
Whom Oxford trained up in Youth,
Whom Cambridge Doctor did create,
A Painful Preacher of the Truth,
Who changed this life for happy fate,
18 *April* 1576.

He is author of:

1. Letter to master Bull 5 Dec. 1554. Said to have been printed.

2. Sermons. MS. Lambeth. 739.

3. Translation of the canonical epistles and the Apocalypse. In the Bishop's Bible.

He was twice married and had children by each marriage. His first wife Margaret was buried at Buckden in 1566. His widow and children were left poor and unprovided for. Dr. Cox bishop of Ely bequeathed a legacy of £20. to a Mrs. Bullingham who was probably the widow of the bishop of Worcester. One Francis Bullingham, who was living in 1607, was perhaps his son.

Arms: V. an eagle displayed O. beaked and membred G. on a chief of the second a rose between two crosses flory of the third.

Strype. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 813. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 175. Chambers's Worcestersh. Biog. 68. Fuller's Church Hist. Clive's Ludlow, 208. Rymer, xv. 561, 564, 579, 604, 689—691. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 118, 267, 307, 366, 524. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 15, 66, 103, 183, 264. MS. Addit. 4274. Richardson's Godwin. Strype. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 23, 46, 47, 148, 236; iii. 65. Parker Correspondence, 253, 294, 336, 378, 383. Abingdon's Worcester, 83, 108. Prynne's Second Part of the Antipathie, 444. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 114, 122, 175.

MILES WILSON, B.A. 1541-2, was admitted fellow of S. John's college 14 March 1542-3, commenced M.A. 1545, and was elected a senior fellow 10 Jan. 1550-1. He had a licence to preach 7 May 1551, and became prebendary of Ulskelf in the church of York 25 July the same year. He was installed prebendary of Decem Librarum in the church of Lincoln 26 Sept. 1552. He seems to have lost both his prebends in the reign of queen Mary, but we are unable to trace his subsequent history. He is referred to in May 1576 as being then dead having left children.

He is author of: Argumenta quibus ostenditur Impium esse Bona ecclesiæ ab ecclesiis divelli, with an introductory letter to sir William Cecil 3 Feb. 1552. Printed in Strype's Cranmer.

— Baker's Hist. S. John's, 337, 345. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 142; iii. 219. Strype. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 521.

ANTHONY COOKE, son of John Cooke, esq., of Gidea hall in Essex, by Alice [Saunders] his wife, was born in 1504. It is generally believed that he was educated in this university, but there is evidence that his education was entirely private. As however he filled the office of commissioner for the visitation of the university a notice of him is within the scope and design of this work. His deep learning, various accomplishments, and decided success in the education of his own family and of the son of lord Seymour, caused him to be selected as preceptor or governor to Edward prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI., who at his coronation created him a knight of the bath. In 1547 he was one of the commissaries specially appointed by the king for the visitation of the dioceses of Westminster, London, Norwich, and Ely. His name occurs in the commission to inquire as to heretical pravity 12 April 1549, and in another commission subsequently issued for the same purpose. In October 1549 he was in the commission for the reform and codification of the laws ecclesiastical. He occurs as one of the learned persons who were present as auditors at the discussions on the sacrament of the altar which took place between the protestants and roman catholics at the houses of sir William Cecil and sir Richard Morysin in November and December 1551. He

obtained from the king a grant of lands in recompense of his service 27 Oct. 1552. On 27 July 1553 he was committed to the Tower on suspicion of being implicated in the disastrous movement on behalf of lady Jane Grey. It does not appear how or when he obtained his release, but we find him at Strasburg in May 1554. Here he attended the lectures of Peter Martyr on the book of Judges. He was exceedingly charitable to his poorer fellow-exiles. Soon after the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, was elected a member of Parliament, and was deputed by the house of commons to carry the bill of uniformity to the lords. On 20 June 1559 he was constituted one of the royal commissioners for visiting this university, and on 21 August following was deputed with others to visit the dioceses of Norwich and Ely. On 20 October in the same year he was in a commission to receive the oaths of ecclesiastics. In September 1561 he was one of the visitors of Eton college by whom Richard Bruerne was ejected from the office of provost. In 1565 he occurs as steward of the liberty of Havering-atte-Bower. The queen is said to have paid him a visit at Gidea hall on her progress in July 1568, in which year he completed that mansion which had been begun by his great-grandfather sir Thomas Cooke. In July 1572 he was one of the persons appointed by the queen to assist the lord-mayor of London in the government of that city and the parts adjacent during the queen's absence on her progress. His name occurs in a commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Essex 20 Oct. 1573, and also in the ecclesiastical commission 23 April 1576.

He died 11 June 1576, and was interred in the chapel of Romford Essex, at the upper end of the north wall whereof is erected a fair monument containing kneeling figures of him and his wife, two of their sons and four of their daughters. Over his head is written:

Dominus Anthonius Cocus, ordinis equestris miles, ob singularem doctrinam, prudentiam et pietatem, regis Edoardi sexti institutor constitutus. Uxorem habuit Annam, filiam Gulielmi Fitz Williams de Milton militis, vere piam et generosam. Cum qua diu feliciter vixit, et supervixit. At tandem, quum suos tam natos, quam natas, bene collocasset, in Christo pie mortuus est, anno ætatis 70.

We believe that his age was really seventy-two.

The following inscription is on the lower part of the monument:

In obitum clarissimi literatissimique dni.
Anthonii Coci equitis aurati carmen Ἐπιτάφιον.

Anna tibi fuerat quamvis pulcherrima conjux,
Diminuit studium non tamen Anna tuum,
Bibliotheca fuit, gaza præstantior omni:
Librorum facerent nomina nuda librum.
Hinc pulchros flores, fructus hinc promis amœnos,
Hinc mentis pastus, deliciæque tuæ.
Τὰ γνωσθέντα λέγων, καὶ μὲν τὰ δεόντα γινώσκων,
Τοῦ πλούτου κρείττων, καὶ φιλοπάτρις ἐῆς.
Cur te, Roma, facit Cornelia docta superbam?
Quam multas tales, et mage, Cocus habet?
Quinque sciunt natæ conjungere Græca Latinis,
Insignes claris moribus atque piis.
Has tu nobilibus (res est bene nota) locasti:
Qui Christum vera relligione colunt.
Et quorum prodest prudentia summa Britannis,
Qui virtute valent, consiliisque graves.
Quinque peregrinis vixti regionibus annos,
Dum revocat princeps te Elizabetha domum.
Utque solet Phœbus radiis nitidissimus almis,
Nubibus excussis, exhilarare diem:
Sic regina potens, regali sede locata,
Et Coco et natis omnia fausta tulit.
Hæc inter vitam ...... Coce, beatam
Traduxit, cupiens cœlica regna senex.
Et veluti recidunt maturo tempore poma,
Sic facili cœlum morte solutus adis.
Hocque simul tumulo duro cum marmore structo,
Doctus eques, conjux intemerata cubant.
Quos socialis amor, pietas, quos junxit et alma
Virtus in terris, vos Deus unus habet.

Against the east wall of the chancel are these verses:

An epitaph upon the death of the right worshipful sir Anthony Cook, knt. who dyed the 11th day of June, 1576.

You learned men, and such as learning love,
Vouchsafe to read this rude unlearned verse.
For stones are doombe, and yet for man's behove
God lends them tongues sometimes for to reherse
Such words of worth as worthiest wights may pierce.
Yea, stones sometimes, when bloud and bones be rot,
Do blaze the bruit, which else might be forgot.
And in that heap of carved stones do ly
A worthy knight, whose life in learning led,
Did make his name to mount above the sky.
With sacred skill unto a king he read;
Whose toward youth his famous praises spred.
And he therefore to courtly life was call'd,
Who more desir'd in study to be stall'd.
Philosophy had taught his learned mind
To stand content with country quiet life:
Wherein he dwelt as one that was assign'd
To guard the same from sundry stormes of strife.
And, but when persecuting rage was rife,
His helping hand did never fail to stay
His countries staff, but held it up alway.
Nor high avaunce, nor office of availe,
Could tempt his thoughts to row beyond his reach.
By broont of books he only did assaile
The fort of fame, whereto he made his breach,
With fire of truth which God's good word doth teach.
The wealth he won was due for his degree,
He neither rose by rich reward nor fee.
And yet although he bare his sail so high,

The gale of grace did spread his course so fast,
That in his life he did right well bestow
His children all before their prime was past.
And like them so that they be like to last.
What should I say but only this in sum,
Beatus sic qui timet Dominum.
Their only skill to learning bears the bell,
And of that skill I taught poor stones to treat;
That such as would to use their learning well,
Might read these lines, and therewith oft repeat,
How here on earth his gift from God is great,
Which can employ his learning to the best.

His will is dated 22 May 1576, the executors being the lord-keeper Bacon and lord Burghley his sons-in-law, to each of whom he gave £200., and Richard and William his two surviving sons.

He married Anne daughter of sir William Fitzwilliam, of Milton Northamptonshire, and by this lady, whom he survived, had issue Anthony who died without issue in his father's lifetime; Richard who died 1579; Edward, M.A. com. reg. 1564, who also died without issue in his father's lifetime; and William, M.A. com. reg. 1564; also five daughters, namely, Mildred second wife of William lord Burghley and mother of that eminent statesman Robert Cecil earl of Salisbury; Anne second wife of sir Nicholas Bacon lord-keeper and mother of the illustrious Francis Bacon; Margaret wife of sir Ralph Rowlett, she was buried at S. Mary's Staining London, 3 Aug. 1558; Elizabeth wife successively of sir Thomas Hoby and John lord Russell: and Catharine wife of sir Henry Killigrew. By common consent his daughters were esteemed the most learned women in Europe. They were also distinguished for their piety and virtue.

He is author of:

1. Injunctions by him and other commissaries specially appointed by the King's Majesty to visit the Dioceses of Westminster, London, Norwich and Ely, to the Right Reverend Father in God Thomas Lord Bishop of Westminster. In Fox's Acts and Monuments. Dated 3 Sept. 1547.

2. Gregorii Nazianzeni Episcopi, Theophania, sive de Natali Servatoris Oratio; Latinè reddita A.D. 1560. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 5. E. xvii. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

3. Latin verses (*a*) on death of Bucer, (*b*) on death of queen Catharine, (*c*) on death of Margaret Neville, (*d*) in commendation of Carr's translation of Demosthenes.

4. Letters. Several have been published.

It seems that he wrote many other things which have not been preserved or cannot be now identified. To him has been attributed Diallacticon de veritate natura atque substantia corporis et sanguinis Christi in Eucharistia. We think it more probable that that work was written by bishop Ponet and merely published by sir Anthony Cooke, who on that prelate's death became possessed of his library. To sir Anthony Cooke Peter Martyr dedicated his commentary on the epistle to the Romans 1558.

David Lloyd says of him, "He was some-body in every Art, and eminent in all: the whole circle of Arts lodging in his soul. His Latine, fluent and proper; his Greek, critical and exact; his Philology, and Observations upon each of these Languages, deep, curious, various and pertinent; His Logick, rational; his History and Experience, general; his Rhetorick and Poetry, copious and genuine; his Mathematicks, practicable and useful." Again he observes: "Sir Anthony took more pleasure to breed up Statesmen than to be one. Contemplation was his Soul, Privacy his Life, and Discourse his element. Business was his Purgatory, and Publickness his torment." Mr. Wiffen remarks, "By the few lights that are left by contemporary writers, we may clearly recognise in him, as well as in sir Thomas More, whom in many points he resembled, the severe and serious wisdom tempered by amenity, and enlivened by touches of the chastest humour, which gives us back the image of those elder times when philosophy had all the sweetness ascribed to it by Milton, and exercised a high, a happy, and an every-day influence upon all the duties, graces, and charities of life."

Arms: A a cheveron componé A. & Az. between 3 cinquefoils of the last.

Crest: a horse's head O.

Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Fuller's Worthies. Strype. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 41, 43, 44, 208, 257, 378, 380, 418. Rymer, xv. 181, 250, 546, 725. Wright's Essex, ii. 436, 439, 440. Churton's Nowell, 42, 253, 265, 393. Gough's Gen. Index. Scaligeriana, 79. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 253. Machyn's Diary, 364. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Catley, v. 713, 714, 742, 760. Bale. Lelandi Encomia, 66. Aschami Epistolæ, 54, 61, 242, 395, 419, 420, 422, 426. Haddoni Lucubrationes, 131, 138. Cooper's Ann. of Cambr. ii. 54, 150. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 86. MS. Addit. 5842, p. 364. MS. Lansd. vii. art. 73; xi. art. 8;

xvi. art. 76; xxiii. art 64. Macaulay's Essays, 346. Haddoni Poemata, 82. Placcii Theatr. Anoym. et Pseudonym. i. 107. Lloyd's State Worthies. Morant's Essex, i. 66. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 495—500. Ward's Gresham Professors, 17.

LANCELOT RIDLEY is said to have been the son of John Ridley of the house of Willimoteswick in Northumberland, and the first cousin of Nicholas Ridley bishop of London, but the pedigree of the family appears to us so imperfect that we have little confidence in the statement, especially as some assert, although perhaps with less probability, that he was the bishop's nephew. He was of Clare hall, proceeded B.A. 1523-4, and commenced M.A. 1527. He was deeply skilled in theology and in the latin, greek, and hebrew languages. He proceeded B.D. 1537, and on the refoundation of the church of Canterbury under the king's charter 8 April 1541 was constituted one of the six preachers of that cathedral. In the same year he commenced D.D. in this university. In the reign of Edward VI. he distinguished himself by the ability with which he defended the doctrines of protestantism. In 1553 he was deprived of his preachership at Canterbury for being married, but it is said that he subsequently put away his wife and complied with the change of religion which took place in the reign of queen Mary. In 1560 he again occurs as one of the six preachers of Canterbury. He also had the rectory of Stretham in the isle of Ely. He was buried at that place 16 June 1576.

He is author of:

1. An exposition upon the epistle of Jude ye apostle of Christ wherin he setteth plainli before every mans eyes false apostles and theyr craftes, bi ye whiche they have longe deceyved symple christian people. Lond. (Copland) 12mo. n. d.

2. A commentary in Englyshe upon Sayncte Paules Epystle to the Ephesyans, for the instruccyon of them that be unlearned in tonges, gathered out of the holy Scryptures and of the olde catholyke Doctours of the Churche, and of the best authors that nowe a dayes do wryte. Anno D. 1540. Lond. (Redman) 8vo. n. d.

3. An exposicion in Englishe upon the Epistle of S. Paule to the Colossians, wherein the letter is purely declared, with many good exhortacions to flee vice, and to take virtue as shall appere clerely to the faithfull Reader throughout all this Epistle. Lond. 8vo. 1548.

4. An exposytion in Englyshe upon the Epistyll of saynt Paule to the Phillipians, for the instruction of them that be unlerned in tonges: gathered out of holy scriptures, and of the old catholike doctours of the church, & of the best authors that now adayes do write. Canterbury, (Joh. Mychell) 8vo. n. d.

5. Exposition of the book of Joshua.

6. Exposition of the gospel of S. Mathew.

7. Exposition of S. Paul's second epistle to the Thessalonians.

8. Exposition of the second and third epistles of S. John.

9. De xiii abusionibus missae.

10. De conjugio ministrorum.

He had a son Lancelot who was buried at Stretham in 1570.

Strype's Grindal, 8. Strype's Parker, 10, 72. Strype's Cranmer, 94, 110, 111, 329. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 23. Todd's Deans of Canterbury, p. xiv. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, p. ii. 337, 490, 494. Herbert's Ames, 365, 397, 527, 1453. Bale, ix. 37. Cotton's Editions of the Bible, 14, 21, 22, 26. MS. Cole, lx. 62.

EDWARD DERING was of a very ancient Kentish family, being the third son of John Dering, esq., of Surrenden Dering in that county and Margaret [Brent] his wife. He was educated at Christ's college, proceeded B.A. 1559-60, and was soon afterwards elected fellow of that house. He commenced M.A. 1563, and when the queen visited his college in the following year he addressed her in greek verse, her majesty rendering thanks in the same language. He was one of the proctors of the university 1566, was admitted lady Margaret preacher 1567, and proceeded B.D. 1568. He resigned the Margaret preachership at the end of a year after his admission. Archbishop Parker collated him to the rectory of Pluckley (in which parish Surrenden Dering is situate) 28 Nov. 1568. At or about this period he was one of the chaplains to the duke of Norfolk, and appears also to have held the situation of chaplain to the tower of London.

On 25 Feb. 1569-70 he preached at court before the queen. His bold and faithful exhortations on this occasion are said to have given her majesty so much offence that she forbad him to preach again before her. This statement

appears to us questionable. On 18 Nov. 1570 he wrote a remarkable letter to lord Burghley, charging him with having lately sent unrighteous statutes to this university at the instance of the heads of colleges. He stated that Drs. Perne, Harvey, Caius, Hawford and Ithel were either enemies of the gospel or such faint professors that they did little good in the church, and that as to Drs. May and Chadderton there was small constancy either in their lives or in their religion. Dr. Whitgift was, he said, a man whom he had loved, but he was but a man and God had suffered him to fall into great infirmities. He urged his lordship to send a new statute that no master of a house should have a benefice except he served it himself. After protesting that he had never broken the peace of the church neither for cap nor surplice, for archbishop nor bishop, he enlarged upon certain ecclesiastical abuses, and urged him to shew favour to Mr. Cartwright.

There are four latin articles subscribed by Mr. Dering 6 June 1571. They relate to the nature of a breach of the laws of civil government; Christ's descent into hell; the lawfulness of oaths; and the clerical vestments. It has been inferred from this document that he was at that period cited before the ecclesiastical commissioners. On 20 Dec. 1571 he was presented by the queen to the prebend of Chardstock in the church of Sarum. On 24 March 1571-2 we find him writing to lord Burghley urging that Mr. Cartwright might be allowed to return to Cambridge, and that he might on the departure of Anthony Rodolph Chevallier read the hebrew lecture here. In 1572 he was appointed divinity reader at S. Paul's and began a course of lectures on the epistle to the Hebrews. These were much frequented, his great learning ready utterance and uncommon boldness procuring him many admirers. He gave offence however to those in power. It was known that although he conformed to the church and used the vestments he had no affection for episcopacy, and that he warmly sympathised with those who were termed precisians or puritans. His lecture was suppressed by authority in 1573, and in the course of that year he was convened before the star-chamber. The charges against him were grounded upon private conversations on various occasions. It was alleged that he had spoken against godfathers and godmothers and against the statute for provision for the poor, had advocated a community of goods, and predicted that Matthew Parker would be the last archbishop of Canterbury. He gave in an admirably written answer, from which it appears that his language had been exaggerated and misrepresented, although he admitted that on Mr. Blague the archbishop's chaplain commending much a book which he was about of the archbishops of Canterbury, he had said merrily that he would do well to be somewhat long about the then archbishop's life, for peradventure he should be the last that should sit in that place. These words he did not excuse, but left the council to consider the weight of them. There were then delivered to him four positions: 1. that the thirty-nine articles were sound and according to the word of God: 2. that the queen was chief governor as well in ecclesiastical as civil causes: 3. that in the book of common prayer there was nothing evil or repugnant to the word of God: 4. that as the public preaching of the word in the church of England was sound and sincere, so the public order in the ministration of the sacraments was consonant to the word of God. The second position he freely acknowledged. In his answers to the others he ingeniously suggested certain doubts, difficulties and discrepancies. Soon afterwards twenty other articles were presented to him, designed to make exact enquiry into his principles and opinions concerning the church and its usages and practices, the clergy and the queen's authority. These he answered seriatim. In his answers he, amongst other things, alleged that there were defects in the book of common prayer. He approved of the thirty-nine articles except so far as related to the consecration of archbishops and bishops; he declared that no man ought to separate himself from the church; that ceremonies might be changed; that pluralities were wicked and ought to be reformed; and that the queen might of her own authority assign and appoint civil officers. His answers were deemed so satisfactory by the lords of the council that his suspension was taken off. This gave great offence to the

hierarchy, more especially as they had not been consulted on the subject. The conduct of Dr. Sandys the bishop of London, if correctly reported, appears inexplicably inconsistent. Whilst Dering was under suspension he had interceded in his favour. Now however he turned against him, forbad him to lecture, and procured from the queen an order to silence him. This order Mr. Dering appears to have implicitly obeyed. In 1574 Dr. Thomas Sampson endeavoured that Mr. Dering might succeed him as lecturer at Whittington college, but archbishop Parker peremptorily refused his assent.

Mr. Dering died at the priory of Thobie in the parish of Mountnessing Essex, 26 June 1576. He appears to have been long ill, and his end was godly and edifying. We presume that his age did not exceed thirty-six.

Archbishop Parker, although he conceived a strong dislike to Mr. Dering, describes him as "the greatest learned man in England." He was a pious, earnest, faithful minister of the gospel, and although fearless in the assertion of his opinions, was of a singularly meek and placid temper. The productions of his pen evince great power, and it has always appeared to us somewhat extraordinary that so good a writer should be so little known. It must be remarked however that he has been generally regarded, rather unjustly we think, as a mere factious, troublesome, and officious puritan.

His works are:

1. A Sparing restraint of many lavish untruthes, which Mr. Dr. Harding doth challenge in the first article of my Lord of Sarisburies reply; with an answeare to that long and uncourteous Epistle, entituled to Master Jewell, and set before Maister Harding's rejoinder. Lond. 4to. n. d. Dedicated to Thomas Wotton, esq.

2. English prayers composed by him and Edward Hansby, for the use of the duke of Norfolk's children, written by Dering's own hand with a dedication to the duke in latin. MS. Lansd. 388, fo. 322. The dedication in Strype's Annals, ii. Append. Book i. [N°. xiii.]

3. A Sermon preached at the Tower of London the 11 day of December 1569. Lond. (Day) 8vo. n. d. (Charlewood) 1584, 1588, 1589.

4. A sermon preached before the Quenes Majestie the 25 day of February 1569. Lond. 8vo. 1569. (Charlewood) n. d. 1584, 1586. 12mo. 1593, 1596.

5. Letter to lord Burghley chancellor of Cambridge upon the new statutes made for that university. Dated 18 Nov. 1570. In Strype's Parker, Append. N°. lxxviii.

6. Responsio ad Nic. Sanderi librum de visibili monarchia. Written at the request of archbishop Parker, but never printed.

7. A briefe and necessary Instruction, Very nedefull to bee knowen of all Householders, Whereby they may the better teach and instruct their Families in such points of Christian Religion as is most meete not onely of them throughly to be understood, but also requisite to be learned by hart of all suche as shall be admitted unto the Lordes Supper. Lond. 8vo. 1572 ...... 1575. It is said that in this edition the catechism is greatly varied. (Charlewood) 8vo. 1588.

8. A Lecture or Exposition upon a part of the v. chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrues. Set forth as it was read in Paules church in London, the 6 of December 1572. Geven for a New yeares gift to the godly in London, and els where. Lond. 8vo. 1574, 1581. Dedicated to master M. F.

9. Answer to certain articles of matters that he had spoken at some public dinner: presented to the lords of the Star-chamber. Dated 27 Nov. 1573. In Strype's Annals, ii. Append. Book i. N°. xxviii. As a letter, with the date 26 Nov. 1573, in Murdin's State Papers, 269.

10. An aunswere unto 4 Articles. Dated 16 Dec. 1573. In A parte of a Register 81.

11. Answer to twenty articles delivered to him 1573. In A parte of a Register 73.

12. xxvii Lectures or redinges upon part of the Epistle written to the Hebrues set forth as they were read in Paules church in London. Lond. ...... 1572, 1573. 4to. 1576. 8vo. 1595.

13. Private praiers for housholders to meditate upon, and to say in their families. Lond. 8vo. 1590.

14. Certaine Godly and very comfortable Letters full of christian consolation written unto sondry of his friends; together with his words spoke on his death-bed at Tokye, 26 June 1576. Lond. 8vo. 1595. ...... 12mo. n. d.

15. Verses (*a*) in greek on the queen's visit to Christ's college, (*b*) in greek in commendation of Giardino Cosmografico of Barloto Sylva. MS. Univ. Lib. Camb. Ii. 5. 37., (*c*) in latin before Barnaby Googes Translation of Zodiake of Life by Marcellus Palingenius ed. 1561.

16. Letters, latin and english. Several are printed.

Here we may notice a singular error of an acute modern historical writer who makes Mr. Dering to have written a book against Cartwright. He was obviously misled by an ambiguous expression in a contemporary letter referring to the twenty articles presented to Dering 1573, and which had been selected from a book written or supposed to have been written by Cartwright.

A collection of Mr. Dering's english works edited by John Field is said to have been published in 8vo. about 1595. Another edition 4to. 1597 is mentioned. M. Derings workes More at large than ever hath heere-to-fore been printed in one volume, London, 4to. 1614 contains (*a*) Catechism, (*b*) Prayers for christian families, (*c*) Sermon before the queen, (*d*) Sermon at the Tower, (*e*) Godly and comfortable letters, (*f*) Twenty-seven lectures on the Hebrews.

His portrait is in Holland's Heroologia.

Arms: A. a fess Az. in chief three torteaux.

Strype. Brook's Puritans, i. 193. Middleton's Biog. Evang. ii. 181. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Restituta, iv. 215. Neal's Puritans, i. 204, 230. MS. Baker, xxxvi. 337. Murdin's State Papers, 171, 269. Holland's Heroologia, 194, 195. British Bibl. i. 70, 260, 568; iv. 371. Herbert's Ames, 676, 886, 887, 928, 934, 1034, 1095 1100, 1101, 1378, 1728. Granger. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 375. Brook's Cartwright, 67, 138, 139. Darling's Cyclop. Bibl. 902. MS. Lansd. xii. art. 43; xv. art. 72; xvii. art. 33, 45, 90, 91, 92; ccclxxxviii. art. 14. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. 89. Rymer, xv. 695. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 439, 470. Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 98. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 199, 261. Hasted's Kent, iii. 229, 234. Parker Correspondence, 410, 434, 476. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 22, 125, 147, 150, 265.

WALTER BARKER, of Middlesex, after being educated at Westminster school, removed to S. John's college whereof he was admitted scholar 1562. He went out B.A. 1564-5, and was admitted a fellow of S. John's on the lady Margaret's foundation 4 April 1566. He became prebend of Wellington in the church of Lichfield 8 Aug. 1567, commenced M.A. 1568, and gave up his stall at Lichfield in the following year. He signed against the new statutes of the university 1572, in which year he was one of the university preachers, and he proceeded B.D. 1575. On the death of Dr. Kelke master of Magdalen college the fellows of that society, 7 Jan. 1575-6, wrote to lord Burghley requesting that Mr. Barker might succeed as master. He was not however appointed. He died 1576, being then fellow of S. John's. On 28 September in that year letters of administration of his goods were granted to his brother Samuel Barker of Teversham Cambridgeshire.

He is author of a preface to Edward Grant's Græcæ linguæ Spicilegium. London, 4to. 1575.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 637. MS. Lansd. 16, art. 28. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 362. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 358. MS. Baker, xxiv. 160.

LAURENCE NOWELL, son of John Nowell, esq., of Whalley Lancashire, by his second wife Elizabeth [Kay] and brother of Alexander Nowell the celebrated dean of S. Paul's, was entered of Brasenose college Oxford in 1536. Shortly afterwards he removed to this university where he proceeded B.A. 1541-2, and in which degree he was incorporated at Oxford 19 July 1542. On 18 March 1543-4 he proceeded M.A. at Oxford. Bishop Tanner says he was sometime a member of Christchurch Oxford, but the dates given appear to us preposterously inaccurate. He was appointed master of the grammar-school at Sutton Colfield Warwickshire 1 Oct. 1546, and was living at that place on 9 Nov. 1550, when he received deacon's orders at the hands of Dr. Ridley bishop of London. Articles having been exhibited against him in the court of chancery by the corporation of Sutton, wherein he was charged with neglecting his duty as schoolmaster of that town, he on appeal to the king in council justified his conduct so successfully, that letters were, 28 Feb. 1550-1, addressed to the warden and fellows of the king's town of Sutton commanding them not to remove him from his place of schoolmaster, nor to give him any further molestation or disturbance. During queen Mary's reign he was concealed for some time in the house of sir John Perrot at Carew castle in Pembrokeshire, but subsequently went

to Germany where he joined his brother Alexander and other exiles for religion. Returning to his native country at the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth he was in 1558 appointed to the archdeaconry of Derby, and on 29 March 1559-60 was installed dean of Lichfield. He was present at the convocation of 1562, and signed the thirty-nine articles, but took part with those who ineffectually urged a further reformation in the church. In June 1563 he occurs as tutor to the young earl of Oxford, and on 9 August the same year was preferred to the prebend of Ferring in the church of Chichester, as he was on 27 May 1566 to that of Ampleford in the church of York. He was also rector of Haughton and Drayton Basset in Staffordshire. In 1570 he was charged by Peter Morwin with having uttered seditious speeches against the queen and the earl of Leicester. In 17 Eliz. he purchased a house and estate at Sheldon Warwickshire, and a meadow at Coleshill in that county. He died in or about October 1576. His will dated 17th of that month was not however proved till 16 August following. It has been conjectured that he was buried at Weston in Derbyshire.

By his wife Mary who survived him he had issue, Laurence baptised at S. Mary's Lichfield 7 Dec. 1571, and commoner of Brasenose college 1590; Thomas baptised 5 April 1573; also four daughters: Catharine; Sarah baptised 1 May 1569; Mary who died before him; and another Mary baptised 1 Aug. 1574.

Dean Nowell was a diligent searcher into our national antiquities, and had a profound knowledge of Anglo-Saxon. He instructed in that tongue William Lambarde, subsequently so eminent as a skilful and laborious antiquary.

His works are:

1. A vocabulary of the Saxon language. MS. Bodl. This volume belonged successively to Lambarde, Somner, and Selden. Francis Junius made a beautiful transcript now also in the Bodleian library.

2. A miscellaneous collection containing early perambulations of forests and other matters. MS. formerly in the possession of Ralph Thoresby the historian of Leeds.

3. Collectanea. MS. Cotton. Vitell. D. vii. Chiefly relating to ecclesiastical affairs.

4. Excerpta quædam Saxonica ab A.D. 189 ad A.D. 997. MS. Cotton. Domit. xviii. fo. 38.

5. Excerpta ab A.D. 1043 ad A.D. 1079. MS. Cotton. Domit. xviii. fo. 49.

6. Variæ mappæ chorographicæ Hiberniæ Scotiæ Angliæ et Walliæ: quarum illæ quæ Angliam describunt Saxonicis characteribus exarantur: additis quibusdam observationibus historicis. MS. Cotton. Domit. xviii. fo. 99.

7. Gesta episcoporum Lindisfarnensium et Dunelmensium, a tempore S. Oswaldi regis, usque ad Hugonem episcopum; de communi libraria monachorum Dunelmensium, vel potius ex Symeone Dunelmensi collecta: cum aliis curiosissimis analectis de ecclesia S. Augustini Cantuariensis, ex historiis Thomæ Sprott et Nicolai Spinæ et ex Saxonicis monimentis de Wigornensi, aliisque ecclesiis et monasteriis: aliisque rebus ex Chronico Gregorii Caerguent monachi Gloucestriæ. MS. Cotton. Vespas. A v.

8. Latin Letter to sir William Cecil complaining of the inaccuracy of the general maps of England, and stating his design of constructing maps of all the counties if encouraged, June 1563. MS. Lansd. vi. art. 54.

9. Answer to the charge brought against him by Peter Morwin for having uttered seditious speeches against the queen and the earl of Leicester, 1570. MS. in State Paper Office.

10. A letter to archbishop Parker in favour of Mr. Walker and John Belshawe, 2 June 1567. MS. C. C. C. C. 114, p. 883.

Arms: A. 3 covered cups S.

Churton's Nowell, 12, 38, 99, 137, 140, 198, 233, 352, 364. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 426. Biog. Brit. MS. Richardson, 94. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 168. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 115, 400, 421. Kennett's Life of Somner, 2nd ed. 61, 62, 63. Dugdale's Warwicksh. 670. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 393. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 562, 577; iii. 169. Strype's Parker, 536. Strype's Mem. ii. 257. Strype's Annals, i. 328, 329, 336, 338, 343. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 434, 575. Cat. of Lansd. MSS. i. 11. Museum Thoresbyanum. Tanner's Bibl. Brit.

GREGORY SCOTT, a north countryman, elected from Eton to King's college 1550, took the degree of B.A. 1553-4 and commenced M.A. 1557. On 11 March 1559-60 he was presented by the queen to the rectory of Thimbleby Lincolnshire, and about that time became chaplain to Dr. Bullingham bishop of Lincoln. He

was collated to a canonry in the church of Carlisle 1564, and occurs in 1567 and the following year as taking active steps to set aside certain unreasonable leases which had been granted by the dean and chapter. He was collated to the vicarage of S. Michael Appleby and appointed chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle 1569, being also constituted vicar-general of that diocese 1570. He died about November 1576. He is author of A briefe Treatise agaynst certain Errors of the Romish Church, etc. Very plainly, notably and pleasantly confuting the same by Scriptures and auncient writers. Lond. 8vo. 1574. This work which was written in 1570 is in english verse.

Alumni Eton. 166. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 299, 319. Strype's Grindal, 85. Strype's Annals, i. 545. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 251, 254. Herbert's Ames, 887. Rymer, xv. 587. Farr's Eliz. Poet. liii. 520. Grindal's Remains, 285. Jefferson's Carlisle, 258, 264. MS. Lansd. vi. art. 86. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 310. Nicolson & Burn's Westmorland, 342.

EDWARD SAUNDERS, one of the sons of Thomas Saunders, esq., and Margaret [Cave] his wife, after some education here removed to the Middle Temple in order to study the common law. He was in due course called to the bar, was Lent reader of his inn 1524-5, double Lent reader 1532-3, and Autumn reader 1539. He was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law Trinity term 1540, was M.P. for Coventry 33 Hen. 8, and was constituted one of the king's serjeants 11 Feb. 1546-7, at or about which time he was M.P. for Lostwithiel. Such was his eminence as a legal practitioner that soon after this period he was one of the persons who were named as qualified to fill the office of master of the rolls on the removal therefrom of John Beaumont. Mr. serjeant Saunders was in the commission for the sale of church goods in the town of Northampton 1552. He represented Saltash in parliament 1 Edw. 6, also holding the office of recorder of Coventry. It was by his instigation that the mayor of that city not only refused to obey the orders of the duke of Northumberland to proclaim lady Jane Grey, but boldly ventured to proclaim queen Mary. The serjeant's opportune loyalty was not forgotten by that sovereign, who on 4 Oct. 1553 created him one of the justices of the common-pleas. He occurs in the several special commissions issued in 1553 and 1554 for the trial of lady Jane Grey, archbishop Cranmer, the lords Guildford, Ambrose, and Henry Dudley; sir William Brooke and other accomplices of sir Thomas Wyat; sir Peter Carew, sir Nicholas Throckmorton, sir James Crofts and others; and William Thomas who had been clerk of the council to Edward VI. He was knighted by king Philip 27 Jan. 1554-5, two days only before his brother Laurence Saunders was arraigned on a charge of heresy for which he was subsequently burnt to death at Coventry. On 8 May 1557 sir Edward Saunders was promoted to the office of chief-justice of the queen's bench, and he was at the head of the special commission issued on the 21st of the same month for the trial of Thomas Stafford and others who were charged with having traitorously seized the castle of Scarborough. In 4 and 5 Philip and Mary the manors of Weston-under-Wethele Warwickshire and Newbold Northamptonshire were granted to him and Francis Morgan serjeant-at-law, whose son Thomas married sir Edward's only daughter and heiress. Queen Elizabeth immediately after her accession renewed sir Edward Saunders's patent as chief-justice.

Having awarded an attachment against Dr. Lewis the judge of the court of admiralty for exceeding his jurisdiction in a matter between Adam Wintrop of London and John Coombes a frenchman, both judges appeared 3 Dec. 1558 before the lords of the council, who after hearing them ordered each to bring in a note of the grounds of his proceedings in order that stay and order might be made between them according to equity and justice. It is not unlikely that it was this unpleasant dispute which occasioned the queen on 22 January following to remove him from the chief-justiceship of the queen's bench to the less dignified office of chief baron of the exchequer. He occurs in the special commission issued 23 Feb. 1562-3 for the trial of Arthur Pole, Edmund Pole and others for high treason, was present at the trial of the duke of Norfolk, and was in a commission issued 17 May 1572 for the trial of John Hall and Francis Rolston for treason.

He died 12 Nov. 1576 and was buried in the church of Weston-under-Wethele,

where at the east end of the north aisle is a monument having his effigy in a scarlet robe, also the figure of his first wife for whom there is an inscription.

He married first Margaret daughter of sir Thomas Englefield justice of the common pleas, and widow of George Carew, esq., she died 11 Oct. 1563; secondly Agnes Hussey who survived him and remarried Roger Moore, esq. By his first wife he had an only child Mary the wife of Thomas Morgan, esq., of Heyford Northamptonshire.

His learning and industry are amply exemplified in the reports of Dyer and Plowden.

Arms: Per cheveron S. & A. three elephants' heads erased counterchanged.

Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 216, 329; Chron. Ser. 85, 87, 88, 90. Foss's Judges of England, v. 102, 108, 160, 343, 344, 389, 411, 412, 537—539. Baga de Secretis. Originalia, 4 & 5, P. & M. p. 4, r. 4. Mem. Scacc. Pasch. 16 Eliz. r. 38. Strype's Mem. ii. 299. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 61, 95, 125, 126, 492. Chron. of Queen Jane, 113, 125. Machyn's Diary, 342. Strype's Annals, i. 33. Seventh Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 312. Wotton's Baronetage, i. 258; ii. 168. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 101. Baker's Northamptonsh. i. 184, 293. Dugdale's Warwicksh. 200, 201.

THOMAS ALDRICH was son of John Aldrich alderman of Norwich twice mayor of that city and its representative in several parliaments. He was matriculated of Corpus Christi college in March 1557-8, but subsequently migrated to Trinity college. He proceeded B.A. 1561-2, was soon afterwards elected a fellow of Trinity college, commenced M.A. 1565, and was one of the proctors of the university for the year commencing October 1569. On 3 Feb. 1569-70 he was elected master of Corpus Christi college on the recommendation of archbishop Parker, who stated that he was known to him to be an honest young man learned in all the tongues and also in french and italian. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Sudbury on the 2nd of March following. His name is subscribed to a letter dated 11 Aug. 1570 on behalf of Thomas Cartwright the noted puritan. On 13 November in the same year he was installed a canon of Westminster, and about the same time became rector of Hadleigh in Suffolk, a benefice in the gift of the primate who constituted him one of his chaplains. In 1573 he was charged with having violated the college statutes by omitting to take the degree of B.D. within three years after his admission to the mastership; with neglecting the discipline of the college; with having connived at a disadvantageous lease of an estate at Wilbraham belonging to the society; and with having treated the fellows with contempt and insolence whilst he made himself too much acquainted with the gentlemen of the country. The archbishop advised him to resign the mastership which he refused to do. Mr. Aldrich then endeavoured to obtain a dispensation from the queen to retain his mastership without taking the degree of B.D. He gave up his chaplainship to the archbishop whom he jestingly called the pope of Lambeth and of Bene't college, and to screen himself from his resentment solicited the appointment of chaplain to the earl of Leicester or sir Ralph Sadler. Aldrich, whom the archbishop regarded as an obstinate precisian, was cited before the ecclesiastical commissioners, but the vicechancellor and heads considered this an infringement of the university privileges, although they bound Aldrich in a recognizance with sureties to appear before the vicechancellor from time to time to answer any charge which might be brought against him. After some correspondence between the archbishop and lord Burghley chancellor of the university, the matter was referred to the vicechancellor and heads, who wrote to lord Burghley intimating that Mr. Aldrich not having taken the degree required by the college statutes ought not to continue in his mastership, but that as the matter had been referred to the judgment of the archbishop they would not set down any definitive sentence until his lordship should direct them. Thereupon lord Burghley summoned Aldrich before him, charged him with ingratitude to his patron, and ordered him to go to the primate, declare his sorrow, and beg his pardon. He did so, and resigned his mastership 16 Aug. 1573. At or about the same time he gave up or was deprived of his canonry at Westminster, but on 10 Feb. 1573-4 had a grant of another canonry in that church. He died intestate about February 1576-7. During the brief period of his mastership the college is said to have been in a flourishing condition. His father who survived him, as a grateful memorial of his affection for the society, gave a cup

and cover of silver double gilt weighing thirty-two ounces, and in 1593 his brother Henry, who had been a fellow of the college, bequeathed £40. thereto.

Arms: O. on a fess V. a bull passant A.

Strype. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 123. Brook's Puritans, i. 211. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 139—156. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 190, 383, 388. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 254, 317. Parker Correspondence, 358, 427, 429, 433, 436—440, 443. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 649. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 493; iii. 354, 355, 619, 681. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 997. Newcourt's Repert. i. 925, 926. Rymer, xv. 730. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 172. MS. Lansd. xvii. art. 38—40, 69. MS. Addit. 6403, f. 72 b.

EDMUND GUEST, the son of Thomas Guest, was born at Northallerton Yorkshire in 1517 or perhaps subsequently. After being educated in the grammar-school at York he was removed to Eton, whence he was elected to King's college 1536. He went out B.A. 1540-1 and commenced M.A. 1544. In June 1549 he took a part on the protestant side in the disputations on the sacrament which were held at Cambridge before the commissioners for the visitation of the university. In March 1550-1 he obtained the royal licence to preach, and in 1551, at which time he was vice-provost of his college, proceeded B.D. At the commencement in 1552 he argued with Christopher Carlisle in favour of Christ's descent into hell. He lived obscurely in England during the reign of queen Mary. He was much employed in the revision of the liturgy before it was submitted to parliament in 1 Eliz., and was appointed to take a part in the disputations at Westminster between the protestants and roman catholics which began 30 March 1559. There is a letter from him dated 31st August in that year soliciting the deanery of Worcester. He was one of the chaplains of archbishop Parker, who suggested his appointment to the bishopric of Durham. On 13 Oct. 1559 the queen promoted him to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, and he about that time had also the rectory of Cliffe in Kent. On 29 Jan. 1559-60 he was elected bishop of Rochester. His election was confirmed by the crown on the 21st March, and by the archbishop on the 23rd. On the next day he was consecrated at Lambeth, and he had restitution of the temporalities of his see 3 May 1560, obtaining also a licence to hold in commendam with his bishopric for a limited period the archdeaconry of Canterbury and the rectory of Cliffe. Soon afterwards he was appointed the queen's almoner, and it is said that about the same time he was constituted chancellor of the order of the garter. He signed the book of Advertisements 1564, and in August that year accompanied the queen on her visit to this university. He was also present at the funeral service at S. Paul's for the emperor Ferdinand 3rd October following. Dorman mentions a sermon preached by him in Rochester cathedral wherein he maintained the doctrine of the real presence. Whilst he held the see of Rochester Thomas Watson the deprived bishop of Lincoln was in his custody, whence he was transferred to that of Dr. Cox bishop of Ely. Bishop Guest occurs as one of the preachers at court in Lent 1565-6. On 15 Dec. 1571, at which time he was D.D., he was elected bishop of Salisbury, obtaining the royal assent on the 22nd, and receiving restitution of the temporalities on the 25th of that month. He died 28 Feb. 1576-7, and was buried in the choir of Salisbury cathedral under a stone, subsequently removed into the north-east transept. Thereon is a brass with his effigy in his episcopal habit, and the following inscription:

Edmundus Geste sacrae Theologiae Professor Cantabrigiensis Episcopus Roffensis Munere laudabiliter summi Eleemosinarii Regum nummorum liberaliter annos plusquam Duodecim perfunctus est, postea vero quam a serenissima Regina Elizabetha Translatus quinquennium hinc Episcopatui Sarum ad Dei gloriam honorifice Ad Ecclesie edificationem fructuose, ad suam commendationem egregie praefuisset Magno suo commodo et majore luctu suorum, vitam laudibilem cum meliore morte Commutavit Bonorum qui habuit (neque nulla neque nimia) magnam partem cognatis et amicis majorem pauperibus, maximam famulis domesticis legavit Et ingentem optimorum librorum vim quantam vix una capere Bibliotheca Potest, perpetuo studiosiorum usui in hac Ecclesia conservandam destinavit; Huic Igitur ornatissimo et doctissimo et Seni et Praesuli ultimo die Februarii Anno Domini 1578 *etatis vero sue* 63 *pie defuncto Egidius Estcourte Armiger, alter Illius testamenti Executor hoc Monumentum ad tanti viri memoriam retinendam Ad suam in illum observantiam testificandum posuit.*

It will be seen that the year of his death is inaccurately stated on this inscription, which there can be little doubt is also erroneous as respects his age.

By his will bearing date on the day of his death and proved 10 April 1577, he bequeathed to the poor people of the city

of New Sarum £20., and to the library of the cathedral of Sarum, then decayed, all his books, there to be kept for perpetual remembrance and token of his favour and good will to advance and further the estate and dignity of that his church and see, desiring and trusting that the dean and chapter would so ordain and dispose all those his said books to places and stalls as might be fit for the preservation and good keeping of the same. He also bequeathed to his dear friends the lord high-treasurer of England, the lord-keeper of the great seal, and the comptroller of the queen's household, a gold ring of the value of 40*s*. a-piece in token and remembrance of his duty and good will, and to his brother Christopher Leedes £40. or £50. at the discretion of his executors.

He had a good reputation for learning and piety, and was particularly serviceable in settling the reformation under queen Elizabeth.

His works are:

1. De Christi Praesentiâ in Coenâ.
2. De Libero Hominis Arbitrio.
3. A Treatise againste the prevee masse in the behalf and furtheraunce of the mooste holye communyon. Lond. 1548. Dedicated to master Cheke schoolmaster to the king's majesty and provost of his worthy college in Cambridge. Reprinted in Dugdale's life of bishop Geste, Append. i.
4. Disputation at Cambridge on the Sacrament 1549. In Fox's Acts and Mon.
5. Arguments in support of the proposition that it is against the word of God and the custom of the primitive church to use a tongue unknown to the people in common prayers and administration of the Sacraments. MS. C. C. C. C., and in Dugdale's life of bishop Geste, Append. v.
6. The Protestants Discourse, prepared to have been read in the public conference at Westminster upon the second question, viz., "Every Particular church hath Authority to institute, change and abrogate Ceremonies and Rites in the Church so that it tend to Edify." MS. C.C.C.C., and in Dugdale's life of bishop Geste, Append. vi.
7. Observations on the service book in a letter to sir William Cecil. MS. C.C.C.C. 106, p. 413. Printed in Strype's Annals, i. Append. N°. xiv., and in Dugdale's life of bishop Geste, Append. iv.
8. A Sermon on repentance preached 1560. MS. C.C.C.C. 104, p. 273, and in Dugdale's life of bishop Geste, Append. vii.
9. An answer to the Reasons that the Apparel of Priests ought not to be worn. By the which Answer it will appear that the Apparel of Priests may be worn. MS. Lansd. vii. art. 92. Printed in Strype's Parker, Append. N°. xxxi., and Dugdale's life of bishop Geste, Append. viii.
10. A question demanded upon the matter of Scotland resolved pro defensione religionis Sept. 1565. MS. Lansd. viii. art. 19.
11. Translation of the Psalms. In the Bishop's Bible.
12. Letters.

To him has been also ascribed the translation of the Epistle to the Romans in the Bishop's bible. The real translator of that epistle appears however to have been Dr. Cox bishop of Ely.

A descendant from a common ancestor of bishop Guest has termed that prelate the principal compiler of the liturgy of the church of England, and the first protestant bishop of Rochester. We cannot concede his right to either distinction. He certainly took a prominent part in the earlier part of the reign of Elizabeth in the revision of the liturgy, which however had been really compiled by others in the reign of Edward VI. and has been since but slightly altered; and as to his being the first protestant bishop of Rochester, he was preceded by at least three other protestants, Ridley, Ponet and Scory, who had full possession of that see, to say nothing of Edmund Allen who was bishop elect.

This bishop's surname was generally spelt in a fantastical manner, as GESTE, GHEST, and GEAST.

His portrait has been engraved by Augustus Fox. There is also an engraving of his monumental brass.

Arms: Az. a cheveron O. between 3 swans' heads erased proper.

Life by Henry Geast Dugdale, esq. Lond. 8vo. 1840. MS. Cole, xiv. 5. Strype. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Hasted's Kent, ii. 42; iv. 786. Alumni Eton. 155. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 137, 284. Richardson's Godwin. Parker Correspondence, 123, 240, 250. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 31, 188. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 43; ii. 571, 606. Dorman against Nowell, 52 b. 103. Bale, part 2, p. 107. Fox's Acts & Mon. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 77, 91, 152. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 787, 808, 836. MS. Lansd. vii. art. 57. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 157.

ROBERT DUNNING, elected from Eton to King's college 1564, proceeded B.A. 1568-9, and commenced M.A. 1572. He and certain other fellows of King's college in 1576 preferred articles of complaint against Dr. Roger Goad the provost, who answered them satisfactorily, and Dunning, acknowledging that the charges were false and slanderous, was thereupon expelled the college and committed by lord Burghley to the Gatehouse prison in Westminster. He is author of two latin epigrams in the collection of verses presented by the scholars of Eton to queen Elizabeth at Windsor castle 1563, and is said to have been very skilful in the mathematics.

Alumni Eton. 179. Strype's Annals, ii. 420, 421. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 346. Heywood & Wright's King's & Eton Coll. Statutes, 226, 228, 235, 247. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 522. MS. Lansd. xxiii. art. 25, 33, 72.

JOHN ELLIS, of Jesus college, B.A. 1534, had a canonry in the church of Rochester 1551, but seems to have resigned same when he became prebendary of Norton in the church of Hereford about 1552. In 1553 queen Mary presented him to the rectory of Kykydokes in the diocese of S. Asaph. He resigned the prebend of Norton in 1556, and was again canon of Rochester 1559, in which year he was also installed dean of Hereford. In the convocation of 1562 he was one of those who were favourable to the proposals for the removal of all curious singing and playing of the organs, the disuse of the cross in baptism, copes, surplices, gowns, and caps, saints' feasts and holidays, and for leaving the ordinary a discretion as touching kneeling at the communion. He also signed the petition of the lower house for discipline. He became canon of Worcester August 1570, and died 1576.

Willis's Cathedrals, i. 536, 591, 674. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. 167. Strype's Annals, i. 336, 338. Le Neve's Fasti. Rymer, xv. 347, 563. Chambers's Worcestersh. Biog. 70.

RICHARD MITCH, B.A. 1542, was admitted a fellow of S. John's college 14 March 1542-3, but subsequently removed to Trinity hall and commenced M.A. 1544. On the accession of queen Mary he headed a tumultuous attack on Dr. Sandys the vicechancellor. He was one of the lawyers who presided at the trial of John Hullier for heresy, and we find him actively engaged in the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates. He commenced LL.D. 1557, and was admitted an advocate at doctors' commons 26 April 1559. He adhered to the roman catholic religion, and occurs 1576 in a list of recusants who had fled beyond sea.

Baker's Hist. S. John's Coll. 337. Coote's Civilians, 43. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 76, 77, 103. Strype's Annals, ii. 102. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 192, 193, 205, 209, 210, 217, 224. Nichols' Prog. Eliz. iii. 148.

ARTHUR PUREFOY matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in November 1555, proceeded B.A. 1560-1, and was subsequently elected a fellow of Peterhouse. He commenced M.A. 1564, and was one of the proctors of the university for the year commencing October 1571. On 6 May 1572 one hundred and sixty-four members of the senate deputed him, together with Mr. Becon his fellow proctor, Mr. Nicols one of the taxors, and Mr. Browne of Pembroke hall, to obtain a reformation of certain matters in the new statutes of the university, and he appears to have had a share in drawing up two papers, the one detailing the grievances of the body of the university as touching the new statutes, and the other being a reply to a long and elaborate answer of the vicechancellor and heads. Whilst the matter was pending the vicechancellor and heads exhibited articles against the complainants. In these articles Mr. Purefoy was charged with very seditious language, although it seems that he had merely said that if they did not at that time prevail against the heads they would find some other opportunity to obtain their purpose. We are unable to trace his subsequent history.

Lamb's Camb. Doc. 355, 357, 363—377, 391—402. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 279—306. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 61—120. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 446.

ANTHONY RUSH, a native of the diocese of Norwich and probably of the county of Suffolk, was educated for seven or eight years at the grammar-school of Canterbury, whence he was sent to Oxford at the charge of Dr. Nicholas Wotton the worthy dean of that church. He became B.A. at Oxford 4 July 1554, in which month he was admitted a probationer fellow of Magdalen college there, and he completed his degree of M.A. in

that university 1558. About June 1561 he became master of the grammar-school at Canterbury, and received from archbishop Parker a licence to preach. He soon became noted as a florid and frequent preacher, and was chaplain to the earl of Sussex who presented him to the rectory of Woodham Walter Essex, whereto he was admitted 30 July 1565. The earl subsequently recommended his appointment to a prebend of Canterbury. Archbishop Parker writing to sir William Cecil on the subject of this recommendation 5 June 1566 speaks thus of Mr. Rush, "He is studious, and by reading shall come to good constancy of judgment. I see his quality of utterance to be ready and apt, and as I hope he shall do good service in that church hereafter." In that year he commenced D.D. in this university, and on 29 July was constituted a canon of Windsor by virtue of letters-patent from the queen, to whom he was at or about that time chaplain in ordinary. On 7 Feb. 1566-7 we find the earl of Sussex requesting archbishop Parker to recommend Dr. Rush for the deanery of York, then vacant by the death of his kind patron Dr. Wotton, who had held the deaneries of Canterbury and York together. On 6 April 1568 Dr. Rush became canon of Canterbury, and in the next year was collated by archbishop Parker to the small sinecure rectory of Orgarswick in Kent. He also held the rectory or prebend of Brightling Sussex, which he resigned before 23 May 1569. He was installed dean of Chichester 10 June 1570, and died 1 April 1577, being interred in the collegiate chapel of S. George Windsor where is a monument thus inscribed:

Equus paratur ad diem belli.

Antonius Rushe, Sacre Theologie Doctor, Cicestrensis Ecclesie Decanus: hujus honorati Collegii Canonicus Prebendarius, &c. et Serenissime Majestatis Capellanus, quum gravi et diuturno intabuisset morbo: Vix quadragenarius, immatura morte (quam solam sibi sacro futuram sepius cecinerat) extremum confecit diem, deq. tanto viro (sic est vita hominum) nisi cineres et ossa, restat aliud nihil, at sedati et tranquilli animi laude florescit quotidie magis: Suisq. virtutibus et beneficiis vivit adhuc memoriaq. suavissimi hominis morietur nunquam. Miserando illo nefustoq. suis Die. Triduoq. post lugubri Lamentatione: fletuq. suorum, funere elatus hac, requiescit humo. Ad perpetuam defuncti Memoriam posuit pia Conjux.

Dominus autem salutem tribuit.

He is author of: A President for a Prince: wherein is to be seen by the testimonie of ancient writers, the duty of Kings, princes, and governours. Lond. 4to. 1566. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

Arms: ...... a fesse between 3 horses courant ....

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Pote's Windsor, 367. Parker Correspondence, 144, 283. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 48, 257; iii. 396. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 429. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 143, 158. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 273. Strype's Parker, 303, 305. Herbert's Ames, 1619, 1620. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 142, 154. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 401. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 167. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 685.

ROBERT COLE, elected from Eton to King's college 1541, was B.A. 1546-7, and commenced M.A. 1550. During the reign of Mary he and his wife were eminently kind and charitable to the afflicted protestants. His usual residence seems to have been in or near London, but he continued from time to time to go over sea in order to keep up a correspondence between the exiles and their friends in England. On 23 Dec. 1559 he was collated by archbishop Parker to the rectory of S. Mary-le-Bow London. When the disputes arose about wearing the ecclesiastical vestments he at first took part with the dissentients, but ultimately complied with the established order, and was somewhat ludicrously exhibited in priestly attire by Grindal bishop of London as a pattern to his clergy. He was collated by archbishop Parker to the rectory of Allhallows Bread-street London 15 Jan. 1568-9, and died about April 1577. Exercises, meditations, and prayers by him are comprised in a collection of those by certain godly learned men. London. (William Powell.) 8vo. n.d.

Alumni Eton. 159. Newcourt's Repert. i. 246, 439. Strype's Memorials, iii. 142, 414. Strype's Annals, i. 201, 207. Strype's Parker, 226. Strype's Grindal, 98. Parker Correspondence, 278. Herbert's Ames, 739. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend. i. 591; ii. 133, 194, 215, 244.

THOMAS WATTS matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in November 1549 and B.A. 1552-3, was an exile for religion in the reign of queen Mary, and took up his abode at Frankfort. He returned to England soon after the accession of Elizabeth, and 1 Jan. 1559-60 had the prebend of Tottenhale in the church of S. Paul. On 24 March following he was ordained priest by Grindal bishop of London who made him one of his chaplains. He commenced M.A. here 1560, and 31

Jan. 1560-1 was collated to the archdeaconry of Middlesex. On 3 Nov. 1561 he was instituted to a canonry in the church of Westminster. In the convocation of 1562 he supported the various proposals which were made for dispensing with certain ceremonies in the church. He was however in the ecclesiastical commission, as also in commissions for the visitation of the hospital of the Savoy and King's and S. John's colleges in this university. In 1570 he was created D.D. and on 20th August in that year was collated by archbishop Parker to the rectory of Bocking Essex. He subsequently had commissions as dean of Bocking, at first solely, but afterwards in conjunction with John Still rector of Hadleigh and ultimately bishop of Bath and Wells. In the latter end of August and beginning of September 1570 Dr. Story the noted civilian was confined in the house of Dr. Watts near S. Paul's on the charge of high treason, previously to his removal to the Lollards' tower. Dr. Watts died shortly before 28 May 1577. In his lifetime he conveyed estates at Ashwell Hertfordshire and Sawston Cambridgeshire to Pembroke hall for the endowment of seven greek scholarships in that college. By his will dated 11 Feb. 1570-1 he bequeathed £82. amongst the fourteen colleges in the university, and devised to the dean and chapter of S. Paul's certain tenements to find and maintain for ever a sermon to be made unto the common people at S. Paul's by the space of one whole hour or somewhat more every Sunday in the morning throughout the whole year between five and seven o'clock in the forenoon. He directed that there should be two preachers appointed by the dean and chapter and approved of by the bishop of London. Each was to preach twenty-six sermons and to have a salary of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum. From the same estate he gave 40*s*. a-year to the debtors in Newgate. He appears to have taken a lively interest in Merchant Taylor's school, which was then a recently established institution. Some of his letters are extant. He was esteemed an excellent hebrew scholar. Archbishop Grindal by his will gave to Pembroke hall a hebrew bible in decimosexto, noted with Mr. Dr. Watts's hand. He was married and had children.

Newcourt's Repert. i. 82, 215, 928; ii. 67—69. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 330, 440; iii. 359. Murdin's State Papers, 241, 242. Troubles at Frankfort, 133, 174. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 383, 390, 391, 493, 522. Wright's Eliz. i. 167, 374. Heywood & Wright's King's & Eton Coll. Statutes, 219. Grindal's Remains, 201, 269, 288, 353, 359, 459. Churton's Nowell, 32, 52, 69, 252. Strype. Wilson's Merchant Taylor's School, 24, 28, 30, 38—41, 554, 557, 658. Parker Correspondence, 344, 369. MS. Baker, iii. 342, 345. Barksdale's Memorials, 63, 64. Groome's Dignity & Honour of the Clergy, 245. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 168. Malcolm's Lond. Rediv. iii. 17. Parte of a Register, 23—35, 106.

ROBERT BELL, who is supposed to have been of a good Norfolk family, after some education here studied the law in the Middle Temple and was called to the bar. In 1558-9 he appeared as one of the counsel of the patentees of the lands of the bishopric of Winchester on a bill in parliament affecting their interests. On 15 Oct. 1559 he married Dorothy daughter and coheiress of Edmund Beaupre, esq., of Beaupre hall in Outwell Norfolk. He was returned to parliament for Lynn Regis in 1562, was 11 Feb. 1562-3 appointed counsel for the town of Great Yarmouth, with the annual fee of 40*s*. for life, and was Autumn reader of the Middle Temple 1565. In October 1566 he was one of the committee of the house of commons appointed to confer with the lords as to a petition to the queen on the subject of her marriage, and expressed himself, as did other members, with considerable boldness on the unsatisfactory nature of her majesty's answer to the petition of parliament on that subject. This led to a dissolution in the following January. He occurs in Aug. 1570 as counsel for the crown on the trial at the Norwich assizes of certain persons charged with a treasonable rising on behalf of the duke of Norfolk. A new parliament being convened in April 1571 he was again returned for Lynn Regis, and was named as one assigned to confer with the spiritual lords for the reformation of abuses in religion. In a debate on the subsidy he urged that the people were galled by licences and the abuse of promoters, and pressed for the calling in of certain licences granted to four courtiers to the utter undoing of thousands of the queen's subjects. For this he was convened before the privy-council, who so hardly dealt with him that he came into the house with such an amazed countenance that it completely daunted the members, and for several days not

one of them durst deal with any matter of importance. On subsequent days he made a long discourse upon the bill for the validity of non-resident burgesses, and spoke on the bill against usury. Another parliament being summoned in 1572 Mr. Bell was again elected for Lynn Regis, and on 10 May was elected speaker. He occurs as Robert Bell, esq., in a commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Norfolk 20 Oct. 1573. At the close of the session of 1575 he made a skilful speech to the queen, wherein he alluded to her majesty's marriage, and gave an account of the bills which had been passed, concluding with the offer of a subsidy. Having received the honour of knighthood he was, by letters-patent tested 22 Jan. 1576-7, constituted one of the queen's serjeants-at-law. He took his oath the following day, and on the 24th was by other letters-patent appointed chief-baron of the exchequer. On his admission to this office the lord-keeper Bacon addressed him in a speech wherein he enlarged upon the knowledge, discretion, integrity and diligence which were requisite for the proper discharge of his judicial duties. On 23 April 1577 he was nominated with others as a commissioner for the visitation of the university of Oxford. In July following being judge of assize for the county of Oxford, he presided at the trial of Rowland Jenkes at the castle of Oxford for having uttered scandalous words against the queen. A fearful and fatal malady arose from the stench of the prisoners, and the chief-baron was amongst the numerous victims who lost their lives at what was commonly designated the black assize.

Camden describes sir Robert Bell as a sage and grave man famous for his knowledge of the law.

By his wife already named, and who remarried sir John Peyton lieutenant of the Tower, he had issue sir Edmund Bell his heir; Dorothy wife of sir Henry Hobart chief-justice of the common pleas; Mary wife of sir Nicholas L'Estrange, and probably other children.

Arms: S. a fess ermine between 3 church bells A.

Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 217, 227, 329; Chron. Ser. 94, 95. Foss's Judges of England, v. 408, 412, 414, 415, 458. Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 459, 460. Wood's Annals, ii. 188. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 443, 543. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 446. Manning's Speakers, 242. Watson's Wisbech, 523, 539. Strype's Annals, i. 63, 294, 530, 618; ii. 300, 359. Herbert's Ames, 1052, 1053. Wright's Eliz. i. 373, 374. Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp. ii. 47, 66, 89. Camden's Annals Eliz. Rymer, xv. 725, 773. Manship & Palmer's Yarmouth, ii. 358. Mem. Scacc. Pasch. 5 Eliz. r. 11; Trin. 17 Eliz. r. 40. Parl. Hist. iv. 62, 71, 105, 106, 136, 142, 176, 218. MS. Univ. Lib. Camb. Dd. 3. 20; Ii. 5. 8. Lodge's Illustr. i. 513, 514; ii. 86.

THOMAS LEVER, a native of Little Lever Lancashire, B.A. 1541-2, was elected fellow of S. John's college 1543, and commenced M.A. 1545. He was admitted a senior fellow 3 July 1548, and a college preacher 23rd September in the same year. In November or December 1548 he and Roger Hutchinson disputed at S. John's respecting the mass. Mr. Lever on 2 Feb. 1549-50 preached in the Shrouds at S. Paul's, as he did before the king and privy-council at court on the 3rd and 4th Sundays in Lent the same year. At or about that time he with his friend Roger Hutchinson visited Joan Bocher during her confinement, with the view of inducing her to acknowledge her opinions to be erroneous. He was ordained, or rather as we presume reordained, by Dr. Ridley bishop of London in 1550, being made deacon 24 June and priest 10 August in that year. On 14 December following he preached at S. Paul's cross. His sermons attracted great attention from the bold and uncompromising manner in which he attacked the social evils and corruptions of the times, and vindicated the claims of the church, the universities, and the poor. He was on 10 Dec. 1551 admitted master of S. John's college by virtue of the king's mandate, and he proceeded B.D. 1552, in which year he was with others commissioned to make enquiry touching a dispute between Dr. Madew and Rowland Swinbourne as to the mastership of Clare hall. When the duke of Northumberland arrived in Cambridge on Saturday 15 July 1553 to proclaim lady Jane Grey, Mr. Lever was one of those who supped with him and sir John Gates that night, and Mr. Lever was about to be dispatched to London to get printed the sermon which had been preached by Dr. Sandys the vicechancellor before the duke on Sunday the 16th. His journey was however stayed by the change which took place in the posture of affairs. He continued to hold his mastership till September following when he quitted the

same, twenty-four of his fellows also at the same period giving up their preferments for conscience sake. He soon afterwards went to Zurich where he made the acquaintance of Bullinger, who furnished him with commendatory letters with which he proceeded by way of Lentzburg, Berne, and Lausanne to Geneva where he arrived 7 April 1554. Whilst in that city he frequented the lectures and sermons of Calvin. We find him again at Zurich 13 Oct. 1554, and at Frankfort 12 Feb. 1554-5. He appears to have made efforts to appease the differences which had arisen amongst the exiles at that place with respect to the use of the english liturgy, although those efforts eventually proved ineffectual. He was at Strasburg 4 Jan. 1555-6, being then on his way from Geneva to Wesel in consequence of an invitation to become pastor to the english congregation at the latter place. He did not however settle there, and was at Berne on 12 May 1556, intending on the following day to set out on a journey to the english at Basle. He ultimately about September 1556 settled at Arau as minister of the english congregration at that place. He had licence to depart from Arau 11 Jan. 1558-9, but was there on the 16th of the month, when he subscribed a letter from the congregation at that place to their fellow-exiles at Geneva. He soon afterwards arrived in England and travelled through the country as a preacher. He was no doubt introduced at the court, as it is said to have been owing to the scruples which he suggested to the queen that she declined to take upon her the title of supreme head of the church. Ultimately, about June 1559, he settled at Coventry as minister of that town, being then or about the same time also appointed to the archdeaconry of Coventry. On 17 Sept. 1560 he addressed from Coventry a remarkable letter to sir Francis Knollys and sir William Cecil, requesting their earnest consideration of the grievous and dangerous suspicion and muttering as to the death of the wife of lord Robert Dudley afterwards earl of Leicester, and suggesting the importance of an earnest searching and trying out of the truth, with the due punishment of any who might be found guilty in that matter. On 28 Jan. 1562-3 he was collated to the mastership of Sherburn hospital in the county of Durham. He sat in the convocation of 1562 in right of his archdeaconry, and subscribed the thirty-nine articles, but supported the proposals which were made in that synod with the intention of effecting a more thorough reformation in the church. On 21 Feb. 1563-4 he was installed canon of Durham. On 24 Feb. 1565-6 he addressed a letter to the earl of Leicester and sir William Cecil in favour of those ministers who had been silenced for their conscientious objections to the use of the ecclesiastical vestments.

In 1567 he was deprived of his canonry at Durham for non-conformity; he however retained the mastership of Sherburn hospital and the archdeaconry of Coventry, and frequently preached at London and elsewhere, being permitted to do so notwithstanding he declined to wear the ecclesiastical habit. He preached the funeral sermon for William Turner, M.D., dean of Wells, in July 1568. In or about June 1571 he with other leading puritan ministers were cited to appear before the ecclesiastical commissioners at Lambeth. On 18 June 1577 the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry addressed a letter to him requiring him in the queen's name to put down the prophesyings within his archdeaconry. His death occurred at Ware on a journey from London to the north in July 1577, and he was buried in the chancel of the chapel of Sherburn hospital. Within the altar-rails is a blue marble stone whereon are engraved a cross flory, a bible, and a chalice. On the tranverse portion of the cross is inscribed:

Thomas Leaver preacher to King Edwarde the Sixte. He died in July 1577.

His works are:

1. A fruitful Sermon made in Poules church at London, in the shrouds, the seconde day of February [1549-50]. Lond. 8vo. 1550. Mr. Surtees makes a curious mistake respecting this sermon, which he describes as preached in the shrowds on ship-board!

2. A Sermon preached the thyrd Sonday in Lent before ye Kynges Majestie, and his honourable Counsell Anno Domini M.CCCCC.L. [1549-50]. Lond. 8vo. 1550.

3. A Sermon preached the iiij Sondaie in Lente before the Kynges Majestie and his honorable Counsaile. Lond. 8vo. 1550.

4. A Sermon preached at Paules crosse the xiiii daie of December. Lond. 8vo. 1550. Dedicated to the lords and others of the king's majestys privy council.

5. A Meditacion upon the Lord's Prayer, made at Sayncte Mary Wolchurche in London Anno M.D.LI. Lond. 8vo. 1551.

6. A Treatise of the right way from the danger of Sinne & vengeance in this wicked worlde, unto godly wealth and Salvation in Christe. Geneva......1556. Newly augmented 1571. Lond. 8vo. 1571, 1575.

7. A Preface, shewing the true understanding of God's word, and the right use of God's workes and benefites; to John Bradford's Godly Meditations. Lond. 8vo. 1567, and in Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 565.

8. Meditation on the Tenth Commandment. With John Bradford's Godly Meditations. Lond. 8vo. 1567, and in Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 569.

9. Sermons. MS. formerly in S. John's college library.

10. Letters, latin and english. Several have been printed.

His sermons in the Shrouds, before the king and council, and at S. Paul's cross were reprinted, Lond. 8vo. 1572, 1573, and some of his exercises, meditations and prayers are included in a collection of those by certayne godly lerned men. London. (William Powell.) 8vo. n. d.

It is generally believed that he assisted in drawing up An admonition to the Parliament for the reformation of the church discipline.

Mr. Baker in his History of S. John's calls Mr. Lever "a man of as much natural probity and blunt native honesty as the college ever bred: a man without guile or artifice, that never made court to any patron or for any preferment; one that had the spirit of Hugh Latimer. No one can read his sermons without imagining he has somewhat before him of Latimer or Luther. And yet tho' his sermons be bold and daring and full of rebuke, it was his preaching that help'd him to his preferment; the men at court being either afraid of him, or his rebuking the courtiers having procured him reverence with the king." And with respect to his government of the college he describes him as "one of the best masters as well as one of the best men the college ever bred." As master of Sherburn hospital he displayed much energy and perseverance in endeavouring to redress the abuses therein, and it was mainly owing to his exertions and those of Anthony Salvin his predecessor, that an act of parliament was, during the mastership of his brother Ralph Lever who succeeded him, obtained for the regulation of that institution.

He married about April 1559 a widow who had three children by her former husband. In one of his letters dated 10 July 1560, he mentions the birth of a daughter. He also had a son Sampson who was father of Henry Lever of Newcastle and Robert Lever of York.

Bale, ix. 86. Brook's Puritans, i. 213. Strype. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 141—148, 337, 341, 343. Fuller's Worthies. Herbert's Ames, 623, 624, 627, 678, 699, 739, 838, 970, 976, 1321. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Troubles at Frankfort, 13, 16, 28, 37, 185, 191. Benet's Ascham, 379, 384, 386, 387, 392, 393. MS. Cole, xiv. 113; lvii. 369. Haweis' Sketches of the Reformation, 60, 62, 73, 269, 271, 273. Aschami Epistolæ, 116, 226, 229, 286, 305, 311, 335. Brook's Cartwright, 37, 38, 97. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 446. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 257, 757. Neal's Puritans, i. 255. Haynes' State Papers, 362. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 569; iii. 316, 692. Brit. Bibliog. ii. 153. Surtees' Durham, i. 127, 131, 141. MS. Lansd. 11 art. 5. MS. Harl. 417 f. 99 b. 103 b. 121. Calderwod's Hist. of Kirk of Scotland, ed. Thomson, i. 298—300. Zurich Letters, i. 84—88, 202, 206, 224, 285; ii. 3, 28, 147; iii. 150—169, 744, 752, 755. Parker Correspondence, 66, 382. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 112, 445, 565, 569; ii. 137. Sandys' Sermons, ed. Ayre, pp. ii, iii. Hartshorne's Book Rarities, 443. Hutchinson's Works, ed. Bruce, pp. i, iii, 146. Grindal's Remains, 205, 326, 351. Bull's Prayers, Parker Soc. ed. p. v. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 52—54, 63, 74, 83. Fox's Acts & Mon. Parte of a Register, 12—19, 27. Bancroft's Pretended Holy Disc. 54. Letters of the Martyrs, 52, 56, 166, 260, 688, 699. Calamy's Account, 500, 506, 514; Continuation, 651, 656, 657, 673. MS. Baker, xxi. 559; xxxii. 495, 496. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 402. Craik's Romance of the Peerage, i. 50. Wood's Annals, ii. 83—85. Gilpin's Life of Bernard Gilpin. Bartlett's Cumnor, 58. Gent. Mag. N. S. xxiv. 598.

THOMAS SMITH, born at Saffron Walden Essex 28 March 1514, was eldest son of John Smith of that place, sometime treasurer of the guild of the Holy Trinity there, and ultimately sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire, by Agnes [Charnock] his wife. According to a tradition which appears highly probable, he was educated in the grammar-school of his native town. In 1526 he was sent to Queens' college, and was elected fellow thereof 25 Jan. 1529-30, being then B.A. Henry VIII. honoured him and John Cheke with the title of king's scholars, and allotted them pensions for encouragement in

their studies. Smith applied himself assiduously to classical literature, in which he attained extraordinary proficiency. In 1533, in which year he commenced M.A., he was appointed by the university to read the greek lecture, he also read privately in his college upon Homer's Odyssey. About this time he cooperated with Cheke in his endeavours to introduce the general use of the new method of pronouncing greek which had been pointed out by Erasmus, and which, notwithstanding much opposition, ultimately prevailed. Amongst his scholars may be mentioned Ponet afterwards bishop of Winchester and Edward Vere afterwards earl of Oxford. In 1538 he was chosen public orator, and in or about 1540 was constituted the first regius professor of civil law in this university. With a view to improve himself he visited France, where he had several disputes with the scholars of that country respecting the pronunciation of Greek. In some of these conflicts he appears to have utterly lost his temper. From France he went to Padua and there commenced doctor of civil law. On coming back to England he retired to his college, was incorporated LL.D. here 1542, and also at Oxford, but at what particular time does not appear. When Cheke read the greek lecture a clamour was raised in the university against the etists, as the advocates of the new pronunciation of greek were called, and bishop Gardiner the chancellor of the university promulgated a decree that for the future the old method should be observed by all the scholars. Smith wrote a letter to the bishop on the subject which was afterwards printed. In 1543 he was elected vice-chancellor, and he held the office till the middle of January 1544-5. During that period the act passed for paving the town of Cambridge, and a most useful statute was made for the matriculation of the students. The university also acquired the rectory of Burwell S. Mary. About this time he was also vice-president of Queens' college. On 20 Jan. 1544-5 bishop Goodrich appointed him chancellor, vicar-general, official-principal and commissary of the diocese of Ely, and in 1545 collated him to the rectory of Leverington in the isle of Ely. During his residence in Cambridge he wrote a tract, afterwards published, recommending a reformation in english orthography. This attempt, in common with many others of the like kind, seems not to have met with a favourable reception.

In 1546 the university selected him to address queen Catharine Parr, beseeching her intercession with the king on their behalf, as they dreaded that their foundations would fall by the effect of the statute which placed them entirely at the king's disposal. It is said that at this period he held the situation of clerk of the queen's council. Strype says, "And this was the port he lived in before his leaving of Cambridge: He kept three servants, and three guns, and three winter geldings. And this stood him in £30. per annum, together with his own board." Soon after the accession of Edward VI. he removed into the family of the lord-protector Somerset, who employed him in matters of state and made him master of requests and steward of the stannaries. He gave up his fellowship at Queens' college about Michaelmas 1547, and on 29 December following was made provost of Eton college. About the same time he became dean of Carlisle. In Feb. 1547-8 he and sir William Paget acted as umpires for the adjustment of certain disputes between the university and town of Cambridge. In July 1548 he went ambassador to the emperor with Thomas Chamberlain and sir Edward Carne. He returned in September leaving Chamberlain resident at Brussels. He was one of the visitors of this university appointed by the royal commission 12 Nov. 1548, and soon afterwards became secretary of state, being then or perhaps before knighted.

His name appears in the commission for the suppression of heretical pravity issued 9 April 1549. On 26 Aug. in that year he resigned the rectory of Leverington. In September following he was in a commission to examine and try Edmund Bonner bishop of London for disobedience to the king's proceedings with respect to religion. Bonner raised every possible objection to sir Thomas Smith's taking part in the matter, but was silenced by the readiness and pertinence of his replies.

He was amongst the few who faithfully adhered to the protector in his adversity,

and accompanied him to the Tower in October 1549, being set at liberty in the following February, although he was fined £3000. During his confinement he solaced himself by turning some of the Psalms into english metre.

He had sufficient influence at court to obtain a charter of incorporation for his native town. Its date is 18 Feb. 1549-50. In 1550 he was a witness against bishop Gardiner, and his name occurs in another commission touching heretical pravity issued 18 Jan. 1550-1. On 30 April 1551 he was dispatched to the french court to negotiate a marriage between the king of England and the eldest daughter of the king of France.

When queen Mary came to the throne suspicion naturally attached to sir Thomas Smith, who had acted as a zealous promoter of the reformation. He was therefore deprived of the provostship of Eton and the deanery of Carlisle, although as a compensation for these losses he had an annuity of £100. granted to him; he was however charged not to quit the realm. He judged it prudent to retire into the country and was left unmolested at his house at Hill hall in his native county, passing his time amongst his books. He owed this tranquillity to his former enemies Bonner bishop of London and Gardiner bishop of Winchester, who exerted their influence at court on his behalf. He was still further protected by an indulgence from the pope to William Smythwick esq. and any five friends whom he should name. Smith was one of those nominated and was consequently exempted from all sentences of excommunication, suspension and interdict, and other censures ecclesiastical, upon whatever occasion or cause inflicted, transgressions of any vows or commands of the church, guilt of perjuries and of homicide whether casual or mental, laying violent hands upon any ecclesiastical persons, excepting prelates de praeterito, omissions in whole or in part of fasts, canonical hours, divine offices, penances enjoined; also from all and singular his sins whereof he was contrite and confessed, although they were such for which the apostolic see were to be consulted. This instrument is merely a pardon of canonical transgressions committed during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. The appeal to Rome was probably made to protect Smith from all charges for dilapidations or malpractices appertaining to the ecclesiastical benefices which he had held, and to free him from all dangers and future lawsuits.

On the accession of Elizabeth he emerged from his retirement, and on 23 Dec. 1558 we find him in a commission for the consideration of all things necessary to be brought under the notice of the parliament then about to assemble. He was also one of those employed to revise the book of common prayer, the commissioners appointed to that office holding their meetings at his house in Canon row Westminster. When the public mind was agitated with respect to the queen's marriage he wrote a dialogue on the subject. In 1559 he was restored to the deanery of Carlisle and it is said was dispatched to France with Thirleby bishop of Ely, lord Howard and Dr. Wotton. In 1562 he certainly went on an embassy to France, to urge the restitution of Calais and to maintain a correspondence with the prince of Condé. He had a quarrel with sir Nicholas Throgmorton who was joined with him in this embassy. Whilst at Paris he endeavoured to obtain a licence from the chancellor of France for printing Walter Haddon's answer to Osorius's epistle to queen Elizabeth. The application was refused, though subsequently Smith caused that work to be printed at his own expense.

On 11 April 1564 he succeeded in concluding at Troye in Champagne a peace between England and France. During his stay in the latter country he composed his treatise on the commonwealth, and became acquainted with Peter Ramus and Ludovicus Regius. Smith's only son accompanied him on this embassy. He was recalled from France in the beginning of 1566, and spent the rest of the year amongst his friends in England. On 22 March 1566-7 he was again sent to France as the queen's ambassador extraordinary to make a formal demand of Calais, which according to treaty was to be delivered up to the english on 2 April 1567. It being considered necessary that a demand thereof should be made on the spot and upon the very day, Smith made a formal demand accordingly, first at the gates of Calais next the sea, in a loud voice in

french, by the sound of a trumpet, of which an act was presently made by a public notary, and he with sir Henry Norris subsequently repeated the demand to the french king himself. That monarch remitted the matter to his council, where Michael Hôpital his chancellor and Smith argued the point largely and learnedly. Smith then returned to England, and having made an unsuccessful application for the chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster retired into Essex where he remained in seclusion but actively engaged in the duties of a justice of the peace till March 1570 when he was sworn of the privy-council. About this time he and sir Humphrey Gilbert, assisted by one Meadley, formed a company to turn iron into copper by means of ens of vitriol. Subsequently they induced lord Burghley and the earl of Leicester to join them in this alchemical project, and in Jan. 1573-4 obtained a patent for the society which is therein styled "The Society of the New Art." An estate was leased at Poole and workmen employed, but Meadley, who was to conduct the concern, made all kinds of excuses and the design was abandoned, having no doubt caused considerable loss to all who had risked their money therein. Speaking of alchemists sir Thomas was afterwards wont to say, "Trust little to words and promises and accounts of men of that faculty. Fain they would be fingering of money; but when it is once in their hands, we must seek it in the ashes." He was at Saffron Walden when the queen visited that town 19 Aug. 1571, and he was presented with a sugar-loaf by the corporation who made a similar gift to lord Burghley and the earl of Leicester.

The treasonable conspiracy of the duke of Norfolk respecting the queen of Scots now became the subject of enquiry. There is abundant evidence that torture was used on this occasion, the draft of a warrant under the queen's signet in the handwriting of lord Burghley being still extant. It is dated 15 Sept. 1571, and directs sir Thomas Smith and Dr. Wilson, one of the masters of the requests, to examine Barker and Bannister, two of the duke's servants, and if they should not confess plainly their knowledge, to cause them to be brought to the rack; and if they still refused to confess the truth, then to cause them to be put to the rack, and "to find the taste thereof until they should deal more plainly." Two days after the date of this warrant sir Thomas Smith, writing to lord Burghley respecting the examination of these persons, says, "To-morrow do we intend to bring a couple of them to the rack, not in any hope to get anything worthy that pain or fear, but because it is so earnestly commanded to us," and on 20 September he informs Burghley that he had tried Bannister by the rack. He did not conceal his repugnance to the odious task assigned him, for he thus commences his letter to lord Burghley of 17 September, "Though we be importune to crave Revocation from this unpleasaunt and panefull Toile, I pray yow be not angry with us I assure, for my Part, I wold not wish to be one of Homer's Gods, if I thought I should be Minos, Æacus, or Radamanthus; I had rather be one of the lest Umbræ in Campis Elysiis." In his work on the commonwealth sir Thomas Smith denies the use of torture in England, and condemns the practice as cruel, arbitrary and unjust.

In Feb. 1571-2 sir Thomas Smith was again dispatched to France as ambassador. He took the opportunity of having some conversation with the queen-mother concerning a marriage between the duke d'Alençon and the queen of England, and on 19th April he and sir Francis Walsingham concluded a treaty with the french king at Blois-sur-Loire. By the queen's letters-patent dated 25 April 1572 he was constituted chancellor of the order of the garter for life with the annual fee of £100. About June following he returned home and was immediately appointed secretary of state in the room of lord Burghley, obtaining a patent for the office 15 September following. In the same year he procured a colony to be sent into the Ardes, a large tract of land in the county Down which had been granted him by the queen. The colonists were under the conduct of his illegitimate son Thomas Smith and the settlement prospered for a time, but on 20 Oct. 1573 he was intercepted and slain by a wild Irishman. Yet sir Thomas did not wholly desist, but carried on the colony during his life. After his death the Ardes were neglected and his family

tricked out of them by one Hamilton a scot.

In 1573 he gave to Queens' college an annuity for the maintenance of two scholars and for finding stipends to lecturers on geometry and arithmetic. It is worthy of note, as shewing the state of learning in the university at this period, that he expressly required the scholars not to proceed B.A. without being expert in the four rules of arithmetic and the extraction of roots in whole numbers and fractions, nor M.A. unless they had read and understood the first six books of Euclid.

In 1575 he accompanied the queen in her progress, and soon afterwards did good service to the universities and the colleges of Eton and Winchester by procuring a statute that one-third of all college rents should be paid in wheat or malt, or according to the price of those commodities. The suggestion of this highly beneficial statute has however also been attributed to lord Burghley and Dr. Perne.

About the end of April 1576 he was seized with a sickness from which he never recovered. The disease was aggravated by the want of skill on the part of his physicians and terminated in his death 12 Aug. 1577 at his house at Hill hall. He was buried in the chancel of the parish church of Theydon Mount Essex, at the upper end of the north side whereof is erected a fair monument having his recumbent statue in marble. Under an arch or semicircle is this stanza:

What earth, or sea, or skies contain,
What creatures in them be,
My mind did seek to know;
My soul the heavens continuallie.

Above is his coat of arms, round which are these lines, alluding to the fire or flame in the arms:

Tabificus quamvis serpens oppresserit ignem,
Qua tamen erumpendi sit data copia lucet.

Under his effigy is written:

Gloria vitæ anteactæ Celebrem facit in Terræ
Visceribus Sepultum.
Innocuus vixi, si me post funera lædas,
Cæleste Domino facta (celeste) lues.

There is also the following inscription:

Thomas Smithus Eques Auratus, hujus manerii Dominus, cum Regis Edwardi Sexti, tum Elizabethæ Reginæ Conciliarius, ac primi Nominis Secretarius; eorundemque Principum ad maximos Reges Legatus; nobilis. Ordinis Garterii Cancellarius, Ardæ, Australisque Claneboy in Hibernia Colonellus: Juris Civilis supremo titulo etiamnum adolescens insignitus; Orator, Mathematicus, Philosophus excellentissimus; linguarum Latinæ, Græcæ, Hebraicæ, Gallicæ etiam et Italicæ callentissimus: proborum et ingeniosorum hominum fautor eximius, plurimis commodans nemini nocens; ab injuriis ulciscendis alienissimus: denique sapientia, pietate, integritate insignis: et in omni vita, seu æger seu valens, intrepidus mori. Cum ætatis suæ 65 annum complevisset, in ædibus suis Montaulensibus 12 die Aug. anno salutis 1577, piè et suaviter in Domino abdormivit.

It would appear that his age is not correctly stated in this inscription.

By his will dated 18 Feb. 1576-7, and proved 15th August following, after making provision for his widow and his brother George, he bequeathed his latin and greek books, with the exception of a few volumes which he gave to his friends, to Queens' college, together with a great globe of his own making. To the queen he bequeathed a standing massy cup which had the seven planets in the cover, she having, as he said, all the good gifts endued by God which he ascribed to the seven planets. The catalogue of his library, given by Strype, furnishes an interesting insight into the course of study pursued by an accomplished scholar at that period.

He married first Elizabeth daughter of William Carkyke of London, gentleman; secondly, Philippa the relict of sir John Hampden who survived him. He had issue by neither of these ladies. The name of the mother of his illegitimate son slain in Ireland, as before mentioned, is unknown.

In the year following his death his fellow-townsman Gabriel Harvey published an encomiastic poem entitled Smythus Valdinatus, sive Musarum Lachrymæ pro obitu clarissimi Thomæ Smyth Equitis Britanni, Majestatisque Regiæ Secretarii. This work contains woodcuts of sir Thomas Smith's tomb and of his portrait. There are portraits of him at Queens' college and Hill hall, of which latter there is a copy in the guildhall at Saffron Walden. His portrait has been engraved by J. Houbraken and James Fittler, A.R.A. There is also an anonymous engraving, supposed to be by White, prefixed to the first edition of his life by Strype.

He is author of:

1. Certaigne Psalmes or Songues of David. Translated into Englishe meter, by Sir Thomas Smyth, Knight, then

Prisoner in the Tower of London; with other Prayers and Songues by him made to pas the tyme there. 1549. Royal MS. Brit. Mus. 17 A. xvii.

2. Orations for and against the Queen's marriage. MS. Addit. 4149, art. 8; 211, art. 27. MS. Univ. Lib. Cambr. Gg. 3. 32, art. 1; and MS. Ashmole, 829. Printed in Strype's Life of Smith, Append. N°. iii.

3. De recta & emendata linguæ Græcæ pronuntiatione, ad Vintoniensem Episcopum Epistola. Paris, (Robert Stephens) 4to. 1568. Dated from Cambridge 12 August 1542.

4. De recta & emendata Linguæ Anglicæ scriptione, dialogus. Paris, (Robert Stephens) 4to. 1568. Strype has reprinted the phonetic alphabet in the appendix to his life of Smith.

5. The offer and order given forth by sir Thomas Smyth, knight, and Tho. Smyth his sonne, unto such, as be willing to accompanye the sayde Tho. Smyth the sonne, in his voyage for inhabiting some partes of the north of Ireland; the first payment to begin four years hence 1576. A broadside 1572.

6. De Republica Anglorum. The maner of Governement or policie of the Realme of England. London, 4to. 1583, 1584, 1589, 1594, 1601, 1609, 1612, 1621, 1628, 8vo. 1633, 12mo. 1635, 1640. Translated into latin by John Budden, LL.D. London, 12mo. n. d. A latin version was also printed by Elzevir. Leyden, 24mo. 1625, 1630, 1641. Part of this work was reprinted under the title of An old mould to cast new lawes by, reprinted out of the Commonwealth of England, by a friend to old Books and an enimy to new opinions. ...... 4to. 1643. The 2^d^ and 3^d^ chapters of the 2^d^ book are prefixed under the title of The authority, form, and manner of holding parliaments to Arcana Parliamentaria. Lond. 12mo. 1685.

7. A table of remarkable occurrences in his life, to his 60th year, 1573; with many figures of nativities, chiefly of the Smith family, and collections from various authors on astrology. MS. Addit. 325.

8. A learned Discourse written to Sir William Cecyl then Secretary of State upon a question put, viz. What was the value of a Roman foot-souldiers dayly wages. MS. Harl. 660, art. 35.

9. Tables of Money. And for the reducing the Roman monies to the English standard. Printed in Strype's Life of Smith. Append. N°. 5.

10. A Commentary of matters. Camden terms this an excellent commentary worthy to be published.

11. Epistle to the Scots printed in Latin and English in the name of the protector and council. This is ascribed to sir Thomas Smith in a MS. of Thomas Martin.

12. Letters in latin & english. Some are printed.

13. Commendatory lines prefixed to Wharton's Dreame. Lond. 4to. 1578.

He has been occasionally confounded with two other persons of the same name who were also knights. One of these, who was educated at Christchurch Oxford and became a master of requests and clerk of the council, died 28 Nov. 1609. The other, who was ambassador to Russia and governor of the East India Company, died 4 Sept. 1625.

Arms: S. on a fesse dancette between 3 lioncels rampant guardant A. langued G. each supporting an altar O. flaming ppr. nine billets of the field.

Crest: A salamander.

Life by Strype. Lord Braybrooke's Audley End, 73, 74, 145, 146, 232, 253, 260—262, 274—286. Wotton's Baronetage, iii. 337. Herbert's Ames. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Lipscomb's Bucks, iv. 595. MS. Searle. MS. Richardson, 57. Hallam's Lit. Eur. i. 334. Bentley & Walford's Bibl. Illustr. 1687, p. 88. Gough's Gen. Index. Jardine on Torture, 8, 26. 79. Tytler's E. 6 & Mary, i. 104, 185, 216, 223, 228, 237, 244, 278. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 260. Biog. Brit. Smith's Autogr. Alumni Eton. 4. Lingard. Cat. of Harleian MSS. Cat. of Cottonian MSS. Cat. of Lambeth MSS. Cat. of Addit. MSS. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 347, 362, 465, 466, 1262. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 95, 173. Aschami Epistolæ. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 7, 20, 49, 77. Life of Sir Peter Carew, cxiv, 287, 294. Digges's Compleat Ambassador. Originalia, 32, Hen. 8, p. 2, r. 57; 37 Hen. 8, p. 1, r. 83; 3 Edw. 6 p. 4, r. 133; 4 Edw. 6 p. 4, r. 60; 4 & 5 Philip & Mary, p. 4, r. 1. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 2 Eliz. r. 71; Trin. 8 Eliz. r. 49. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 303. Stevenson's Supplem. to Bentham's Ely, 7. 17, 27, 31. Wright's Essex, ii. 372. Wright's Eliz. Murdin's State Papers. Haynes's State Papers. Fuller's Worthies. Camden's Eliz. Haddoni Lucubrationes, 282—321. MS. Cai. Coll. 53, f. 32. Rymer, xv. 178, 181, 192, 250, 546, 640—648, 706, 707, 718, 721. Lelandi Encomia 87. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 246, 343, 616, 660. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 55. Churton's Nowell, 221. Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, ed. 1779, p. 83. Granger. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 48, 53; ii. 520. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 397, 413, 415; ii. 11, 23, 24, 26. MS. Baker, xxiv. 80, 84, 94, 99, 101, 108; xxxvii. 433. Restituta, iv. 185. Burgon's Gresham, i. 313; ii. 33, 37. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 89, 105—109.

GEORGE GASCOIGNE, the son of sir John Gascoigne, appears to have been a native of Westmorland. He was educated under Stephen Nevynson fellow of Trinity college, a man of no mean learning, but it is not certain whether Gascoigne were himself a member of that college. We incline to think that he was, and that he left the university soon after the college was established. The statement that he was also educated at Oxford is now usually regarded as entirely without foundation or probability. On leaving Cambridge he was entered of Gray's-inn, avowedly for the purpose of studying the law, but he in fact led a loose and dissolute life. In 1548 a lawyer of his name, and it is to be feared that he was the person, was in custody, charged with being a dicer, a pander, and the confederate of one Allen a disreputable conjurer. It seems certain that Gascoigne's father disinherited him on account of his extravagance.

It does not appear when he first commenced to write poetry, but he tells us that he began the Complaint of Philomene as he was riding between Chelmsford and London in April 1562. Being overtaken with a shower of rain, he left off and composed another poem which he entitled Gascoigne's De Profundis. The complaint of Philomene was not completed till 1576.

In the midst of his youth he determined to abandon all vain delights and to return to Gray's-inn to undertake again the study of the common-law. Five gentlemen of the inn required him to write in verse somewhat worthy to be remembered before he entered into their fellowship. Each gave him a theme. That of Francis Kinwelmershe was Audaces fortuna juvet. That of Anthony Kinwelmershe, Satis sufficit. That of John Vaughan, Magnum vectigal parcimonia. That of Alexander Neville, Sat cito, si sat bene. That of Richard Courtop, Durum æneum et miserabile ævum. He compiled verses on each of these themes, amounting in the whole to 258 lines. He devised them riding by the way, writing none of them until he came to the end of his journey, which took one day in riding, one day in tarrying with a friend, and the third in returning to Gray's-inn. These he entitled Gascoigne's Memories. He represented the town of Bedford in the parliaments 4 & 5 Philip & Mary & 1 Eliz. It appears from the records of Gray's-inn that in 1565 Gascoigne, then termed an ancient, paid his fines for the vacations past to complete the number of nine vacations required by the statutes of the society.

In 1566 a comedy written by him, called Supposes, was acted at Gray's-inn by the members of that society. It is a prose translation from Ariosto. According to certain critics, Shakspere in writing the Taming of the Shrew was under some obligations to this play. In the same year and at the same inn was acted an english tragedy entitled Jocasta. This is taken from the Phœnissæ of Euripides. It is partly a paraphrase and partly an abridgment. There are many omissions, retrenchments, and transpositions. Two acts were written by Francis Kinwelmershe, and two if not three by Gascoigne. The epilogue was written by Christopher Yelverton another member of the inn, afterwards a lawyer of much eminence.

We have from Gascoigne's pen a masque written upon the solemnisation of the marriage of the son and heir of viscount Montagu with the daughter of sir William Dormer, and of the son and heir of the latter with the daughter of the viscount. We know not however when the marriages thus celebrated took place.

In 1572 he was returned to parliament for Midhurst, but a petition was presented to the lords of the council stating certain objections to his admission into parliament. It was alleged (1) that he was indebted to a great number of persons, for which cause he had absented himself from the city and had lurked in the adjacent villages. (2) That he was a defamed person and noted as well for manslaughter as for other great crimes. (3) that he was a common rhymer and a deviser of slanderous pasquils against divers persons of great calling. (4) That he was a notorious ruffian, and especially noted to be both a spy, an atheist and godless person. Whatever truth there may have been in these allegations it seems that he did not sit in parliament for Midhurst.

On 19 March 1572-3 he embarked at Gravesend for Holland in order to serve under William prince of Orange, who was then engaged in his glorious struggle to emancipate the Netherlands from the

odious tyranny of Spain. The vessel being under the guidance of a drunken dutch pilot was run aground, and twenty of the crew who had taken to the long-boat were drowned. Gascoigne however and his friends remained at the pumps, and being enabled again to put to sea, landed safely in Holland. He obtained a captain's commission under the prince of Orange and acquired considerable military reputation, although an unfortunate quarrel with his colonel retarded his career. Conscious of his deserts he repaired immediately to Delf, resolved to resign his commission to the hands from which he received it, the prince in vain endeavouring to close the breach between his officers. While this negociation was mediating, a circumstance occurred which had nearly cost him his life. A lady at the Hague (then in the possession of the enemy) with whom Gascoigne had been on intimate terms, had his portrait in her hands, and resolving to part with it to himself alone wrote a letter to him on the subject, which fell into the hands of his enemies in the camp; from this paper they meant to have raised a report unfavourable to his loyalty; but upon its reaching his hands, Gascoigne conscious of his fidelity laid it immediately before the prince, who saw through their design and gave him passports for visiting the lady at the Hague; the burghers however watched his motions with malicious caution, and he was called in derision the Green Knight. Although disgusted with the ingratitude of those on whose side he fought, Gascoigne still retained his commission, till the prince coming personally to the siege of Middleburg, gave him an opportunity of displaying his zeal and courage, and the prince rewarded him with 300 guilders beyond his regular pay and a promise of future promotion. He was however surprised soon after by 3000 spaniards when commanding under captain Sheffield, 500 englishmen lately landed, and retired in good order at night under the walls of Leyden. The jealousy of the dutch was then openly displayed by their refusing to open their gates. Gascoigne with his band were in consequence made captives. At the expiration of twelve days his men were released, and the officers after an imprisonment of four months were sent back to England. Whilst he was in Holland, appeared from the press of Richard Smith of London, to whom he had given the copy, a collection of Gascoigne's poems and other works. In Holland he composed the poem called the Fruits of War. It is dedicated to lord Grey of Wilton, and comprises many curious details. It has been said that Gascoigne went from Holland to France and there became enamoured of a scotch lady. There really is no evidence that he ever was in France.

He accompanied the queen on her progress in 1575. When her majesty was at Kenilworth on the 10th July he met her in the forest as she came from hunting. He was clad like a savage, and addressed her in verses of his own composition. He also devised for the royal entertainment a masque, wherein the queen was designated Zabeta a nymph of Diana. This masque was not however actually performed for want of opportunity and seasonable weather. At the conclusion of the queen's visit to Kenilworth he again addressed her as she went hunting in the character of Sylvanus the God of the woods, being interrupted by Deep-desire out of a holly-bush. After Deep-desire had sung a song Sylvanus concluded his address. At Woodstock on the 11th September Gascoigne narrated to the queen the Hermit's Tale, composed by himself in english, latin and italian. It is said that soon after he returned from this progress he was imprisoned in the compter for debt.

In 1575-6 appeared a second and revised edition of his works under his own superintendence. There are prefixed three epistles by him, one addressed to the reverend divines, another to the young gentlemen and youth of England, and the third a general advertisement to the readers. The second of these is dated from his poor-house at Walthamstow in the Forest, 2 Feb. 1575. In the first of them he alludes to his youthful vanities which he says he had laid aside, delighting to exercise his pen in moral discourses. He also states that he had suppressed certain words and sentences which had given offence in one of his tales. In this collection is an article not noticed in the table of contents, viz., Certayne notes of Instruction concerning the making of verse or rhyme in English written at the request of Master Edouardo Donati.

In 1576 he published his Steel Glass a satire in blank verse. From this very curious work we select a passage especially relating to the universities:

Pray for the nources of our noble Realme,
I meane the worthy Vniuersities,
(And Cantabridge, shall have the dignitie,
Whereof I was vnworthy member once)
That they bring vp their babes in decent wise:
That Philosophy, smel no secret smoke,
Which Magike makes, in wicked mysteries:
That Logike leape, not ouer euery stile,
Before he come, a furlong neare the hedge,
With curious Quids, to maintain argument.
That Sophistrie, do not deceive it selfe.
That Cosmography keepe his compasse wel,
And such as be Historiographers,
Trust not to much, in euery tatlyng tong,
Nor blynded be, by partialitie.
That Phisicke, thriue not ouer fast by murder:
That Numbring men, in al their euens and odds
Do not forget, that only Unitie.
Vnmeasurable, infinite and one.
That Geometrie, measure not so long,
Til all their measures out of measure be:
That Musike with, his heauenly harmonie,
Do not allure, a heauenly minde from heauen,
Nor set mens thoughts, in worldly melodie,
Til heauenly Hierarchies be quite forgot:
That Rhetorick, learne not to ouerreache:
That Poetrie, presume not for to preache,
And bite mens faultes, with Satyres corosiues,
Yet pamper up his owne with pultesses:
Or that she dote not vppon Erato,
Wherin should inuoke the good Caliope:
That Astrologie, look not ouer high,
And light (meane while) in euery pudled pit:
That Grammer grudge not at our english tong,
Bycause it stands by Monosyllaba,
And cannot be declined as others are.
Pray thus (my priests) for vniuersities.
And if I haue forgotten any Arte,
Which hath bene taught, or exercised there,
Pray you to God, the good be not abusde,
With glorious shewe, of ouerloding skill.

In the same year came forth his Drum of Doomsday. In the dedication to the earl of Bedford, dated 2 May 1576, he states himself to be "in weake plight for health." He died at Stamford 7 Oct. 1577. Soon afterwards George Whetstone, who had been present at his decease, published in verse a Remembrance of Gascoigne's well employed life and godly end, concluding with the following epitaph upon his friend:

For Gaskoygnes death, leave to mone or morne
You are deceived, alive the man is stil:
Alive? O yea, & laugheth death to scorne,
in that, that he, his fleshly lyfe doth kil.

For by such death, two lyves he gaines for one,
His soule in heaven dooth live in endles joye
his woorthy woorkes, such fame in earth have sowne,
As sack nor wrack, his name can there destroy.

But you will say, by death he only gaines,
And now his life, would many stand in stead:
O dain not Freend, (to counterchaunge his payncs)
If now in heaven, he have his earned meade,
For once in earth, his toyle was passing great:
And we devourd the sweet of all his sweat.

Nemo ante obitum beatus.

It has been conjectured that he was buried at Bernack Northamptonshire, but the earlier registers of that parish are lost. He left a widow and one son. An often repeated statement that he was only forty years of age when he died appears to us improbable.

Amongst his friends he enumerates the earls of Bedford, Warwick, Leicester, Sussex, Essex and Oxford, lord Grey of Wilton, sir William Cordell master of the rolls, and serjeant Lovelace. Walter Raleigh prefixed verses to the Steel Glass in commendation of that work.

The following is a list of his works:

1. An Almanac and Prognostication. Lond. ...... 1570.

2. A Hundreth sundrie Flowres bounde vp in one small Poesie. Gathered partely (by translation) in the fyne outlandish Gardins of Euripides, Ovid, Petrarke, Ariosto, and others: and partly by inuention, out of our owne fruitefull Orchardes in Englande: Yelding sundrie sweete sauours of Tragical, Comical and Morall Discourses, both pleasaunt and profitable to the well smallyng noses of learned Readers. Lond. 4to. (Richard Smith) 1572. This contains the Supposes and Jocasta.

3. The Posies of George Gascoigne, Esquire. Corrected, perfected and augmented by the Authour 1575. Lond. 4to. (Bynneman for Richard Smith) 1575. (Christopher Barker) 1575.

4. The Glasse of Gouernment. A tragicall Comedie so entitled, bycause therein are handled as well the rewardes of Vertues, as also the punishment for Vices. Lond. 4to. 1575. Dedicated to sir Owen Hopton lieutenant of the Tower of London. Another edition the same year, place, and size.

5. The Noble Arte of Venerie or Hvnting. Wherein is handled and set out the Vertues, Nature and Properties of fiuetene sundrie Chaces together with the order and maner how to Hunte and kill every one of them. Translated and collected for pleasure of all Noblemen and Gentlemen, out of the best approued Authors which haue written any thing concerning the same: And reduced into such order and proper termes as are vsed in the noble Realme of England. Lond. 4to. 1575. Dedicated by Christopher Barker, at whose cost it was corrected

and translated, to sir Henry Clinton master of the Hart Hounds.

6. The Princelye pleasures at the Courte at Kenelworth. That is to saye, The copies of all such verses, Proses, or Poeticall inuentions, and other Deuices of pleasure as were there deuised before the Quenes Maiestie: In the yeare 1575. Lond. 8vo. 1576. Reprinted in Nichols' Prog. Eliz.

7. The Tale of Hermetes the Heremyte. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 18 A. 48. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth. Printed in Nichols' Prog. Eliz. 1st edit. i. 2nd edit. i. 553—582.

8. The Steele Glas. A satyre copiled by George Gascoigne, Esquire. Together with the Complaint of Phylomene. An Elegie deuised by the same Author. Lond. 4to. 1576. Dedicated to lord Grey of Wilton.

9. A delicate Diet for daintie mouthde Drunkards; wherein the fowle Abuse of common Carousing and Quaffing with hartie Draughtes is honestlie admonished. Lond. 8vo. 1576. Dedicated to Lewes Dyve of Broomeham in the county of Bedford, esq. It is translated from S. Augustine and other authors. Reprinted in Waldron's Literary Museum.

10. The Wyll of the Devill with his ten detestable commandments. Lond. (R. Jhones) n. d.

11. The Droome of Doomes day. Wherein the frailties of Mans Lyfe are lyvely portrayed and learnedly set forth. Translated and collected. Lond. 4to. 1576. ...... 1586: also without date. Dedicated to Francis earl of Bedford. The work is divided into three parts. (1) The view of worldly Vanities. Exhorting us to contempne all pompes, pleasures, delightes, and vanities of this lyfe. (2) The Shame of Sinne. Displaying and laying open the huge greatnesse and enormities of the same, by sundrye good examples and comparisons. (3) The Needels Eye. Wherein wee are taught the right rules of a true Christian life, and the straight passage unto everlasting felicitie. Hereunto is added a private Letter; the which doth teach remedies against the bitternesse of Death.

12. Commendatory verses prefixed to (*a*) Translation of Cardanus' Comforte, 1576. (*b*) Hollyband's French Littleton. (*c*) Sir Humphrey Gilbert's Discourse of a discovery for a new voyage to Cathaia, 1576.

13. The Grief of Joye, Certeyn Elegies wherein the doubtfull Delightes of Mans Lyfe are displaied. Written to the Queenes most excellent Majestie. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 18 A. 61. Dedication dated 1 Jan. 1577. (so that he must have used the new style.) Extracts in Beloe's Anecdotes, ii. 294-303.

14. The whole workes of George Gascoigne, Esquyre. Newlye compyled into one Volume, that is to say: His Flowers, Hearbes, Weedes, the Fruites of warre, the Comedie called Supposes, the Tragedie of Jocasta, the Steele glasse, the Complaint of Phylomene, the Storie of Ferdinando Jeronimi, and the pleasure at Kenelworth Castle. Lond. 4to. 1587.

The greater part of Gascoigne's poems, including some interspersed in his prose compositions, are included in the second volume of Mr. Alexander Chalmers's collection of the works of the English poets.

His contemporaries Gabriel Harvey, Arthur Hall, Thomas Nash, Puttenham and Webbe have all testified to Gascoigne's poetical merit. Mr. Alexander Chalmers remarks: "In smoothness and harmony of versification he yields to no poet of his own time, when those qualities were very common; but his higher merit is that in every thing he discovers the powers and invention of a poet, a warmth of sentiment tender and natural, and a fertility of fancy, although not always free from the conceits of the Italian school." He was a good prose writer, a judicious critic, and had great merit as a satirist, giving very curious pictures of the dress, manners, amusements, vices and follies of his time. He was well skilled in the greek, latin, italian, french and dutch languages.

Prefixed to his Steel Glass is his portrait representing him in armour with a ruff and large beard. On his right hand hang a musket and bandoleers, on his left stand an inkhorn and books, and underwritten is his mot or device, Tam Marti quam Mercurio. Before the Tale of Hermetes is a drawing of Gascoigne on his knee before queen Elizabeth, one side of his person being in armour and the other in the dress of a civilian with a pen in his ear. There is also an engraved portrait of him by Fry.

Memoir by Alex. Chalmers in his collection of English Poets, ii. 447—456. Biog. Dram. Gent. Mag. N. S. xxxvi. 241. Archaeologia, xxxiv. 138, 139. Strype's Mem. ii. 114. Lemon's Cal. State Papers,

444. Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp. ii. 48, 120. Farr's Eliz. Poet. pp. xv, xxvii, 33, 307. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. Percy's Reliques, ser. 2, book 2, No. 6. Wincop's List of Dram. Poets, 113. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 434. Smith's Autographs. MS. Richardson, 33. Hallam's Lit. Eur. ii. 122, 166, 167, 209 Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 192; iii. 6, 7, 71. Granger. Cooper's Muses' Library, 168—181, 269. Brit. Bibliogr. i. 73. Beloe's Anecdotes, i. 299; ii. 294. Restituta, iv. 299. Collier's Poet. Decam. i. 92, 94; ii. 142, 209. Cens. Lit. i. 185; ii. 1, 256; iii. 408; vi. 29; x. 86, 134, 136. Jacob's Lives of the Poets, i. 113. Bibl. Angl. Poet. 116—120. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 374. Herbert's Ames, 865, 977, 978, 992, 1041, 1042, 1076, 1161, 1224, 1255, 1324, 1803, 1805. Biog. Brit. 2139, note 25. Oldys's Brit. Librarian, 88, 91. Langbaine, 228. Ellis's Specimens, ii. 147. Nichols's Lit. Anecd. viii. 616. Campbell's Specimens, lii, lviii, 38, 39. Nichols's Illustr. Lit. vii. 44. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 361, 369; ii. 136, 260, 390; iii. 149. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 274, 275. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. xliv. 485, 553. Willis's Notitia Parl. iii. (2) 54, 62.

HENRY PARKER, son and heir of sir Henry Parker, K.B., by Grace [Newport] his wife, had his education in Gonville hall. His father died about December 1553, and on 25 Nov. 1556 he by the death of his aged grandfather succeeded to the barony of Morley. He occurs 21 May 1560 as the queen's lieutenant for Hertfordshire, and engaged with others in taking a general muster of that county. At the close of 1569 he was required to subscribe a declaration in favour of the book of common prayer. This he declined to do, setting up his privilege as a peer. In May 1570 we find him signing a certificate of the monies collected and expended within the hundred of Harlow Essex in the equipment of soldiers for the queen's service and the provision of armour and weapons for them. Soon afterwards however he clandestinely left England on account of his attachment to the roman catholic religion. On the 8th of June he wrote from Bruges to the queen beseeching her not to entertain any doubt of his loyalty. In this letter he refers to the malice of the lord-keeper and the secretary against him, and solicits permission that his wife and children might go over to him. On the next day he wrote to the earl of Leicester beseeching his good offices. He was still at Bruges on 31st August when he again wrote to the queen beseeching her pardon for having left the kingdom without her leave, and stating that he was constrained to take that step by a scruple of conscience. On 30th October the queen wrote him a letter peremptorily ordering him to return to England and to repair to her presence without delay. This letter was not obeyed. On 15th December he was at Valenciennes, whence he wrote to Mr. Fitzwilliam professing his loyalty and his friendship for sir William Cecil, and announcing his intention of going to Aix for the benefit of the waters. On 11 May 1571 he wrote from Bruges to his wife complaining of lord Burghley's unfair treatment of him, but 4 March 1572-3 we have another letter from him addressed from the same place to lord Burghley requesting that through him he might obtain the queen's favour and thanking him for the favours he had shewn to his wife and son during his exile. Lord Morley arrived at Madrid 31 March 1574 accompanied by his brother Edmund Parker. They were well received by the king of Spain who presented them with 600 ducats. On 18th November following lord Morley was at Lisbon, whence he wrote to lord Burghley stating that he had sent several other letters to him which he feared had been intercepted. He expressed a hope for the queen's mercy, and that he might be restored to her majesty's favour, explained his motives for leaving England, and announced that he was then going to Venice. On 21 Jan. 1574-5 he again wrote to lord Burghley from Paris, saying that he had been driven by imminent necessity to repair into those parts. He again prayed to be restored to the queen's favour, and alleged that his only fault was his having left England without permission. In a note of english rebels and fugitives abroad, dated 6 July 1575, it is stated that lord Morley was then gone to Spain. He died 22 Oct. 1577. By his wife Elizabeth daughter of Edward earl of Derby he had issue, Edward who succeeded him in the barony; Alice wife of sir Thomas Barrington; and Mary wife of sir Edward Leventhorpe. An inquisition on lord Morley's death, taken at Saffron Walden 2 Jan. 1578-9, states that his son and heir Edward lord Morley was then aged twenty-four years.

Arms: S. a stag's head cabossed between 2 flaunches A.

Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 307. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 153, 356, 380, 381, 383, 391, 395, 397, 458, 488, 494, 500. Strype's Annals, ii. Append. b. 1, no. 40; b. 2, no. 1. Wright's Eliz. i. 373, 500, 501. MS. Cott. Tit. B. ii. 282, 290. MS.

Harl. 1160, f. 85 b.; 1529, f. 59 b. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. iii. 74, 236, 300. Zurich Letters, i. 309. Information from T. W. King, esq., York Herald.

THOMAS GREEKE, a native of Cambridge, was born about 1514 and after some education in the university practised the common law, but we have been unable to trace his professional career prior to 20 Jan. 1575-6 when he was appointed one of the barons of the exchequer. He did not long hold that office, dying 18 Nov. 1577. He was buried at S. Botolph's Aldersgate London, where in the north aisle of the chancel was a gravestone inscribed:

Here lyeth buried the Body of Thomas Greeke, one of the Barons of the Queene Majesties Court of Exchequer; who dyed the 18 day of November, in the 20 yeere of the Reigne of our Soveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth. Hee lived 63 yeeres.

He had a son William, of Peterhouse, B.A. 1567-8, M.A. 1571, who died 21 July 1619, and was buried at Little S. Mary's Cambridge; also a daughter Margaret, who was married first to William Butler, and secondly to William Mill clerk of the star-chamber.

Arms: O. a trefoil slipped between 2 cheveronels S.

Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 329; Chron. Ser. 94. Foss's Judges of England, v. 409, 496. Strype's Stow, lib. 3, p. 114, 115. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 268. MS. Baker, xxxiv. 357.

THOMAS YALE, B.A. 1542-3, was elected fellow of Queens' college about 1544, commenced M.A. 1546, and was bursar of his college 1549-50-51. He was one of the proctors of the university for the year commencing Michaelmas 1552, but resigned the office before his year expired. In 1554 he became commissary of the diocese of Ely under Dr. Fuller the chancellor, and in 1555 occurs as keeper of the spiritualities of the diocese of Bangor, during the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Bulkeley. Mr. Yale subscribed the roman catholic articles imposed that year upon all the graduates of the university. In November 1556 he was in the commission for the suppression of heresy within the diocese of Ely, and took an active part in searching for heretical books during the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates. We incline to think that at this period he held the office of commissary of the university. In January 1556-7 he and others were empowered by the senate to reform the composition for the election of proctors, and to revise the ancient statutes of the university. He was created LL.D. 1557, and admitted an advocate of the court of arches 26 April 1559. On 25 March 1560 he was admitted to the prebend of Offley in the church of Lichfield. In the same year he became rector of Leverington in the Isle of Ely, and was one of the archiepiscopal commissioners for visiting the churches and dioceses of Canterbury, Rochester, and Peterborough. On 24 April 1561 the archbishop commissioned him and Walter Wright, LL.D. to visit the church, city, and diocese of Oxford. On 28 June in that year he was constituted for life judge of the court of audience, official-principal, chancellor and vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury. In the same year he obtained the rectory of Llantressant in the Isle of Anglesey. In 1562 he became chancellor of the diocese of Bangor, and in May that year was in commissions from the archbishop to visit All Souls and Merton colleges Oxford. In 1563 he with others visited the diocese of Ely by commission from the archbishop. In 1566 he occurs as one of the masters in ordinary of the court of chancery, and was in a commission to visit the diocese of Bangor. In 1567 he was appointed dean of the arches and was one of the commissioners for the visitation of the church and diocese of Norwich. By patent dated 12th and confirmed by the dean and chapter of Canterbury 17th July 1571, he and John Parker the archbishop's son were constituted masters or keepers of the Prerogative court of Canterbury, he having previously covenanted to allow Mr. Parker an annuity of £40. in lieu of fees. In 1573 he resigned the deanery of the arches. He was one of the supervisors of archbishop Parker's will. About 1576 there was a controversy as to precedency between him and Dr. Bartholomew Clerke who had succeeded him as dean of the arches. On 2nd May in that year he and Nicholas Robinson bishop of Bangor were empowered by archbishop Grindal to visit on his behalf the diocese of Bangor, and on 17th August following he and Gilbert bishop of Bath and Wells were in like manner commissioned to

visit the church of Wells. He was in a commission issued 18 August 1577 with respect to the dilapidations of bishop Parkhurst whilst he held the see of Norwich, and was for many years one of the high commissioners for causes ecclesiastical. His death occurred in November or December 1577.

He is author of:

1. The x commandements in Welshe. Lond. ...... 1567.

2. Collecta ex Registro Archiepiscoporum Cantuar. in custodia principalis Registrar. notatu digna. MS. Cott. Cleopatra, F. I. 267. MS. Lambeth, 585, p. 332.

3. To the reasonless Challenge of the Official of Canterbury Court of the Arches, claiming Superiority above the Vicar General, the Official Principal, and the Chancellor of the Bishop of Canterbury. Where it shall appear both by law and reason and custom that the said Official is neither equal to the Vicar General, nor superior to the Official Principal, and much inferior to the Chancellor. MS. Petyt.

4. Letter to archbishop Grindal touching the court of audience. In Strype's Grindal, 207.

Strype. MS. Searle. Stevenson's Suppl. to Bentham's Ely, 31. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 157. Herbert's Ames, 924. Newcourt's Repert. i. 444. Coote's Civilians, 43. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175, 183—186, 188—190, 192, 193, 196, 207, 209, 212, 215—217, 220, 222—226, 230, 231, 233—235. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 358, 396, 398, 428. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 616; iii. 828. Rymer, xv. 780. Wright's Eliz. ii. 20. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 110, 129. Parker Correspondence, 128, 300, 344, 345, 370, 383, 428, 447. Grindal's Remains, 294. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 454. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 599. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 93. Todd's Cat. of Lambeth MSS. 85. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 55. Gutch's Collectanea Curiosa, ii. 278. MS. Baker, xxiv. 118, 126. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 186, 187.

NICOLO ORMANETO, a native of Padua, was educated in that university where he proceeded doctor of the civil law. Going to Rome at an early age he was made the pope's advocate and one of the ministers of the court. Then he attached himself to cardinal Charles Borromeo. Afterwards he became archpriest of the people of Bozzolo in the diocese of Verona. He stood high in favour with pope Julius who appointed him his datary or chief officer for dispensing benefices, and recommended him to the service of cardinal Pole when he was sent to England as legate à latere. Ormaneto accordingly accompanied the cardinal to this country and was appointed one of the visitors of the university of Oxford where he was incorporated 21 July 1556, but he thought fit not to be presented and stand bare before the commissary or vicechancellor for incorporation, and therefore it was agreed upon by the members of the house that he should be diplomated, by virtue of which he was also made doctor of the canon law. He was likewise one of the delegates sent to visit this university, where he was incorporated as from Padua 16 Feb. 1556-7. It must be recorded to his disgrace that he took a prominent part in the proceedings against the dead bodies of Martin Bucer and Paul Fagius. Returning to his own country he sat in the famous council of Trent, and in 1570 was made bishop of Padua by pope Pius V. He was several times employed on embassies, and was sent by his holiness Gregory XIII. to the court of Philip II. of Spain to conclude a treaty against the Turks. He died at Padua, or according to some accounts in Spain, 18 Jan. 1577-8, in a good old age. His coreligionists speak in eulogistic terms of his virtues, piety and learning, but certain protestant writers represent him as extremely proud and haughty.

Pollini's Historia Ecclesiastica della Rivoluzion d'Inghilterra, 389. Ughelli's Italia Sacra, v. 460. Comnenius's Hist. Gymnasii Patav. i. 110. Kirchen-Lexikon von Wetzer und Wette. Giustiniani's Serie Cronologica dei vescovi di Padova. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 714. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 151. Wood's Annals, ii. 130. Dodd's Church Hist. i. 488. Calfhill's Answer to Martiall, ed. Gibbings, 331. Fox's Acts & Mon. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 112 seq.

RODOLPH GUALTER, son of the celebrated Rodolph Gualter chief pastor of Zurich, by Rachel his wife, the daughter of Huldric Zuinglius, came to England in 1571 on a visit to Dr. Parkhurst bishop of Norwich, by whom he was sent to Trinity college where he was a fellow-commoner under the tuition of the master, Dr. John Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Grindal archbishop of York, and Dr. Sandys bishop of London, contributed to defray his charges at that college. In June 1573 he removed to Magdalen college Oxford, and that university conferred on him the degree of M.A. 12 October

following. In the next year he returned to Zurich. His father had been impressed with the opinion that he had been extravagant in England. Dr. Laurence Humphrey the president of Magdalen therefore wrote to him in the following terms: "Redit ad te filius tuus, non, ut tu scribis, prodigus, sed et doctrina et moribus ornatior. Quid enim de illo sentiam, imo quid judicet tota academia, locupletissimo universitatis testimonio facile apparebit. Sic apud nos vixit, ut omnes modestiam, candorem, multas et magnas virtutes ejus uno ore prædicent, et te beatum æstiment, cui Dominus talem Gualterum et nominis et pietatis hæredem dederit." Dr. William Cole the president of Corpus Christi college also wrote as follows: "Si scire vis, quid de filio tuo ipse censeam, hoc habeo quod de illo affirmare audeam, esse juvenem probum moribus, religione pium, in bonis literis progressus fecisse non mediocres. Et si ipse hoc tacerem, nostra testaretur academia verum esse quod scribo. Non tametsi natione est Helvetius, erit tamen etiam Tiguri, longissimo loci intervallo remotus a nobis, in artibus magister Oxoniensis, uno omnium consensu ad hunc apud nos dignitatis gradum evectus."

On his arrival at Zurich he became minister of S. Peter's church there, being held in high estimation for his quick and forward parts. His death occurred at Zurich about the end of 1577, and it seems that he was buried in S. Peter's church. The chief scholars of Zurich celebrated his memory in verse.

His works are:

1. Elegia de militari Christianorum in his terris adversus satanem, carnem et mundum militantium.

2. Epitaphium in Hen. Bullingeri obitum. In greek.

3. Epitaphium in mortem viri clarissimi Johannis Juelli. At the end of Laurence Humphrey's Vita Juelli.

4. Epicedium in obitum Joh. Parkhursti Episcopi Nordovicensis. Zurich, 4to. 1576.

5. Argos Helvetia. Sive carmen de Tigurinorum navigatione Tiguro Argentatoratum usq. uno die confecta.

6. Carmina in imagines Doctorum nostri seculi virorum.

7. Varia Epigrammata et Epitaphia.

8. Letters. Four in latin have been published with english translations.

Zurich Letters, i. 264, 271, 289, 299, 304, 307, 310, 312, 321, 324, 365; ii. 202, 208, 211, 213, 217, 219, 225, 226, 253, 256, 279, 307. Strype. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 148. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 182. Maitland's Essays on the Reform. 43. Gorham's Gleanings, 444—446, 456—458, 469—473, 480, 481, 493, 494. Cat. of Univ. Lib. MSS. ii. 67. Brit. Mag. xxxiii. 192—195.

GEORGE ACWORTH, of Peterhouse, was matriculated 12 Nov. 1548, took the degree of B.A. 1552-3, was admitted fellow 26 Jan. 1553-4, and commenced M.A. 1555, subscribing the roman catholic articles imposed that year upon all graduates. During the reign of queen Mary he went to France and Italy and there studied the civil law. He returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, and was elected public orator 6 Aug. 1559. On the 6th December following he became prebendary of North Muskham in the church of Southwell, which preferment he resigned 1566. He was admitted an advocate 3 Nov. 1562 and was created LL.D. 1563. He was incorporated at Oxford on the queen's visit to that university September 1566. He was chancellor and vicar-general to Horne bishop of Winchester, and in that capacity visited New college Oxford 19 Nov. 1566, and in the following year gave certain injunctions to that college. In 1568 he was in a commission for the visitation of Corpus Christi college Oxford. About 1570 he became domesticated with archbishop Parker, and was at his funeral. He was employed in a visitation of the church and diocese of Canterbury 1573, and we find him holding the rectory of Wroughton Wilts on 4 May 1575, when he had a faculty to hold another benefice therewith. Though a man of considerable talent he was idle, addicted to drinking and otherwise of dissolute habits. On this account he lost all his preferments in England, but 18th March 1576-7 was constituted master of the faculties and judge of the Prerogative court in Ireland, in which country he is said to have died. The last notice we have found of him occurs in 1577.

He is author of:

1. Epistola de ratione studiorum suorum data Cantab. 10 cal. Apr. 1560. MS. C. C. C. C. 114, p. 941.

2. Oratio in restitutione Buceri et Fagii. In Buceri Scripta Anglicana.

3. De visibili Rom' anarchia contra Nich. Sanderi Monarchiam προλεγομένον Libri duo. Lond. 4to. 1573.

4. Preface to the 2d book of Bucer's Works.

He also assisted archbishop Parker in the compilation of De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ.

Dr. Acworth is said, but as we conceive erroneously, to have been a member of Pembroke hall.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 175. Nasmith's Cat. C.C.C. MSS. 169. Coote's Civilians, 46. Strype. Fox's Acts & Mon. Brit. Mag. xxxvi. 170. Wharton's Sir Tho. Pope, 353. Zurich Letters, i. 281; ii. 51. Parker Correspondence, 440. Herbert's Ames, 655. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 430, 613. Fruits of Endowment.

PETER CARTER, a native of Lancashire, took the degree of B.A. at S. John's college 1553-4. In the following year he was elected to a fellowship at S. John's on Mr. Ashton's foundation. He commenced M.A. 1557, and is believed to have been living 1577.

He has written:

Annotationes in Dialectica Joan. Setoni. Lond. 12mo. 1563. Printed together with Seton. Lond. 12mo. 1570, 1572, 1574, 1577, 1584, 1587, 1599. Cambr. 12mo. 1631. Lond. 8vo. 1639. Dedicated to Edward earl of Derby, K.G.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 357. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 861, 866. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 93. Brit. Mag. xxxii. 374, 512. Newtoni Encomia, 130. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176.

EDMUND CHAPMAN, matriculated a sizar at Gonville hall November 1554, removed thence to Trinity college where he proceeded B.A. 1558-9. He was subsequently elected fellow of that house and commenced M.A. 1562. He was installed canon of Norwich 24 May 1569, in which year he proceeded B.D. In 1570 he with others signed a letter to lord Burghley on behalf of Thomas Cartwright. He was complained of for having in the same year in a divinity disputation denied Christ's descent into hell, and offered a question affirming that it was unlawful for a priest to hold two benefices. About the same time he and other prebendaries of Norwich, who were disaffected to the established order as regards matters ecclesiastical, entered into the choir of that cathedral, forcibly broke down the organs and committed certain other disorders of the like outrageous character. About 1573 he was preacher at the town of Bedford, but his sermons were considered so objectionable by his diocesan Dr. Cooper bishop of Lincoln that he enjoined him to forbear preaching. He was deprived of his canonry at Norwich for nonconformity in or about 1576. He occurs as a preacher in the diocese of London in the following year, when he was cited before bishop Aylmer, who recommended that he should be sent into some remote part of the kingdom where he might be profitably employed in reclaiming the people from ignorance and popery.

Brook's Puritans, iii. 506. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 497. Parker Correspondence, 450. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 381. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 251. Strype's Parker, 310, 312, 451. Strype's Whitgift, Append. No. vii. Strype's Annals, i. 623, 625; ii. Append. b. 1, No. iii. Strype's Aylmer, 36.

WILLIAM CLERKE was originally of Peterhouse. He was matriculated 1548, went out B.A. 1551-2, and commenced M.A. 1555, being at that time of Gonville hall, and subscribing the roman catholic articles of that year. He occurs as a fellow of Gonville and Caius college in the charter of 4 Sept. 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. He was by the letters-patent of queen Elizabeth dated 15 March 1562-3 appointed regius professor of civil law, to hold the office from Lady-day following during her majesty's pleasure. Dr. Caius ejected him from his fellowship at Gonville and Caius college, but he subsequently obtained a fellowship at Clare hall. He was created LL.D. 1569, held his professorship in 1570, and was admitted an advocate of the court of arches 29 Oct. 1573. About January 1577-8 he and William Aubrey, LL.D. were appointed judges of the court of audience, vicars-general, officials-principal and chancellors to the archbishop of Canterbury. This appointment was made by the queen as archbishop Grindal was at the time under sequestration. The date of Dr. Clerke's death has not been ascertained. It is supposed that he was brother of Dr. Bartholomew Clerke, and father of William Clerke, LL.D. who was one of the judges of the admiralty in the time of the commonwealth.

Coote's Civilians, 51. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 128, 169. Strype's Grindal, 231, 239, 359. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 657. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 200, 203; v. 270, 275. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176. Univ. & Coll. Doc. ii. 217. Strype's Parker, 199. Parker Correspondence, 248. Grindal's Remains, 408—412.

JAMES COLE, elected from Eton to King's college 1557, proceeded B.A. 1561-2, and commenced M.A. 1565. In that year, and again in 1569, he was one of the fellows who preferred complaints against Dr. Philip Baker the provost. He was one of the subscribers against the new statutes of the university 1572, was vice-provost in 1575, and was subsequently presented by his college to the vicarage of Ringwood in Hampshire. He proceeded B.D. 1577. He has verses in the collection on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius 1560.

Alumni Eton. 173. Strype's Whitgift, 17. Heywood & Wright's King's & Eton Coll. Statutes, 212, 218, 226. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 358.

MAURICE FAULKNER, a native of London, B.A. 1564-5, was admitted a fellow of S. John's college on Dr. Thimbleby's foundation 10 April 1568, in which year he commenced M.A. He was one of the numerous subscribers against the new statutes of the university 1572, and in July 1573 he concurred with certain other fellows of S. John's in the removal of Mr. Shepherd from the mastership of that society, and the inoperative attempt to reappoint Dr. Richard Longworth to that office. Mr. Faulkner was elected one of the preachers of S. John's college on the feast of S. Mark 1574. He proceeded B.D. 1575, in which year he was presented by the queen to the rectory of Eversholt Bedfordshire, and had a preacher's licence from the university. A sermon by him in S. John's college chapel 24 July 1576 gave great offence to Dr. Still the master and the senior fellows, as containing reflections on the college government. He was reprimanded and fined 4*s*. He preached at Great S. Mary's 16 December the same year. Dr. Still complained of being attacked in this sermon, and Mr. Faulkner was thereupon committed by the ecclesiastical commissioners to prison, whence we find him writing to lord Burghley 25 Jan. 1576-7. We are unacquainted with his subsequent history.

He is author of:

1. Notes of his Sermon at S. John's college chapel Cambridge 24 July 1576. MS. Lansd. xxiii. art. 45. Printed in Heywood and Wright's Cambridge Univ. Trans. i. 197—201.

2. Sermon preached at Great S. Mary's Cambridge 16 Dec. 1576. MS. Lansd. xxiii. art. 46.

3. Latin letter to lord Burghley 25 Jan. 1576-7. MS. Lansd. xxiv. art. 19. Printed in Heywood and Wright's Cambridge Univ. Transactions, i. 202.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 349, 363. Rymer, xv. 742. Strype's Annals, ii. 302. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 358. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 302. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 61, 197—203. Cat. of Lansd. MSS. i. 47, 48. MS. Baker, xxiv. 164.

THOMAS JEFFREYS, a native of Richmondshire, was of Christ's college, B.A. 1549, M.A. 1553, and subscribed the roman catholic articles 1555. He was ordained deacon by Dr. Grindal bishop of London 28 Dec. 1559, being at that time fellow of Clare hall, was admitted a fellow of St. John's college on Mr. Ashton's foundation 6 April 1560, and in the same year was appointed one of the preachers of that college. He proceeded B.D. 1561, and was elected a senior fellow of S. John's 14 April 1563. On 29 July 1577 he was presented by the crown to the rectory of Ashprington Devonshire. He has verses in the collection on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius 1560.

Strype's Grindal, 53. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 344, 348, 359. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176. Rymer, xv. 780.

RICHARD JUGGE, supposed to have been a native of Waterbeach Cambridgeshire, was educated at Eton, whence he was elected in 1531 to King's college. He left the college without a degree and subsequently acquired the art of printing which he practised in London in the reign of Edward VI. keeping shop at the sign of the Bible at the north door of S. Paul's church, but dwelling in Newgate market next to Christchurch. In 1550 the government granted him a licence to print the New Testament in english, and on 5 May 1556 he had a licence to print all books of common law for seven years. On 24 March 1560 he and John Cawood were jointly appointed printers to the queen's majesty with a salary of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. He was one of the original members of the Stationers' company and was elected warden of that corporation in 1560. He also filled that office in 1563 and 1566. On 10 April 1561 the petty canons of S. Paul's leased to him for thirty-one years "all that

their shop with a chymney in it," then in Jugge's occupation. He was chosen master of the Stationers' company in the years 1568, 1569, 1573 and 1574, and died about 1577, leaving a widow Joan who carried on the business after his death. One John Jugge also occurs as a London printer but his relationship has not been ascertained.

Jugge was a good and very eminent printer. Seventy works bear his imprint. His rebus is an angel holding the letter R, and close by a nightingale on a bush with a scroll whereon is inscribed "Jugge, Jugge."

He was a considerable benefactor to King's college library.

Herbert's Ames, ii. 713. Timperley's Dict. of Printers, &c. 378. Alumni Eton. 148. Hartshorne's Book Rarities, 178. Strype. Gough's Gen. Index. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 173, 235, 268, 319. MS. Addit. 5750, fo. 33; 5756, fo. 120. Cunningham's Revel Accounts, p. xxvii.

RICHARD STEPHENS, who is said to have been a member of this university, has latin verses on the titlepage of Cooper's Thesaurus 1565; and greek verses amongst the other commendatory poems prefixed to that and other editions of the same work; also greek and latin verses before Googe's translation of the Zodiake of Life by Marcellus Palingenius, 1576: and greek verses prefixed to Carter's Seton 1577, and subsequent editions.

Cole's Ath. Cantab. Herbert's Ames, 866. Rev. J. E. B. Mayor in Journal of Class. & Sacr. Philology, iv. 34, 37, 39.

NICHOLAS WENDON, matriculated as a sizar of Michaelhouse in November 1546, was a member of that college when it was absorbed in the greater foundation of Trinity college. He proceeded B.A. 1550-1, commenced M.A. 1554, and subscribed the roman catholic articles 1555. On 17 April 1559 he was admitted archdeacon of Suffolk, and in or soon after June 1561 was presented by the queen to a canonry of Norwich. He was admitted an advocate of the court of arches 4 Oct. 1567, having previously commenced LL.D. in some foreign university as is supposed. He was rector of Witnesham Suffolk, commonly resided at Lounde in that county, and was accustomed to appear in public in a cloak with a spanish cape having a rapier by his side. In 1570 he was ejected from his canonry at Norwich for not being in orders, but was nevertheless allowed to retain his archdeaconry till 1575, about which time he avowed himself a roman catholic, and went to Louvaine, ultimately proceeding to Rome. He occurs in a list of fugitives for religion dated 29 Jan. 1576-7.

Arms: A. a cross fleurettée engrailed S.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 654, 666. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 221, 225, 226. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 76. Coote's Civilians, 76. Strype's Parker, 247, Append. No. 54. Wright's Eliz. ii. 207. Strype's Annals, ii. Append. lib. 2, No. 1; iii. 190, Append. lib. i. No. 34. Parker Correspondence, 142. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 489, 499. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 161.

THOMAS DRANT, son of Thomas Drant, was born at Hagworthingham in the county of Lincoln, and after receiving a good grammatical education was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college 18 March 1557-8. He proceeded B.A. 1560-1 and was admitted a fellow of his college on Dr. Thimbleby's foundation 21 March 1560-1. He commenced M.A. 1564, and on the queen's visit to the university in August that year, celebrated the event in english, latin, and greek verses, which he presented to her majesty. At the commencement in 1565 he performed a public exercise on the theme Corpus Christi non est ubique. He proceeded B.D. 1569, and on 2nd July in that year was admitted to the prebend of Chamberlainwood in the church of S. Paul. This preferment he obtained from Dr. Grindal bishop of London, to whom he was domestic chaplain, and who also appointed him divinity reader at S. Paul's. It seems that Richard Curteys, then dean of Chichester and afterwards bishop of that place, was his favourer in Cambridge and helped to procure him the readership of S. Paul's. We find Mr. Drant preaching before the court at Windsor 8 Jan. 1569. He selected for his text, "They were both naked, Adam and Eve, and blushed not." On this he engrafted searching doctrine clothed in language at once striking and original, with frequent allusions to the vain attire both of men and women. He was admitted to the following preferments on the presentation of the queen in 1569-70, the see of Chichester then being void: the prebend of Firles in the church of Chichester 21st January; the rectory of Slinfold in the county of Sussex 31st January; the archdeaconry of Lewes 27th February. In the latter dignity he was installed on 4th

March following. He preached at S. Mary Spital London on Easter Tuesday 1570, sparing not to raise his voice against the sin and sensuality of the great city. Alluding to the poor scholars in the universities he remarked, "These be the noble sons of the prophets, and most apt of all others to be builders of God's temple: yet have I seen many a good wit, many a long day kept low and lean to be made broken with hunger and abject with poverty. I do not now know the liberality of this City towards both those places; only this I can say, that, less than the tenth part of that, which is nothing but surfeit and sickness to the great excessive eaters of this Town, would cherish and cheer up hungry and thirsty Christ, in those his hunger starved members, right well." On or before 20 April 1570 he resigned his prebend at S. Paul's. He again preached at S. Mary Spital on Easter Tuesday 1572. His theme was charity, but his discourse was of the most discursive character, abounding in proverbs and quaint and singular conceits and allusions. He thus contrasted the mode of travelling in that day with the simplicity of the patriarchal ages: "In olde time, father Jacob and Judas travailed farre journeyes, with a staffe on theyr backe: In these new times we cannot travaile from one village to another, but we have a Sword & a buckler, a Tucke, and a Targette, a Dagger, and a Raper, a Musket, a Caliver, a Currier, a Hargabuske, and an half hacke, a Pistole, and a Pistollet, a Dagge, and a Snapehanche. ...... In olde tyme my Lady Rebecka came ryding to her new husband on a Camelles backe. In new tyme, our Ladies have waggins, coutches, & horselitters, soft, silken, and sewtable."

Mr. Drant unfortunately made himself conspicuous by the bitter hostility he displayed to Dr. William Overton treasurer of the church of Chichester and ultimately bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who had been an unsuccessful applicant for the archdeaconry of Lewes when Drant obtained that office, and who had probably given further offence by his efforts to obtain the deanery of Chichester when it was vacated by the elevation of Drant's friend Richard Curteys to the bishopric. Drant evinced his dislike of the doctor by an attack upon him in the pulpit. He in no measured terms charged him with hypocrisy, derided his learning, stigmatised him as a dolt, alleged that he was covetous and ostentatious, and related that being on one occasion in Overton's house he had purposely spit upon one of his cushions in order to reproach his pride. Dr. Overton made a complaint of Drant's rude and unseemly language, and also stated objections to another sermon which he had preached in the church of S. Giles Cripplegate London. What resulted we know not.

His death appears to have occurred shortly before 17 Apr. 1578. It is presumed that he was only about 37 years of age.

His works are:

1. English, latin and greek verses on queen Elizabeth's visit to Cambridge August 1564. In Nichols's Prog. of queen Eliz. iii. 36—38.

2. Thomæ Drantæ Shakloki Epigrammatis in mortem Cuthberti Scoti Apomaxis. Lond. 4to. 1565.

3. Translation of Homer into english verse. Never completed; being abandoned after he had carried it on to the fifth book of the Iliad.

4. A Mediciniable Morall, that is the two Bookes of Horace his Satyres, Englyshed according to the prescription of saint Hierome. Episto. ad Ruffin.

Quod malum est muta.
Quod bonum est, prode.

The Wailyngs of the Prophet Hieremiah done into Englyshe verse. Also Epigrammes. Lond. 4to. 1566. Dedicated to lady Bacon and lady Cecil, sisters, favourers of virtue and learning.

5. Horace his arte of Poetrie, pistles and Satyrs Englished, and to the Earle of Ormounte by Tho. Drant addressed. Lond. 4to. 1567.

6. Poemata varia et externa. Paris, 4to. 15....

7. Greg. Nazianzen his Epigrams and spirituall sentences. Translated by Tho. Drant. Lond. 8vo. 1568.

8. Two Sermons preached, the one at S. Maries Spittle on tuesday in Easter Weeke 1570; and the other at the court at Windsor the Sonday after twelfth day, being the viii of January before, in the year 1569. Lond. 8vo. 1570. Dedicated to sir Thomas Heneage treasurer of the chamber. Reprinted with another sermon. Lond. 8vo. 1584. At the end are english verses.

9. A fruitfull and necessary Sermon, specially concernyng Almes geving, preached the Twisday in Easter Weeke. The yere of our Lord 1572, at S. Marie's Spittle. Lond. 8vo. 1572. Dedicated to sir Francis Knollys treasurer of the household. At the beginning is A Warnyng to repentance in english verse. There are also english verses at the end. Reprinted with his two other sermons. Lond. 8vo. 1584.

10. In Solomonis regis Ecclesiastem, seu de Vanitate mundi Concionem, paraphrasis poetica. Lond. 4to. 1572. Dedicated to sir Thomas Heneage. At the beginning and end of this work are six smaller pieces in latin verse. Among them are the first sixteen lines of a paraphrase on the book of Job.

11. Thomæ Drantæ, Angli Advordingamii, Præsul. Ejusdem Sylva. ...... 4to. n. d.

12. A version of the Psalms of David. Supposed to have been in english verse.

13. Sermons at Chichester and S. Giles Cripplegate London. Extracts in MS. Lansd. 110, art. 16.

14. Commendatory verses (*a*) in latin on Fox's Acts and Monuments, 1570. (*b*) in latin on Sadler's translation of Vegetius's Tactics, 1572. (*c*) in latin on Carter's annotations on Seton, 1574, and subsequent editions. (*d*) in latin on Alexander Neville's Kettus, 1575. (*e*) in english on Peterson's Galateo, 1576. (*f*) in latin on Lodowick Lloid's Pilgrimage of Princes.

Spenser and Harvey in their familiar letters repeatedly allude to rules and precepts of art in making verse which Drant devised and sir Philip Sidney augmented with his observations.

There was a Thomas Drant a clergyman of Shaftesbury who published a curious Assize Sermon, 1637.

Wharton's Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 264, 312, 343—347, 364. Herbert's Ames, 647, 653, 654, 855, 856, 858, 862, 871, 903, 977, 978, 1319, 1644, 1663. MS. Kennett, liii. 3. Fruits of Endowment. Bibl. Angl. Poet. 79, 140. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 360. Farr's Eliz. Poet. p. xl. 417. Hartshorne's Book Rarities, 423. Restituta, i. 19, 126; iv. 316. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 263; ii. 376. Collier's Poet. Decam. i. 197. Brit. Bib. i. 23; iv. 173. Collier's Reg. Sta. Comp. i. 142, 161, 176. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 188, 189. Newcourt's Repert. i. 136. Cens. Lit. i. 402. Dibdin's Libr. Comp. 75—80. Cat. Lansd. MSS. i. 213. Brüggemann's View of Engl. Ed. of Classics, 588. Chalmers' Biog. Dict. xii. 316. Strype's Annals, ii. 657, 658. Beloe's Anecdotes, vi. 397. Townsend's Life of Foxe, 172.

GEORGE FERRERS, descended from a noble family, was born at S. Alban's about 1510, being son of Thomas Ferrers esq. of that place. It is said that he was sometime a student at Oxford, but he took the degree of bachelor of canon law in this university in 1531. It may be presumed that he originally contemplated practice in the ecclesiastical courts, especially as Giles Ferrers, who is supposed to have been his uncle, was at that very period archdeacon of S. Alban's. Ultimately however he became a member of Lincoln's-inn, and according to the testimony of Leland acquired great reputation at the bar as a graceful and accomplished orator. He was patronised by Thomas Cromwell, who obtained him an office in the king's court. In 1535 the king granted to him and his heirs the manor of Flamstead in Hertfordshire. In 1542 he was returned to parliament as burgess for Plymouth. He had become surety to one White for 200 marks owing to him by one Weldon of Salisbury, and in 1542 White caused Ferrers, as he was going to the house of commons, to be taken in execution for this sum and conveyed to the compter in Bread street. Prompt information was given to the house, who dispatched their serjeant-at-arms to demand his release. The sheriffs of London and their officers treated the serjeant with contempt and violence. The commons stated the case to the lords and judges. The lord-chancellor offered to send a writ of privilege for the discharge of Ferrers. This the commons declined, considering their own authority sufficient. Ferrers was liberated. The sheriffs and their officers and White the plaintiff were sent to the Tower. The case attracted great attention, and the king commended the commons for their bold assertion of the privileges of parliament, stating however that Ferrers, who was one of the pages of his chamber, was also as his servant privileged from arrest.

On 7 September 38 Hen. 8, he contracted to purchase of the crown the site and demesnes of the late priory of Markyate in the county of Bedford, with the wood growing in and upon the same of the yearly value of £21. 4*s.* 8*d.*; also certain rents of assize, copyhold, and lands in Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire lately belonging to the said priory, of the clear yearly value of £6. 18*s.* 11½*d.*

The king, in consideration of his good and faithful service to him, made an abatement to the extent of £5. per annum on the value upon which the amount of purchase-money was calculated. The actual grant of these estates appears not to have been made till 2 Edw. 6.

It is believed that Ferrers served Henry VIII. in his wars against Scotland and France. By his will that monarch bequeathed him a legacy of 100 marks. On the accession of Edward VI. he became attached to the lord-protector Somerset, whom he accompanied on his expedition against Scotland in 1548, being one of the commissioners for carriages of the army. On one occasion he discovered some of the enemy concealed in a cave. Not being able to take them prisoners he endeavoured to smother them in their hiding-place, by setting fire to wet straw and stopping up every aperture.

After Somerset's condemnation, and in consequence of the murmurs against the duke of Northumberland and the other lords who had been instrumental in the protector's downfal, it was resolved, in order to divert the popular attention and to amuse the king, to celebrate the feast of Christmas 1551-2 at the court at Greenwich with particular solemnity, and Ferrers, who is termed a wise gentleman and learned, was selected to fill the office of lord of misrule or master of the king's pastimes, "being of better credit and estimation than commonlie his predecessors had been before." A masque, devised by him and entitled the Triumph of Venus and Mars, was performed and he took a part in it, coming under a canopy out of the moon. On the 4th of January he went in great state by water from Greenwich to London, and was received by the lord of misrule of one of the sheriffs, who conducted him and his train to the house of the lord-mayor, where was a great banquet, at the close of which his lordship presented him with a standing cup with a cover silver and gilt value £10., wine and beer being in the meantime distributed at the gate amongst his train. It appears from a warrant signed by the lords of the council that his apparel was of the most gorgeous character, and that his pages were attired in white and red silk. He also had eight councillors clothed in silk, twenty-four servants in livery, and a tumbler with a jerkin strait to his body. A detailed account of the expences exists. The document at once illustrates the costly nature of these diversions and the splendour of the dresses which were used.

Mr. Ferrers was again lord of misrule at the Christmas of 1552-3. A masque called the Triumph of Cupid devised by sir George Howard was performed, Mr. Ferrers making his appearance out of a great waste void or empty space without the world, where is neither fire air or earth, feigning to have been there ever since the conclusion of the preceding year's festivities. He assumed fanciful arms wherein the hydra was the chief beast, took a hollybush for a crest, and adopted as his motto Semper ferians. Sir George Howard was the master of his horse and Mr. Windham his admiral. He had a train of councillors, and amongst his attendants a divine, a philosopher, an astronomer, a poet, a physician, an apothecary, a master of requests, a civilian, a clown or disard, two gentlemen ushers, jugglers, tumblers, fools, friars, "and such other." Mock feats of arms, including a challenge with hobby-horses, were performed, and there were mock representations of hunting and hawking. He himself required five suits of apparel, the first for the day he came in and for his entry into London, two other suits for the two holidays after Christmas, the fourth for new-year's day, and the fifth for twelfth-day. He again came by water to London, and made his entrance arrayed in a robe of purple velvet furred with ermine and embroidered with silver spangles, his attendants being also richly attired. With him were trumpeters, tabourers, drummers, fluteplayers, fools, moris-dancers, and persons carrying guns, moris-pikes and bagpipes, also gaolers with pillory stocks and the axe, and prisoners with gyves and bolts, some being fast by their legs and others by their necks. He dined with the lord-mayor, was banqueted also by the lord-treasurer, and took his departure by torchlight embarking in his pinnace "with a grett shotte of gonnes."

He was once more lord of misrule during the reign of queen Mary at Christmas 1553-4, and there is extant a warrant from him to the master of the revels dated from Greenwich on S. John's-day,

requiring to be furnished with twelve hobby-horses, hunter's apparel for himself and six others, six coats of livery, an attire for his juggler, attire for two councillors, two maces for his serjeants-at-arms, apparel for two clowns or disards, and irish apparel for a man and a woman.

Although a known protestant he rendered essential service in the suppression of sir Thomas Wyat's rebellion. On the eventful night succeeding Wyat's arrival in Southwark, Ferrers was dispatched by the council upon weighty affairs to lord William Howard who had charge of the watch at London bridge. In the list of "lordes and gentlemen that were with hir majesties power against the Rebelles" Ferrers's name occurs, £100. being set against it. This is explained by the endorsement "to be rewardyd." During the reign of Mary he represented Barnstaple and Brackley, and was one of the members prosecuted for departing from the parliament without leave.

Mr. Ferrers served the office of escheator of the counties of Essex and Hertford in 1567, and was returned for S. Alban's to the parliament which met in April 1571. He occurs as one of the committee appointed in that parliament with reference to a subsidy to the queen. He died in January 1578-9, and was buried at Flamstead on the 11th of that month, administration of his effects being granted by the prerogative court of Canterbury 18 May 1579. By Jane his wife he had a son Julius Ferrers of Markyat, who was buried at Flamstead 30 Sept. 1596.

He is author of:

1. Magna Charta. Translated out of latin and french into english. Lond. 12mo. n. d. With divers other old statutes newly corrected. Lond. 8vo. 1542.

2. Letters to sir Thomas Cawarden, 1551, 1551-2, 1553. In Kempes Loseley Manuscripts, 28, 30, 32, 36—39, 42—44.

3. Triumph of Venus and Mars, a masque, 1551-2.

4. The history of queen Mary. In Grafton's Chronicle.

5. The falle of Robert Tresilian Chiefe Iustice of England, and other his fellowes, for misconstruing the Lawes, and expounding them to serve the Princes affections A.D. 1388. In verse in A Mirror for Magistrates.

6. How Syr Thomas of Woodstocke Duke of Glocester, uncle to King Richarde the seconde, was unlawfully murdred A.D. 1397. In verse in A Mirror for Magistrates.

7. How King Richard the second was for his evill governance deposed from his seat, 1399, and murdered in prison. In verse in A Mirror for Magistrates.

8. How Dame Eleanor Cobham Duchesse of Gloucester, for practising of witchcraft and sorcery, suffered open penaunce, and afterwards was banished the realme into the Ile of Man. In verse in A Mirror for Magistrates.

9. How Humfrey Plantagenet Duke of Glocester, Protector of England, during the minority of his nephue King Henry the sixt, commonly called the good Duke, by practise of enemyes was brought to confusion. In verse in A Mirror for Magistrates.

10. The tragedye of Edmund Duke of Somerset, slayne in the first battayle at St. Albans in the 32 yeare of Henry the sixt, A.D. 1454. In verse in A Mirror for Magistrates.

11. Epitaph on Thomas Phaer 1560.

12. Tragedies and Comedies or Interludes. All now lost.

13. Miscellany of Poems.

14. Stanzas spoken by the Lady of the Lake at Kenilworth, 1575. In Gascoigne's Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth castle.

Some of his works have been erroneously ascribed to Edward Ferrers, who died in 1564 and was buried in the church of Badesly Clinton in Warwickshire.

Arms: G. 7 mascles conjoined 3, 3, & 1, Or.

Biog. Brit. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 525; iii. 183—189, 235, 238, 244, 245. Lelandi Encomia, 99. Collier's Annals of the Stage, i. 149—154. Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, 19—54. Hall's Chron. 4to. ed. 843. Parl. Hist. iii. 185—189, 358. Machyn's Diary, 28, 29, 327, 328. Strype's Mem. iii. 89. Chron. of Queen Jane, 129, 130, 185, 187, 188. Biog. Dram. Herbert's Ames, 405, 554. Cibber's Lives of the Poets, i. 69. Leland's Itinerary, vi. fo. 61. Gurdon's Hist. of Parl. ii. 365. Petyt's Miscell. Parl. 1. Tenth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 66. Originalia, 2 Edw. 6, p. 1, r. 122; 6 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 126. Mem. Scacc. Pasch. 7 Eliz. r. 44. Rymer, xv. 117. Hatsell's Precedents, i. 53. Carte's Hist. Engl. iii. 164, 541. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 263, 264. Greyfriars' Chron. 73, 76. Cunningham's Revel Accounts, 177, 224. Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp. i. 102, 201. Shakespeare Soc. Papers, iv. 1, 3. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss. Parl. Hist. iv. 108. Willis's Notitia Parl. iii. (2) 4, 34, 50, 81. Dugdale's Mon. ed. Caley, iii. 369, 373. Cal. Ch. Proc.

temp. Eliz. i. 14, 15; ii. 339. MS. Lansd. 511, fo. 154. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. i. 359. Haslewood's Introd. to Mirror of Magistrates, p. xxxv. Nicolas's Proc. Privy Council, vii. 332. Coke's Fourth Institute, 19. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 491, 492. Warton on the Fairy Queen, i. 44.

NICHOLAS BACON, said to have been born at Chislehurst in Kent in 1509, was the second son of Robert Bacon of Drinkstone in Suffolk, esq., sheep-reeve to the abbey of Bury S. Edmund's, by Isabella his wife, daughter of John Cage of Pakenham in the same county. We surmise that he was educated in the school attached to the abbey of Bury S. Edmund's, especially as he mentions his intimacy with Edmund Rougham a monk of that house, who was noted for his wonderful proficiency in the art of memory. He was subsequently admitted of Corpus Christi college in this university, was made one of the bible-clerks there, and in 1526-7 proceeded B.A. He soon afterwards went to Paris, and on his return from France studied the common law at Gray's-inn, being called to the bar in 1533, and becoming an ancient of that society in 1536. By a letter the date of which is 24th October, the year not being specified, addressed by archbishop Cranmer to Cromwell lord privy-seal, he recommends that means should be taken to procure Nicholas Bacon's appointment as town-clerk of Calais. The archbishop described him as a man of such towaredness in the law and of so good judgment touching Christ's religion, that in that stead he should be able to do God and the king right acceptable service. It is not known whether Bacon ever actually filled the office here mentioned. In 1537 he was appointed solicitor to the court of augmentations, the annual fee of the office being then or soon afterwards £70. In 1540 we find him employed as a commissioner to accept the acknowledgments of the surrenders of the chapter and members of the collegiate church of Southwell, and in the same year he is styled solicitor to the university of Cambridge.

About this time he, together with Thomas Denton and Robert Cary, drew up a scheme for the establishment from the revenues of the dissolved monasteries of a seminary for the education of statesmen. The projectors proposed the erection of a house in London wherein persons of quality or of extraordinary endowments might study the civil law and the latin and french languages. Some were to have been sent abroad with every ambassador in order to get an insight into foreign affairs, and others were to have been employed in compiling the history of public transactions as well foreign as domestic. This useful project however proved abortive, the money which should have been employed therein being lavished on the king's pleasures and in wars. In 1543-4 he obtained from the crown a grant of manors, lands, and rectories in Hertfordshire, Norfolk, Wilts and Hampshire, which had belonged to the monasteries of S. Alban's, Walsingham and Thetford, and to Margaret countess of Salisbury; and in 1544 he exchanged Redgrave park in Suffolk with the king for the manor and woods of Great Holland Essex, and the manors and woods of Redgrave, Botesdale and Gillingham in Suffolk, parcel of the possessions of the dissolved abbey of Bury S. Edmund's. He had also a grant from the crown in or about November following of other monastic lands and estates in Suffolk, Bedfordshire and London. In December he took from the university a lease for thirty years of the rectory of Burwell S. Mary Cambridgeshire, and in or about May 1545 the king made him a further grant of lands in Suffolk which had belonged to the abbey of Bury S. Edmund's, and of other lands in S. Martin's in the fields which had been purchased of the abbat of Westminster. In 1546 he was made attorney of the court of wards and liveries, and his patent for that office was renewed on the accession of Edward VI. He occurs in February 1547-8 as one of the commissioners appointed to survey the suppressed colleges within the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and was made a bencher of Gray's-inn in 1550, in which year he purchased the estate of Gorhambury near S. Alban's. He was elected treasurer of Gray's-inn 24 Oct. 1552, and was instrumental in procuring from Edward VI. a charter for the incorporation of S. Alban's, of which town he then or soon afterwards became high-steward. The date of that charter is 12 May 1553.

He quietly conformed to the change of religion which ensued on the accession of Mary, and retained his office of attorney

of the court of wards. We have but few notices of him during this period. From a memorandum made by sir William Cecil his brother-in-law, it appears that 2 March 1556-7 he visited Bacon at Redgrave, and that Bacon subsequently accompanied him to Burghley. It has indeed been said that queen Mary suspected his sincerity, and forbad him to go beyond sea because he had a great wit of action, and she feared that he might enter into the plots formed against her by the protestants in exile.

His sterling worth and great capacity for business must have been well known to Cecil, and we accordingly find him consulted by him in the most important and confidential matters immediately upon the accession of Elizabeth, and it was no doubt owing to Cecil's recommendation that the queen delivered to Bacon the great seal with the title of lord-keeper at Somerset house 22 Dec. 1558. He was sworn of the privy-council and received the honour of knighthood. The queen relied upon him as the very oracle of the law, and the advice he gave as to the recognition by parliament of her majesty's title is allowed to have been sound, discreet and judicious. By letters-patent dated 14 April 1559 the queen declared that he had the full powers of a chancellor, and expressly ratified all his acts since the great seal had been delivered to him.

A conference being appointed between the reformed and roman catholic divines concerning common prayer and administration of the sacraments in the vulgar tongue; the authority of the church to ordain and abrogate ceremonies; and the sacrifice of the mass; the lord-keeper and Dr. Heath archbishop of York, late lord-chancellor, were appointed moderators. The conference was soon abruptly terminated by the peremptory refusal of the roman catholics to proceed, whereupon the lord-keeper dismissed them with these ominous words: "For that ye would not that we should hear you, perhaps you may shortly hear of us." Accordingly their conduct was declared a contempt of the queen's authority. White bishop of Winchester and Watson bishop of Lincoln were sent to prison, and the others were bound to appear when called upon, and in the meantime not to depart from London or Westminster unless permitted so to do.

If we may judge from the places at which her letters-patent are tested, the queen visited the lord-keeper at Redgrave in September 1559, August 1560, and July and August 1561. On one of these occasions her majesty remarked, "My lord, what a little house you have gotten." He answered, "Madam, my house is well, but it is you that have made me too great for my house."

On 27 May 1561 he sent to sir William Cecil, then newly appointed master of the wards and liveries, a paper containing wise and well considered suggestions for remedying the education of the wards, an important duty which had hitherto been most shamefully neglected. On 28 July following he obtained the queen's licence to found a free grammar-school at Redgrave, which he ultimately endowed with £30. per annum. Difficulties arising in his own mind, or cavils being made by others respecting the extent of his powers as lord-keeper, an act was passed in 1563 declaring that by the common law of the realm the lord-keeper of the great seal ought to have as of right belonging to that office, the like place, authority, preeminence and jurisdiction as the lord-chancellor of England for the time being. He now began to build extensively at Gorhambury. There is an account of his expenditure on his buildings there from 1 March 1563 to 30 Sept. 1568. The total amount is nearly £1900. exclusive of timber from his own woods and stone from S. Alban's abbey.

Towards the close of 1563, when the nation was in a state of great excitement upon the subject of the succession to the crown, there appeared a pamphlet strongly espousing the cause of the house of Suffolk; violently disparaging the Stuart line, whose pretensions were denounced as inconsistent with the religion and independence of England; and calling loudly for a parliamentary declaration of the right of the true heir. The ostensible author was John Hales clerk of the hanaper, who, on the complaint of the scottish ambassador, was in April 1564 committed to the Fleet and ultimately to the Tower. Upon his examination great was the astonishment, deep the indignation of the queen when it came out that the real author was the lord-keeper himself. The queen wished to have de-

prived him of the great seal, and would have done so if Anthony Browne justice of the common-pleas could have been prevailed upon to accept it. As it was the lord-keeper was removed from the privy-council and enjoined to meddle with no business whatever except that of the court of chancery. Lord Robert Dudley, soon afterwards earl of Leicester, attempted to incense the queen further against him, but Cecil, who was suspected of sharing Bacon's sentiments, and even of having contributed to the obnoxious pamphlet, steadily supported him, and in less than a twelvemonth he was restored to the queen's favour and re-admitted into the privy-council.

Soon after sir Walter Mildmay succeeded to the office of chancellor of the exchequer, the lord-keeper sent him a paper on the subject of the queen's revenue. Though brief it is clear, comprehensive and effectual. It is supposed that the queen visited him at Redgrave in the earlier part of August 1566, and at Gorhambury in the latter part of that month, and up to or after the 18th September. In consequence of his having a violent attack of the gout the house of lords was adjourned on 5 Oct. 1566, and on 22nd of the same month sir Robert Catlyn chief-justice of the common-pleas was commissioned to preside in that assembly. The lord-keeper was however again at his post on the 10th of November, when he delivered to her majesty the petition of the lords spiritual and temporal upon the two great matters of marriage and succession.

In March 1568-9 John Handford was charged with promulgating rumours that sir William Cecil and the lord-keeper had consulted together to have the duke of Norfolk put to death secretly in the Tower. Although the lord-keeper being a commoner could neither act as lord-steward nor sit upon the duke's trial, yet he has been strongly censured for having affixed the great seal to the commission under which the trial took place, and for having superintended and directed the whole proceedings. It is observable however that the duke, in a testamentary paper amongst the gifts to his friends, directed that the lord-keeper should have a crystal cup with stones.

He presided at the conferences at Hampton-court in 1568 on the subject of the charge against Mary queen of Scots of being implicated in the murder of Darnley, as he did two years afterwards when the negotiations touching Scotland were renewed at York-house where he resided. It is certain that he entertained a strong feeling against that unfortunate monarch, but he is said to have conducted himself with dignity and propriety.

Soon after the massacre of S. Bartholomew a strong feeling was excited in England against the french resident in this country. It is said that a bill was introduced into parliament for the speedy and effectual extrusion from our shores of all persons of that nation, and that this unjust and impolitic measure was warmly supported by the lord-keeper. Two of his speeches on this subject are extant, but we have not been able to discover any other trace of this bill.

In consequence of the queen's frequent visits to him at Gorhambury, he added to that mansion a gallery of lath and plaster 120 feet in length and 18 in breadth, with a piazza underneath, in the centre whereof was a statue of Henry VIII. in gilt armour. Her majesty visited Gorhambury 18 May 1577, and continued there till the 22nd. The cost of her entertainment was above £577. besides the value of twenty-five bucks and two stags. With the refined flattery characteristic of the age he caused the door by which the queen had entered the gallery to be fastened up so that no other step might ever pass the threshold.

The lord-keeper not only assiduously attended to the important duties of his high office in the court of chancery and in the star-chamber during twenty years and upwards, but took an important part in all public affairs both domestic and foreign during that lengthened period. He frequently tendered his advice to the queen by letter, especially in the latter portion of his life when he had become inconveniently corpulent.

About Jan. 1578-9 he paid a visit to Cambridge. The number of students in Corpus Christi college wherein he had been educated had greatly increased, and he therefore gave £200. for the erection of a chapel within the college, the society having previously performed divine service in the adjacent church of S. Benedict. In grateful acknowledgment of his bene-

factions the master and fellows presented him with a mazer with a foot and lip of silver gilt, which had been the cover to another mazer called the Swan mazer, but was then made into the fashion of the said Swan mazer in all points.

His death occurred at his London residence, York-house near Charing-cross, 20 Feb. 1578-9, and he was buried on the 9th March following in S. Paul's cathedral, in the south aisle whereof was a monument to his memory having his recumbent effigy in armour above the figures of his two wives under a pediment supported by corinthian pillars. There was also the following inscription from the pen of George Buchanan:

Hic Nicolaum ne Baconum conditum existima illum, tam diu Britannici regni secundum columen; exitium malis, bonis asylum, cæca quem non extulit ad hunc honorem sors; sed Equitas, Fides, Doctrina, Pietas, unica et Prudentia; Neu morte raptum crede; Qui unica brevi, vita perennes emeruit duas, agit vitam secundam cœlites inter animus.

Fama implet orbem, vita quæ illi tertia est. Hac positum in Ara est corpus, olim animi domus, Ara dicata sempiternæ memoriæ.

It is said that the university honoured his memory by the publication of a collection of poems in his commendation. We have not been able to meet with this collection.

He married first Jane daughter of William Fernley of West Creting Suffolk, esq., by whom he had issue sir Nicholas knighted 22 Aug. 1578 and created premier baronet of England 22 May 1611; Nathaniel of Stiffkey Norfolk; Edward of Shrubland-hall Suffolk; Anne wife of sir Henry Wodehouse; Jane wife successively of sir Francis Wyndham justice of the common-pleas and sir Robert Mansfield; Elizabeth wife successively of sir Robert D'Oyly, sir Henry Neville, and sir William Peryam chief baron of the exchequer; secondly Anne daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, by whom he had issue Anthony, and the illustrious Francis Bacon. His widow, who contributed 40 marks towards building the chapel of Corpus Christi college, was buried in the church of S. Michael by S. Alban's.

He was a generous patron of learning, and amidst all the drudgery of business and the cares of state kept up his knowledge of classical literature. Puttenham says: "I have come to the lord-keeper sir Nicholas Bacon and found him sitting in his gallery alone with the workes of Quintillian before him. In deede he was a most eloquent man and of rare learning and wisdome as ever I knew England to breed, and one that joyed as much in learned men and good witts:" and speaking of him and lord Burghley he remarks, "From whose lippes I have seene to proceede more grave and naturall eloquence than from all the oratours of Oxford and Cambridge." Camden calls him "vir præpinguis, ingenio acerrimo, singulari prudentia, summâ eloquentiâ, tenaci memoria et sacris conciliis alterum columen." Sir Robert Naunton terms him "an arch-piece of wit and wisdom; he was a gentleman and a man of law and of great knowledge therein; whereby, together with his other parts of learning and dexterity, he was promoted to be keeper of the great seal." He also tells us that "he was abundantly facetious which took much with the Queen, when it was suited with the season, as he was well able to judge of his times: he had a very quaint saying, and he used it often to good purpose, That he loved the jest well, but not the loss of his friend: He would say, that though he knew unusquisque suæ faber was a true and good principle, yet the most in number were those that marred themselves, but I will never forgive that man that loseth himself to be rid of his jest." Sir John Hayward describes him as "a man of greate diligence and ability in his place, whose goodnesse preserved his greatnesse from suspicion, envye and hate." Fuller speaks of him as "a man of rare wit and deep experience," and again as "a good man, a grave statesman, a father to his country." From David Lloyd's somewhat copious observations we select the following. "This Gentleman understood his Mistress well, and the times better: He could raise Factions to serve the one, and allay them to suit the other. He had the deepest reach into the Affairs of any man that was at the Council-table: the knottiest head to pierce into difficulties: the most comprehensive judgment to surround the merit of a Cause: the strongest memory to recollect all circumstances of a Business to one View: the greatest patience to debate and consider, (for it was he that first said, Let us stay a little, and we will have done the sooner): and the

clearest reason to urge any thing that came in his way in Court or Chancery." He says also that he was wiser than he seemed to be: and again, "The Excellency of his parts was set off with the Gravity of his Person; and the Queen would say, My Lord Bacon's Soul lodgeth well. His Account of England and in all Affaires, was punctual: his use of learned Artists was continual: his correspondence with his fellow-statesmen exact: his apprehension of our Laws and Government clear: his model of both methodical: his faithfulness to the Church eminent: his industrious invention for the State indefatigable." Bishop Burnet calls him not only one of the most learned and pious men, but one of the wisest ministers this nation ever bred. Lord Macaulay, in an elaborate and brilliant sketch of the characters of the statesmen of the period, states, that amongst those statesmen sir Nicholas Bacon was generally considered as ranking next to Burghley. Lord Campbell remarks: "As a Judge the Lord-Keeper gave the highest satisfaction, and it was universally acknowledged, that since the time of sir Thomas More justice had never been so well administered in the court of chancery. Thoroughly imbued with the common-law, he soon became familiar with the comparatively simple system of equitable jurisprudence then established. He was slow to enlarge his own jurisdiction, interfering very cautiously with common-law actions,—always respecting the principles of the common-law, and consulting the common-law judges upon any question of difficulty which arose before him. On the bench he was patient and courteous, and it was remarked that the parties against whom he decided, if not convinced by his reasons, never doubted his honesty, and admitted that they had had a fair hearing. More fortunate in this respect than his greater son, he was never once accused or suspected of bribery or corruption, either by his contemporaries or by posterity." His lordship also felicitously observes that he "would probably have filled a greater space in the eyes of posterity had it not been for the glory of his son; but one of the grounds on which we ought to admire and respect him is the manner in which he assisted in forming a mind so supereminent: he pointed out the path by which Francis Bacon reached such distinction in literature and eloquence, and became the first philosopher of any country or any age."

Many of sir Nicholas Bacon's witticisms are on record. Some are perhaps apocryphal. One which refers to his "once going the Northern Circuit as judge, before he had the great seal," may safely be so characterised inasmuch as he never acted as judge of assize.

We have before noticed his liberal donation towards the expence of erecting a chapel in Corpus Christi college. He also settled upon that society an annuity of £20. for the maintenance of six scholars from his grammar-school of Redgrave. He gave to the university library 103 books in latin and greek in 1574. He appointed two annual sermons in S. Paul's cathedral, allotting four marks per annum for their support and for the cleaning his tomb. He also founded the Cursitor's office in Chancery-lane London, which seems to have been called Cursitor's or Bacon's inn. It appears also that by his will he bequeathed £33. 6*s*. 8*d*. for the maintenance and repair of Wattisfield-causeway Suffolk.

His works are:

1. A project of a seminary for ministers of state. MS. Written jointly by him, Thomas Denton and Robert Cary.

2. The effect of his speech unto the queen's majesty at such tyme as her highness first called him to serve in anno Domini MDLVIII. MS. Coll. Exon. 127, fo. 34. MS. Univ. Libr. Camb. Dd. 3. 20. Ii. 5. 8. MS. Harl. 169, p. 33 b; 398, p. 3 b; 1877, art. 32.

3. Oration made the 23 day of January 1 Eliz. to the nobles and commons in the presence of her majesty. MS. Coll. Exon. 127, fo. 34 b. MS. Univ. Lib. Camb. Dd. 3. 20. Ii. 5. 8. MS. Harl. 398, p. 21. In D'Ewes's Journals of the Parl. of Qu. Eliz. 11.

4. An answer to the oration of sir Thomas Gargrave, chosen to be speaker of the parliament disabling himself thereto but yet admitted. MS. Coll. Exon. 127, fo. 40. MS. Univ. Libr. Camb. Ii. 5. 8. MS. Harl. 398, p. 7. In D'Ewes's Journals, 15.

5. The answer to the speaker's oration made after the admission. MS. Coll. Exon. 127, fo. 41. In D'Ewes's Journals, 16.

6. An oration made the 8 May before the queen the parliament then ending in anno Domini 1559. MS. Coll. Exon. 127, fo. 47. MS. Univ. Libr. Camb. Dd. 3. 20. Ii. 5. 8. MS. Harl. 398, p. 26 b. 1877, art. 35. In D'Ewes's Journals, 32.

7. A speeche ten dayes before Christmas 1559 at the Counsaile board, concerning an aide required by the Scots for the removing of the French out of Scotland. MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Dd. 3. 20. Ii. 5. 8. MS. Harl. 398, p. 8; 1877, art. 24.

8. Notes of the points contained in the Bill concerning Leases, which he would not have allowed if his advice had been asked. MS. in State Paper Office. Sent to sir William Cecil with a letter dated 30 Oct. 1560.

9. Articles devised for the bringing up in vertue and learning of the Queenes Majesties Wardes, being heires male, and whose landes, descending in possession and coming to the Queenes Majestie shall amount to the cleere yearly value of c. markes, or above. Sent to sir William Cecil with a letter dated 27 May 1561. MS. J. P. Collier.

10. Reasons sett downe to move the Kinge of Fraunce to aide the cause of the Queene of Scotland. MS. Harl. 398, p. 13.

11. A speeche used in the Counsell 1562, when it was brought in question whether the interviewe between the Queene of Scotts and the Queenes Majestie were convenient to be allowed or no. MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Dd. 3. 20. Ii. 5. 8. MS. Harl. 398, p. 17.

12. A Speeche used in presence of my Lords of Arundelle, Bedford, Pembroke, and my L. Robert Dudley, and of the Controller, the Secretary, and Mr. Mason at Greenwiche, concerning Newhaven. MS. Harl. 398, p. 42. b.

13. Speech at the opening of parliament 12 Jan. 1562-3. In D'Ewes's Journals, 59.

14. Speeches on the election of Thomas Williams, esq., as speaker of the house of commons, 15 Jan. 1562-3. In D'Ewes's Journals, 63, 66.

15. Speech on the prorogation of parliament 10 April 1563. In D'Ewes's Journals, 75.

16. Frenche matters written by the Lord-Keeper on Whit-sonday 1563, conteininge certain Questions propounded with their answeres. MS. Harl. 398, p. 40.

17. An humble suit and petition made by all the lords both spiritual and temporal to the queen, delivered in writing at Westminster in the upper gallery, 1 Feb. 1563, about fower of the clock in the afternoone by the hande of the lord-keeper of the great seal; and then by him uttered unto her highness in the effect verbatim in the presence of the lords spirituall and temporall of the upper house kneelinge upon their knees all. MS. Coll. Exon. 127, fo. 49. MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Ii. 5. 8. MS. Harl. 398, p. 1; 1877, art. 28.

18. A Declaration of the Succession of the Crowne Imperiall of Ingland, made by J. Hales 1563. MS. Harl. 555, p. 1. Printed in Hereditary right of the Crown of England asserted, fo. 1713. Append. No. vii.

19. Argument and Aunswere to a defence of the right of the Lady Francis to the Crown of England against the Queen of Scots. MS. Harl. 537, p. 50; 555, p. 11. This may probably be what lord Campbell terms, A Palinode proving the right of succession to the Crown of England to be in the family of the Stuarts descended from Henry VII. exclusive of Mary Queen of Scots who had forfeited her rights: and seems to be the same as The Right of Succession to the Crown of England in the family of the Stuarts exclusive of Mary queen of Scots learnedly asserted by sir Nicholas Bacon lord-keeper of the great seal against sir Anthony Brown lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas. Faithfully published from the original MS. by Nathaniel Booth esq. of Gray's Inn. Lond. ...... 1723. Mr. Moule mentions this book with a title somewhat varying from the above. See also MS. Harl. 537, p. 50.

20. A Discourse made by sir Nicholas Bacon, Knt., sometyme Lord Keeper of the Greate Seale, intituled Certayn errors uppon the statutes made the xxv[th] yeer of K. Edward the third of children born beyond the sea, conceaved by Sergeaunt Browne, and refuted by Sergeaunt Fearfax, in manner of a dialogue. MS. Addit. 12, 220. MS. Thoresby, 25.

21. A remembraunce how to proceede to the understandinge of the state of her Majesties revenewe, and of the reforma-

tion of the unnecessarie expenses thereof. MS. J. P. Collier.

22. Speeches on the election of Richard Onslow, esq., as speaker of the house of commons 30 Sept. 1566. In D'Ewes's Journals, 98.

23. An oration made to the Queen's Majestie concerning her marriage and the succession of the crowne. [1566]. MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Dd. 3. 20. Ii. 5. 8. In D'Ewes's Journals, 104.

24. Speech at the close of the session of parliament 2 Jan. 1566-7. In D'Ewes's Journals, 115.

25. The effect of his Oration in the Starre Chamber, the laste daye of Hyllarye term 1566. MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Ff. 5. 14. fo. 100b. Gg. 3. 34. fo. 82.

26. The Answer given in the Queenes presence to the Lord Maior when he was presented. MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Ii. 5. 8. MS. Harl. 398, p. 3; 1877, art. 29.

27. Speech used to a Serjeant at Lawe called to bee a Judge. MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Ii. 5. 8. MS. Harl. 398, p. 3; 1877 art. 30.

28. Advise concerning the government of Ireland. MS. Harl. 398, p. 39.

29. Speech in the Star Chamber against seditious books 29 Dec. 1567. MS. C. C. C. Oxon. 196, p. 171. MS. in State Paper Office. In Fox's Acts & Mon.

30. A speeche used amongst the Lords of the Starre Chamber 1568. MS. Univ. Libr. Cambr. Dd. 3. 20. Ii. 5. 8. MS. Harl. 398, p. 4; 1877, art. 35.

31. Latin verses on Grammar, Arithmetic, Logic, Music, Rhetoric, Geometry and Astrology, inscribed on his banqueting house at Gorhambury. In Weever's Fun. Mon. 584; Biog. Brit.; Nichols' Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 59; and Montagu's Life of Francis Bacon, Note C.

32. The Certificate of the whole service made and fynyshed this 25th of Auguste, in the 11th year of Qu. Eliz. for the Countye of Suffolk. MS. Harl. 309, p. 84.

33. Injunctions given by sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper, at the visitation of Windsor college begun April 3, 1570. MS. Cott. Vesp. F. ix. 17b.

34. A discourse of the Queenes marriage with the Duke of Anjoye, drawen oute by the Lord Keeper. Anno 1570. In Egerton Papers, 51—59.

35. Substance of his speech in the Star Chamber 15 June 1570, upon the subject of some unfounded reports that had been circulated as to an inquisitorial power being exercised in matters of religion. MS. in State Paper Office.

36. Speech at the opening of parliament 2 April 1571. In D'Ewes's Journals, 137.

37. Speech at the close of the session of parliament 29 May 1571. In D'Ewes's Journals, 151.

38. Speech at the opening of parliament 8 May 1572. In D'Ewes's Journals, 192.

39. A Speeche used by the Lord Keeper in the Parliament house concerning French Denizens. MS. Harl. 398, p. 42b.

40. A second Speech by the Lo. Keeper, of great consequence, against the reteyning of the French Denizens in England. MS. J. P. Collier.

41. Certen Discourses which the Prince of Orange had with .... at sundry tymes: sett down by the Lo. Keeper. MS. J. P. Collier.

42. Speech at the close of the session of parliament 14 May 1575. In D'Ewes's Journals, 232.

43. A device how the statutes of the Realm are to be ordered and printed to be submitted to Her Majesty's consideration. Names of competent men fit to be entrusted for overseeing of the same, presented by Lord Keeper Bacon 29 Dec. 1575. MS. in State Paper Office. MS. Harl. 249, p. 117 b.

44. Speech at the close of the session of parliament 14 March 1575-6. In D'Ewes's Journals, 232.

45. Ordinances for the government of the free grammar school founded by him at Redgrave. Abstracted in Charity Reports, xxii. 150, 151.

46. The effecte of his speech to Mr. [sir Robert] Bell when he was called to bee Judge, descrybynge the quallities requisite to bee in a Judge. MS. Univ. Lib. Camb. Dd. 3. 20. Ii. 5. 8. MS. Cott. Titus B. vi. 173. MS. Harl. 398, p. 32.

47. A Speech used to Edmund Grindall Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, in Counsaile; being in her Majesties Displeasure. MS. Harl. 36, p. 391.

48. Speech in the Star Chamber the day after the former speech whereby he dismissed the Lords that attended to

proceed against Archbishop Grindal that Prelates sickness continuing so that he could not be there in person. MS. Harl. 398, p. 8.

49. An Apologie touching Letters sent by the Lord Keeper to the Justices of Peace: The Matters moving the said Lord Keeper to do it without especial Warrant. MS. Harl. 398, p. 38, 38 b.

50. A Devise howe to have speciall Lawes hereunder written put in Execution made October 1577. MS. Harl. 249, p. 114. With some amendments by Lord Burghley.

51. Sentences selected by Sir Nic. Bacon, Knt., and sent to the Lady Lumley finely painted. Royal MS. Brit. Mus. 17 A. 23. These sentences were inscribed in the Gallery at Gorhambury, and are given in Miss Grimston's Gorhambury, 24—30.

52. Arguments exhibited in Parliament whereby it is proved that the Persons of Noblemen are attachable by Law for Contempts in the High Court of Chancery. ...... 4to. 1641. MS. Hargrave, 227, f. 404; 249, f. 209; 281, f. 211.

53. Letters. The number of them is considerable, and several are in print.

In the second edition of the Biographia Britannica it is said that Mr. Masters refers to a comment of sir Nicholas's on the twelve minor prophets, dedicated to his son Anthony. A strange error, as Mr. Masters expressly states Lambert Danæus to be the author of the comment to which he refers. Lord Campbell mentions a Treatise of Treason by sir Nicholas Bacon, which he says has deservedly perished!!! We suspect some mistake must have been made by his lordship in this matter, especially as the very same title is given by Camden to a virulent anonymous libel on the lord-keeper.

At Gorhambury are two portraits and a coloured terra-cotta bust of sir Nicholas Bacon. There are also portraits of him at Lennard house in Norfolk, Euston house and Brome hall in Suffolk, Woburn Abbey, King's Weston house Gloucestershire, and as it is said at Knole in Kent. His portrait which is in the Heroologia has also been engraved by P. a Gunst, J. Houbraken, G. Vertue and R. Cooper. A hideous etching from one of his portraits at Gorhambury is given in Miss Grimston's account of that seat.

Arms: G. on a chief A. 2 mullets S. With these he quartered those of Quaplod. Barry of 6 O. & Az. over all a bend G.

Motto: Mediocra firma.

Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Wotton's Baronetage, i. 2. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Masters's Hist. C. C. C. C. 115, 203, 208, 212, 220—226, Append. No. lvii. No. lviii. Foss's Judges of England, v. 397, 398, 447, 468. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4 ed. ii. 213. Humfredi Vita Juelli, 234, 237. Birch's Eliz. i. 10. Warton's Sir Thos. Pope, 165, 219. Haynes's State Papers, 383, 409, 441. Murdin's State Papers, 171, 747, 760, 766, 780. Nares's Life of Lord Burghley. Pennant's Chester to London, 304, 333, 467. Hartshorne's Book Rarities, 13, 422, 494. Macaulay's Essays, 343—346. Peacham's Complete Gentleman, ed. 1634, p. 44. Rymer, xiv. 674—702; xv. 496, 497, 501, 518, 546, 653, 676. Smith's Autogr. Miss Grimston's Gorhambury, 11—33. Naunton's Fragmenta Regalia. Lloyd's State Worthies. Churton's Nowell, 39, 92, 139, 254, 265. Lord Bacon's Apothegms. Fuller's Worthies (Suffolk). Hayward's Eliz. 12, 13, 22, 23. Burgon's Gresham, i. 49; ii. 108, 156, 470, 484, 485. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 120, 298, 300, 312; Chron. Ser. 90. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. i. 88. Egerton Papers, 29, 50. Archaeologia, xxxvi. 339. Parl. Hist. iii. 365; iv. 2, 49, 59, 82, 87, 156, 166, 218, 254. Ninth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 162. Wright's Eliz. i. 179, 184. Zurich Letters, i. 16. Newcome's S. Alban's, 481, 502. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 479, 712, 800. Grindal's Remains, 405. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 384. Parker Correspondence, 39, 49, 50, 52, 53, 57, 68, 69, 71, 76, 120, 155, 156, 171, 179, 328, 309—316, 357, 381, 444. Farr's Eliz. Poet. 511. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 70, 71. Originalia, 31 Hen. 8, r. 43; 36 Hen. 8, p. 6, r. 67; p. 9, r. 39; 37 Hen. 8. p. 4, r. 178; p. 7, r. 11; 2 Edw. 6, p. 3, r. 4; 1 Eliz. p. 1, r. 123; 3 Eliz. p. 1, r. 13; 13 Eliz. p. 2, r. 10. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 34 Hen. 8, r. 16; Pasch. 1 Eliz. r. 56; Hil. 3 Eliz. r. 17; Mic. 3 Eliz. r. 24, 25; Trin. 5 Eliz. r. 38. Machyn's Diary, 192, 197, 283, 286. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. v. 197. Granger. Hallam's Const. Hist. i. 108, 125, 247. Lodge's Illustr. i. 375. Nash's Pierce Penniless, ed. Collier, 41. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 90, 109, 142. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 25. Hen. 8 Scheme of Bishoprics, 83. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i, 358, 394, 405. MS. Baker, xiii. 365; xxiv. 108. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 8, 56, 57, 60, 78, 130, 190, 233, 343, 350; ii. 298, 551; iii. 349. Cat. of Lansd. MSS. i. 28, 38; ii. 78, 246, 253. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 421; ii. 171, 178, 208, 240, 241, 319. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 169; liii. 1. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 499, 534. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 111, 122, 602; ii. 55—60, 65, 81. MS. Addit. 5171, f. 197; 5756, f. 11, 50, 62, 120; 5843, p. 443; 5845, p. 439; 5873, p. 19; 6729, f. 66. Montagu's Life of F. Bacon, Note C. Moule's Bibl. Heraldica, 314. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 275. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 437. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 1, 2, 338—465, 759. Cat. of Hargrave MSS. 63, 73, 80. Weever's Fun. Mon. 583, 584, 812. MS. Lambeth. 647, p. 5, 9. Oldys's Brit. Libr. 98, 359, 362. Charity Reports, xxii. 135, 150. Craik's Romance of the Peerage, ii. 292.

THOMAS ASHTON, B.A. 1559-60, was elected fellow of Trinity college, and in 1562 became head-master of Shrewsbury school. He raised that institution to a high position, there being whilst he presided over it as many as 290 scholars

at a time, so that it was the largest school then in England. Amongst his scholars was the illustrious sir Philip Sidney. Mr. Ashton drew up the laws and ordinances for the government of Shrewsbury school. He commenced M.A. 1563. At Whitsuntide 1568 there was a noble stage play at Shrewsbury. It lasted all the holidays, and was attended by a large number of people including several noblemen and many gentry residing in the neighbourhood. Mr. Ashton was the chief actor and took marvellous pains therein. That year however he resigned the mastership of the school. About October 1574 he was sent over to Ireland to Walter earl of Essex, who dispatched him to parley with Tyrlogh Lynogh, and subsequently employed him in confidential communications with the queen and the privy council of England. Mr. Ashton returned to England in June 1575. He died at or near Cambridge in 1578. About a fortnight previously he had preached a farewell sermon at Shrewsbury. He founded two scholarships for Shrewsbury scholars at S. John's college.

Education Report, 487. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 1157. Hulbert's Shropshire, i. 124, 129. Camden's Britannia, ed. 1590, p. 477. The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 77, 78, 88, 106, 107. Owen & Blakeway's Shrewsbury, i. 353, 365, 384.

CHRISTOPHER LANGTON, who was probably a native of Yorkshire, was elected from Eton to King's college 1538, and proceeded B.A. 1542-3. He subsequently took the degree of M.D., but in what university we are not informed. He was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians 30 Sept. 1552, but on 17 July 1558, in the presidency of Dr. John Caius, was expelled, and as the following extract from the annals of that college shows, on ample professional and moral grounds: "1558 xvij Julii, Christopher Langton exclusus est Collegio ob temeritatem levitatem et stultam contentionem suam cum Collegio in visitationibus ægrotantium presentibus arbitris contra statuta Collegii etiam ter culpæ admonitus obque vanam gloriam et superbiam quibus passim utitur et se ridiculum probet omnibus contra honorem Collegii et quasdam incontinentiæ notas quas omitto." His moral character must have been very bad, as on 16 June 1563 he was for his incontinency carted through London in ridiculous attire. In June 1572 we find him writing a complimentary latin letter to lord Burghley, from whence it appears that he was in the receipt of a pension from lord Monteagle, and in 1576 he was one of the physicians in attendance on sir Thomas Smith. He was also physician to sir Thomas Gresham, who bequeathed him a legacy by his will, although he did not live to receive it, as he died in 1578, being buried in the church of S. Botolph Bishopsgate London.

He has written:

1. A very brefe treatise ordrely declaring the principal partes of phisick, that is to saye: Thynges natural. Thynges not naturall. Thynges against nature. London, 8vo. 1547. Dedicated to Edward duke of Somerset.

2. An introduction into phisyke, with an universal dyet. London, 8vo. 1547. Dedicated to sir Arthur Darcye.

3. Treatise of urines, of all the colours thereof, with the medicines. Lond. 8vo. 1552.

Arms: G. a cheveron Erm. between 3 lions rampant A.

Alumni Eton. 157. Dr. Munk's MS. Roll. of Coll. of Phys. i. 48. Machyn's Diary, 309. Strype's Life of Sir Thos. Smith, 149. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 445. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 543, 550. Strype's Stow, lib. 2, p. 167. Burgon's Gresham, ii. 423, 493.

WILLIAM CARTER, B.A. 1529, M.A. 1532, B.D. 1542, D.D. 1544, was collated to the archdeaconry of Northumberland 3 Nov. 1558. Refusing the oaths to Elizabeth he was taken into custody and deprived of his preferments. In a list of recusants 1561 it is stated that he was restrained to Thirsk in Yorkshire or within ten miles thereof. The following note occurs against his name. "Not unlearned but very stubborn and to be considered." He afterwards went abroad and died at Mechlin 1578. He or one of the same name has verses after Peter Carter's edition of Seton's Logic.

Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 287. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 307. Strype's Annals, i. 275. Parker Correspondence, 105. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i, 671.

ELISEUS PRICE, son of Robert ap Rees chaplain to cardinal Wolsey, was of S. Nicholas' hostel and proceeded LL.B. 1533. He took part in a famous disputation here with two Oxford

students, commenced doctor of the civil law 1534, and was commissary-general of the diocese of S. Asaph about 1538. On the 6th April in that year we find him calling the attention of Cromwell, by whom he had been appointed commissary, to the image of Darvillgadarn to which pilgrims resorted in great numbers. The result was that the image was brought to London, and in May was publicly burnt in Smithfield with John Forest the observant friar. Dr. Price was an active member of the convocation 1547. He was also in a commission for the visitation of the cathedral church of S. David's during the vacancy of the see 1549. He was afterwards we presume chancellor of the diocese of Bangor. He represented the county of Merioneth in queen Elizabeth's first and second parliaments. In 1567 he occurs in a curious commission relative to the minstrels, rhymers and bards of the principality. He was one of the council of Wales in if not before 1574, and in 1578 we find him and Nicholas Robinson bishop of Bangor employed in searching for persons supposed to have dealt with Hugh Owen a rebel. Eliseus Price resided at Plâs-Yolyn.

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4 G. a lion rampant A. armed Az. 2 & 3 A. a rose G.

Strype's Cranmer, 156, 192. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 586. Wood's Annals, ii. 54. Wright's Mon. Letters, 188. Fuller's Hist. Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 208. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 82; (3) iii. 194. Pennant's Whiteford, 95, 305. Clive's Ludlow, 212, 311. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 280. Willis's Notitia Parl. iii. (2) 69, 78.

RICHARD WILLES, a native of the west of England, was educated at Winchester school and elected thence to New college Oxford, but soon afterwards left that university without having obtained a degree or a fellowship in his college, and travelled in France, Germany, and Italy. He was created M.A. at Mayence and incorporated in that degree at Perugia. Returning to England he on 24 April 1574 supplicated the university of Oxford for incorporation. His request was granted on conditions which appear to have implied a doubt as to the soundness of his religious opinions and his loyalty to the sovereign. The conditions were however it seems performed, as on 16 Dec. 1578 he was incorporated in this university by a grace wherein he is designated M.A. of Oxford, Mayence, and Perugia. It is not known when or where he died.

His works are:

1. Ricardi Willeii Poematum Liber. Ad Gulielmum Bar. Burghleium Auratum nobiliss. ordinis equitem ac Summum Angliæ Quæstorem. Lond. 8vo. 1573.

2. In suorum Poemat. Librum Ricardi Willeii Scholia. Ad Custodem, Socios, atque Pueros Collegii Wicammici apud Wintoniam. Lond. 8vo. 1573. Herein is included De re Poetica Disputatio.

3. A letter on doctrinal points to lord Burghley, dated Windsor 13 July 1574. MS. in State Paper Office.

4. The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies and other countreys lying eyther way, towards the fruitfull and ryche Mollucaes, as Moscovia, Persia, Arabia, Syria, Ægypte, Ethiopia, Guinea; China in Cathaye, and Giapan: With a discourse of the North-west passage. Gathered in parte, and done into Englyshe by Richarde Eden. Newly set in order, augmented, and finished by Richard Willes. Lond. 4to. 1577. Dedicated to Bridget countess of Bedford.

Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 415. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 483. MS. Baker, xxiv. 170, Herbert's Ames, 725.

HENRY WILSHAWE, B.A. 1535-6, was elected fellow of Queens' college about 1537, commenced M.A. 1539, was bursar of his college 1541-2-3 and dean thereof 1544-5. He was appointed a fellow of Trinity college by the charter of foundation 19 Dec. 1546, proceeded B.D. 1547, and was admitted to the prebend of Dasset Parva in the church of Lichfield 27 Jan. 1552-3. It seems he quitted this preferment soon afterwards, probably on the re-establishment of the old religion under queen Mary. In 1558 he was presented to the rectory of West Grinstead Sussex, and at or about the same period had the rectory of Storrington in that county. It is supposed that he died in 1578. He founded two scholarships at Queens' college and bequeathed £120. to Peterhouse. One of the same name gave £80. to the town of Buxton Derbyshire.

MS. Searle. Strype's Annals, i. 154. Commem. Benefact. Coll. S. Petri. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 599. Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex, ii. (2) 317. Charity Reports, xviii. 30. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 234. Rymer, xv. 108.

RICHARD LONGWORTH, born at Bolton in Lancashire in or about 1533, was matriculated as a pensioner of S. John's college in November 1549, and proceeded B.A. 1552-3. He was elected a fellow of Queens' college 1553, commenced M.A. 1556, and relinquished his fellowship at Queens' in or about 1557. He was admitted a fellow of S. John's on the lady Margaret's foundation 27 July 1559, and was unanimously elected a senior fellow of that college 28 Feb. 1560-1. At Michaelmas 1561, being then in deacon's orders, he was appointed one of the preachers of his college. He was also one of the university preachers in the same year, was ordained priest by Pilkington bishop of Durham 9 March 1561-2, proceeded B.D. 1563, and was admitted master of S. John's 11 May 1564. In August that year the queen came to Cambridge and visited S. John's, "riding into the hall" where she heard an oration. During the queen's stay sir William Cecil chancellor of the university, lord Robert Dudley its high-steward, and the earls of Oxford and Rutland lodged in that college.

He with certain heads of colleges and others, on 26 Nov. 1565, subscribed a letter to sir William Cecil the chancellor of the university entreating that stay might be made of an order which was intended to be published enjoining the wearing of the old habits and forcing all the members of the university to submit thereto. This letter was ill taken. About the beginning of December in the same year, whilst Mr. Longworth was absent from Cambridge, the fellows and scholars of S. John's to the number of 300 discontinued the use of the surplice and hood. Alterations were also made as to the manner of administering the communion in the college. It was said that the master had absented himself on purpose that these innovations might be more easily introduced. At any rate on his return he permitted their continuance without complaint or expostulation on his part, and without his making any effort whatever to restore the ancient usage. Sir William Cecil being apprised of his conduct summoned him to London and drew up a recantation which he commanded him to read publicly in the college; he however actually read from a paper which differed essentially from that given him by Cecil, who complained to the bishop of Ely, and his interference as visitor apparently resulted in a pacification.

He was created D.D. in 1567, and served the office of vicechancellor of the university for the year 1567-8. On 9 Nov. 1567 bishop Pilkington collated him to a canonry in the church of Durham, wherein he was installed 3rd January following. He was also installed canon of Worcester 3 June 1568.

In the autumn of 1569 the disputes at S. John's between Dr. Longworth the master and William Fulke one of the fellows attracted great attention and occasioned public scandal, each having a party of supporters in the college. The bishop of Ely found it necessary to hold a visitation, and fixed his citation on the door of the chapel. As soon as the master saw it he caused it to be pulled down in a contumelious manner. The visitation however went on, and Dr. Longworth found it expedient to resign to prevent expulsion. Subsequently he denied that he had freely resigned, so in the end he was expelled. Fulke resigned his fellowship, to which however he was soon afterwards restored and which we believe he continued to hold till he became master of Pembroke hall.

On 9 May 1572 Dr. Longworth resigned his canonry of Durham, and he was presented to the deanery of Chester 28 Feb. 1572-3. Notwithstanding his expulsion from the mastership of S. John's, he was so popular with the fellows that they re-elected him master of that college on or about 25 July 1573. The court would not however permit this election to stand, and John Still, afterwards bishop of Bath and Wells, ultimately became master.

Dr. Longworth died in 1579, his will which is supposed to have been nuncupative is dated 19th April in that year. It was proved 8th July following. As he gives a legacy to his host at the Red Lion in Holborn it is probable that he died in London.

At the period of his death he held the rectory of Cockfield Suffolk in addition to the deanery of Chester and his canonry at Worcester.

Mr. Baker terms him a man of business and a noted preacher.

He is author of:

1. Answer to articles exhibited against him by certain of the fellows of S. John's college 1569.

2. Letters.

Arms: A. 3 dragon's heads couped S. langued G.

Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 257. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 175, 344, 359. MS. Searle. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 80, 264, 316, 604, 692. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 198, 217—223, 243. MS. Cole, lvii. 371. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 261—264, 268, 273, 274, 304, 305, 548. MS. Baker, iv. 41; xx. 55, 69. MS. Lansd. 7. art. 5—8, 69; 8. art. 56; 11. art. 69, 74; 17. art. 72, 73; 115. art. 66. Strype's Parker, 194, 196—198, 380; Append. p. 70, 72, 73. Strype's Annals, i. 478—481. Strype's Grindal, 50. Strype's Whitgift, 15; Append. p. 6.

RICHARD CHEYNEY, born in London about 1513, was educated at Christ's college whereof he became scholar, proceeding B.A. 1528-9. He was elected fellow of Pembroke hall 1530, and was ordained subdeacon by Stokesley bishop of London 24 Feb. 1531-2. He commenced M.A. 1532, and on 21st September in that year was ordained priest by bishop Stokesley. He proceeded B.D. 1540. He was well versed in greek and adopted Cheke's opinions with respect to the pronunciation of that language. He obtained, but at what precise periods we have not ascertained, the rectories of Maids Moreton Bucks, Bishops Hampton Herefordshire, and the vicarage of Painswick Gloucestershire. On 3 Feb. 1551-2 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Hereford, and was soon afterwards appointed one of the keepers of the spiritualities of the see of Hereford during the vacancy occasioned by the death of bishop Skip. On the accession of queen Mary he was one of the few protestants who had the courage to appear in the convocation of October 1553, expressing doubts respecting transubstantiation although he allowed the real presence. He however complied with the change in religion which ensued, for although he resigned his archdeaconry in 1557, if not before, yet on 14 Nov. 1558 he was admitted to a canonry in the church of Gloucester on the presentation of king Philip and queen Mary.

We find him preaching at the court of queen Elizabeth 6 April 1560. By letters-patent, dated 21st June following, he was constituted a canon of Westminster. He was at that period held in such esteem by archbishop Parker and bishop Grindal, that they named him as a fit person to receive the appointment of provost of Eton, for which he was esteemed the more eligible inasmuch as he was unmarried. In March 1560-1, at which time he held the rectory of Halford in Warwickshire, he took a journey to Oxford, and in a familiar letter to sir William Cecil, written soon afterwards, he records his pleasant discourse at the Bear in that city with Dr. Babington the vicechancellor, Dr. Wright archdeacon of Oxford, and the provost of Oriel college, as to the proper mode of pronouncing greek. In this letter he urges Cecil to send preachers into the country. He states that he himself went abroad to preach where he could do some good and kept a curate at Halford to whom he allowed £10. out of £10. 10*s.* which was the annual value of that benefice. He observes that within two years he was worse by £40. than he had been, and that as he did not reside or intend to reside at Westminster he should receive but £10. a-year for his prebend in that church. He alludes to his having been four or five times called to London by his gentle and loving friends who had offered him a bishopric, although he could not think himself worthy of so high a room. He says, "I began first in my youth at the Court, but I intend to make an end in mine age at the cart at my circumcised benefice." He concludes by craving recompense for certain losses occasioned to him by the queen's visitors at Aylesbury. This letter sir William Cecil enclosed to archbishop Parker beseeching him to "consider of this poor man's merry request."

In 1562 Mr. Cheyney was elected bishop of Gloucester, having the royal assent and receiving consecration at Lambeth on the 19th of April, and doing homage and obtaining restitution of the temporalities of the see on the 2nd May. By letters-patent dated 29th April the queen had empowered him to hold also the see of Bristol in commendam, and on the 3rd May he obtained from archbishop Parker a commission constituting him his vicar-general, delegate and commissary-general in spirituals, and keeper of the spirituality of the city and diocese of Bristol, with powers of visitation. He was present in the convocation of 1562-3, and subscribed the

thirty-nine articles and certain regulations respecting readers and deacons. The archbishop subsequently superseded the commission he had granted to bishop Cheyney for the diocese of Bristol by another commission dated 23 May 1563, whereby he constituted John Cotterell LL.D. his commissary and delegate for that diocese during the vacancy in the see. Bishop Cheyney thereupon wrote thus to sir William Cecil from Lekynton 17 Sept. 1563: "I cannot but renue my former sute to your Honour touchyng the resignyng of myne office, for consideryng that the jurisdiction of Bristow is taken from me, and in some poynetes suche prechyng of the rashe and ignoraunt is continued in Gloucester diocese, as my consciens and poore learnyng can thynk not to be good, contrarie to the promyse that my Lords Grace of Canterbury made me at my beyng at London: I had moche rayther lyve a private lyfe, like a poore man, as I dyd before I was drawen to office, then thus to continue with such burden and torment of conscience, beside care for great paymentes and charges of housholde, exceadyng great now in this deere worlde, beyng compelled to lyve now in the tyme of my first fruits (for lacke of an house otherwise than hiered) in a great citie as Gloucester, there bying all in a maner of the penye, where, yf I had not t'help of Bristowes revenues by your Honoures meanes, I should have lyved hitherto moste miserablie. I doubt not but there are ynowe that wolde take Bristowe alone, and Gloucestre alone, as they were in Kyng Edwardes and Quene Maries time; or the Quenes Majestie, yf her Graces pleasure were so, might, after her exceadyng great charges latelie susteyned, be somewhat eased for a season with the revenues of Bristowe whiche I wolde gladlie leave, so that I might be ridde also of Gloucester, and resigne at such tyme, that I might departe from my lyvyng out of debt, as I suppose I might doo, yf I resigne betwene Michelmas and Allhaloutide next comyng. I have alredye ynoughe of Lordyng wherein I finde nothyng but splendidum miserium. My trust is that as I have ever founde your Honour my verie greate and almoste onelie frende, so I shall bothe now and hereafter fynde you in other sutes, as yet unknowen, my greatest frende; assuryng your Honour, that there hath not wanted in me good wyll, somewhat to considre your goodnes towardes me, but there hath wanted poure and habilitie. Yf yt shall so fall out hereafter, that I be hable, you shall perceyve that you have doone for a man not alltogither unkynde or unthankfull."

It is said that bishop Cheyney was incorporated B.D. at Oxford, and created D.D. by that university 1 May 1565. On 22 Dec. 1566 Guest bishop of Rochester writing to sir William Cecil refers to the bishop of Gloucester's having objected to the use of the adverb "only" in the 25th article of the church Of the sacraments, and bishop Jewel in a letter to Bullinger dated 24th February following, after alluding to the controversy about the vestments and thanking God that he did not suffer the church of England to be disquieted by questions of more importance, remarks, "One alone of our number, the bishop of Gloucester, hath openly and boldly declared in parliament his approval of Luther's opinion respecting the eucharist: but this crop will not I hope be of long continuance."

On the death of bishop Barlow sir William Cecil was favourable to bishop Cheyney's translation to the see of Chichester, but archbishop Parker strongly and successfully objected. In a letter to Cecil 19 Aug. 1568 he observes: "We of this order learn by experience what rule Gloucester maketh in his people. He is so old that he would bring his people to his contemplations, which he laboureth to do, but spyeth that he shall never, and thereupon wisheth he were discharged, which he hath pretended a long time. But he meaneth another thing." Three sermons which he preached in the cathedral at Bristol on 22nd and 29th August and 1st September 1568 occasioned much controversy. They were replied to in other sermons there by Dr. Calfhill and John Northbrooke a noted preacher of that city. Certain aldermen and other citizens also sent up articles charging the bishop with strange, perilous and corrupt doctrine contrary to the gospel. He anticipating the accusation defended himself by letter to sir William Cecil. It seems that he had upheld the doctrine of free will, extolled the authority of the fathers, depreciated modern controversialists, and inveighed against the

number and diversity of sects on the continent. In 1569 a grace passed this university for the admission of the bishop of Gloucester to the degree of D.D. This appears hardly consistent with his having previously taken that degree at Oxford.

Having absented himself from the convocation, as was supposed in order to avoid repeating his subscription of the thirty-nine articles, and refusing to appear in that assembly when summoned, he was formally excommunicated 20 April 1571, although absolved on his submission 12th May following. The bishop had been kind to Edmund Campian the noted jesuit when he was a scholar at Oxford and afterwards at Gloucester, and in November 1571 Campian, who had been ordained by the bishop, wrote him an epistle exhorting him to return to the roman catholic church. In this letter, addressing the bishop, he terms him "hæreticorum odium, catholicorum pudor, vulgi fabula, tuorum luctus, inimicorum ludibrium."

About October 1576 process issued out of the exchequer to seize his lands and goods for £500. due to the queen for arrears of tenths. He prayed the sheriffs to forbear executing their office, promising to save them harmless, and in the meantime wrote to lord Burghley expressing his readiness to pay what was due to the queen if time were given him. He had he said but little money, spending all in housekeeping, and his own tenths and subsidies came to £112. yearly, but he was resolved to have fewer men, to cut off his fare, and to be at less charges in order that his debts might be sooner liquidated.

He died 29 April 1579, and was buried in Gloucester cathedral without any memorial. It was rumoured and believed that he died a roman catholic. There appears however to be good evidence to the contrary.

He is author of:

1. Disputation on transubstantiation in the convocation of the clergy Oct. 1553. In Fox's Acts & Mon., and Philpot's Examinations & Writings, ed. Eden.

2. Sermons at Bristol 22 & 29 August and 1 Sept. 1568. Collections from these sermons are in Strype's Annals, i. 560.

3. Letters. Several have been printed.

Arms: A. on a cheveron Az. a coney courant betw. two burbot or coney-fish hauriant of the field, on a chief chequy of the first and second, a rose G.

Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 214, 438, 447, 481; iii. 352. Machyn's Diary, 230. Rymer, xv. 624. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 199, 284, 319, 320, 334, 560, 566. Fosbrooke's Gloucester, 189. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 163. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 353. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 225. Strype's Annals, i. 154, 155, 200, 249, 250, 279—283, 327, 345, 560—565, Append. No. xxiii; ii. 107—109, 430. Strype's Parker, 104, 105, 121, 269, 271, 317, 318, Append. p. 100, 155. Strype's Cranmer, 266, 322. Strype's Aylmer, 146. Strype's Cheke, 160. Philpot's Works, ed. Eden, 64, 170, 183 seq. Zurich Letters, i. 185; iii. 373. Parker Correspondence, 138, 213, 332. Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre, iv. 1271. Fox's Acts & Mon. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Newcourt's Repert. i. 924. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 147, 155, 164. MS. Lansd. 6, art. 72; 23, art. 6. Hist. of Troubles & Trial of Abp. Laud, 82. Campian's Opuscula, 360. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 151, 160. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 190, 191. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 379, 473, 476; ii. 779, 791. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 169, 170. Person's View of Ten Public Disputations, 243. MS. Baker, xxxi. 49. Moule's Heraldry of Fish, 186.

NICHOLAS HEATH, of the family of Heath of Aspley in the parish of Tamworth, was born in London about 1501. His early education was in his native city in S. Anthony's school, a once famous seminary, wherein dean Colet, sir Thomas More and archbishop Whitgift were bred. He was then entered of Corpus Christi college Oxford, but soon afterwards removed from that university to Cambridge where he proceeded B.A. 1519-20. He was elected a fellow of Christ's college about 1521, commenced M.A. 1522, and was chosen fellow of Clare hall 9 April 1524. He is said to have been one of the chaplains to cardinal Wolsey, who on one of his visits to this university was greatly struck with his talents. On 17 Feb. 1531-2 he was admitted to the rectory of Hever Kent, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Comberwell. On one occasion at Canterbury he wittily and learnedly exposed the absurd imposture of Elizabeth Barton the holy maid of Kent, she being present and openly confessing her guilt. It is certain that he was employed in some of the negotiations which arose out of the king's divorce from Catharine of Aragon. There is a letter from archbishop Cranmer to Cromwell, supposed to have been written 5 Jan. 1533-4, in which is this passage, "To accomplish the king's commandment I shall send unto you Mr. Heth to morrow, which, for his learning, wisdom, discretion, and sincere mind towards his prince, I know

no man in my judgment more meet to serve the king's highness' purpose: yet for many other considerations I know no man more unable to appoint himself to the king's honour than he; for he lacketh apparel, horses, plate, money, and all things convenient for such a journey; he hath also no benefice nor no promotion towards the bearing of his charges. And as you know I am in great necessity, and not able to live, in all these things I know no remedy, unless it please the king's highness to furnish him in all things necessary to his voyage, and moreover to allow him such a diet, whereof alone he may maintain his room and office to the king's honour. Wherein I beseech you to persuade the king's highness in my name, adding thereunto all the help that you may do also. And as for his acquaintance with the king's great cause, I know no man in England can defend it better than he. Nevertheless I pray you send him again to me, that we may confer it together once again before he depart hence." It has been suggested that Heath succeeded Nicholas Hawkins at the court of the emperor Charles V. or that he was sent to a meeting of the german reformers held at Nuremberg in May 1534, or that he was employed in both these services. It would rather appear that wherever he were sent sir Thomas Elliot was his colleague. In 1534 he was made archdeacon of Stafford, and he became chaplain to the king in or before 1535, in which year he was created D.D. by this university. He was associated with Edward Fox bishop of Hereford and Dr. Robert Barnes in the embassy from Henry VIII. to the german princes assembled at Smalcald in December 1535. Melancthon, who became acquainted with him at the conferences at Smalcald, highly extols his learning. Bucer also subsequently refers to "that excellent man Master Nicholas Heath." On 6 Sept. 1537 he was collated by archbishop Cranmer to the rectory of Bishopsbourne Kent, as he was 23rd December following to the deanery of Southmalling. He became through the same patronage rector of Cliffe in Kent 1538, and on 23rd May in that year was collated by the archbishop to the deanery of Shoreham. He resigned the deanery of Southmalling 16 Feb. 1539-40, a pension of £15. per annum being however reserved to him for his life. He was at this period the king's almoner. In March 1540 he was elected bishop of Rochester by the prior and convent of that church. The royal assent to his election was given on the 31st of that month. On the 4th April he was consecrated at S. Paul's, and on the 14th of the same month had restitution of the temporalities. He obtained a dispensation to hold with his bishopric in commendam the archdeaconry of Stafford till the feast of S. John Baptist, and the churches of Shoreham and Cliffe for life. His name occurs to the decree of 9 July 1540 annulling the king's marriage with the lady Anne of Cleves. He was sworn of the privy-council at S. Alban's 3rd October the same year, and was thereupon joined with Dr. Thirleby the bishop elect of Westminster to hear causes determinable in the Whitehall, where the court of requests was held at that period. In November following Dr. Curwen occurs as joint almoner with the bishop of Rochester. In the course of that year he was one of the commissioners appointed to discuss certain questions relating to the sacraments, and in 1542 he supported archbishop Cranmer's successful efforts to moderate the rigour of the act of the six articles. On 22 April 1543 he obtained the king's special pardon for having taken without the royal licence some of the revenues of the see of Rochester accruing between the vacancy and his obtaining restitution of the temporalities. He was elected bishop of Worcester 22 Dec. 1543; his election was confirmed by the king 16th January following, and he obtained restitution of the temporalities of that see 22 March 1543-4, on which day he had licence to hold in commendam till Christmas following the rectory of Shoreham with the annexed chapel of Otford and the rectory of Cliffe. In 1545 he occurs as co-operating with archbishop Cranmer in the reform of the service-books and putting a stop to certain superstitious practices which had given great offence. In the last year of Henry VIII. he exchanged with the king for other lands some of the estates of the see of Worcester.

We find him taking part on the roman catholic side in a disputation on the sacrament at London in December 1548, and which continued for three days. He

was however in the commission issued 8 May 1549 for the visitation of the university of Oxford, but at or about that time opposed in parliament several bills for effecting further changes in religion. His opposition was characterised by his usual moderation and good temper. He was named as one of the twelve commissioners appointed to prepare a new form of ordination, although he had dissented from the act passed for the purpose. He refused however to subscribe the form agreed upon, and was thereupon committed to the Fleet for contempt. Whilst in the Fleet he was examined as a witness on behalf of bishop Gardiner. Declining to acquiesce in the order to take down altars and to substitute tables, he was deprived of his bishopric 10 Oct. 1551. He was subsequently committed to the custody of Ridley bishop of London, who treated him with extraordinary kindness.

Immediately upon the accession of queen Mary he was restored to the bishopric of Worcester. We find him in attendance on the duke of Northumberland after his condemnation, and it was generally considered that it was owing to his exhortation that that nobleman was induced in his last hour to profess his belief of the roman catholic doctrines. Indeed the duke's speech is said to have been really composed by bishop Heath. The queen about the same time appointed him lord-president of Wales, and he obtained the royal licence for ten retainers.

In 1555 he was translated to the see of York, the temporalities whereof were committed to his custody 26th March. His bull of confirmation is dated 11 calends of July, he received his pall 3rd October following, had plenary restitution of the temporalities 27th November, and was enthroned in person 25 Jan. 1555-6. On the 1st of that month the great seal had been delivered to him by the queen, who constituted him lord high chancellor of England. He was selected to fill that office, which had been vacant for some weeks, not only from his spotless moral character, orthodoxy, learning and ability, but also because from his passive quiet disposition he was unlikely to obstruct the measures necessary to consummate the reconciliation with Rome. As a judge he displayed patience and good sense and acted with impartiality and integrity, but not having been trained in jurisprudence he got through his judicial business in such an unsatisfactory manner as to excite clamour from the bar, the suitors and the public.

He welcomed king Philip to Greenwich when he arrived there with the queen 26 August 1555; he and seventeen other bishops received cardinal Pole at Westminster abbey on the 1st December following; and as legate of the apostolic see he consecrated the cardinal as archbishop of Canterbury 22 March 1555-6, that ceremony being performed in the presence of the queen in the church of the Greyfriars at Greenwich. The queen granted archbishop Heath, after he became lord-chancellor, a licence to have sixty retainers.

He was in the commission for the suppression of heresy, but does not appear to have been so virulent or obnoxious as were some of his colleagues. He with Day bishop of Chichester visited Bradford in prison. It is recorded that they both used him very gently, especially Heath, who appears to have known him well. Heath also visited John Philpot with the view of inducing him to conform. On taking leave of Philpot the archbishop said, "I perceive you are an obstinate man in your opinion, and will not be taught; wherefore it is but lost labour to talk with you any longer. You are a member to be cut off." He passed through Oxford during the period bishop Ridley was in prison there, but although he had been treated with great humanity by him he did nor dare to visit him. He sat upon the trials of bishop Hooper and Dr. Rowland Taylor, and as lord-chancellor issued the writ for the execution of his old friend and patron archbishop Cranmer. It appears that whilst he held the great seal no fewer than 217 persons were put to death for their religion. Surely then they must greatly err who have represented this prelate as neither a bigot nor a persecutor.

In or about 1558 he purchased of the queen an estate at Chobham in Surrey. It consisted of a mansion, garden, orchard and 500 acres of land inclosed with a pale. The total value was £180. a-year. The purchase-money was £3000., £800. of which sum was the value of the timber. This purchase was on his own private

account, but he was not unmindful of the rights of his archiepiscopal see; obtaining from the crown the restitution of Ripon and Southwell, as also compensation in respect of the loss of Whitehall the ancient town residence of the archbishops of York.

The queen by her will constituted him one of her executors and bequeathed him a legacy of £500. At the conclusion of her funeral mass in Westminster abbey, he, in the language of a contemporary chronicler, "declaryd a colasyon," which we presume means that he made a speech or oration. He highly disapproved of the furious and turbulent sermon delivered at the queen's funeral by White bishop of Winchester, who on the complaint of the archbishop of York and the marquess of Winchester the lord-treasurer was committed to prison where he remained for more than a month when he was discharged with a sharp admonition. Archbishop Heath was also one of the overseers of the will of cardinal Pole, who died immediately after the queen.

Parliament was sitting when queen Mary died, and archbishop Heath as lord-chancellor announced that event and the succession of Elizabeth upon whom he waited at Hatfield on the following day. He surrendered the great seal to her majesty, but it was not returned to him although he was continued as a member of the privy-council, and he, sir William Petre and sir John Mason were empowered to act on any emergency which might occur before the queen's arrival in London. He joined other prelates in refusing to assist at Elizabeth's coronation, but the effect designed altogether failed, inasmuch as Oglethorpe bishop of Carlisle was prevailed upon to perform the ceremony. He sat in queen Elizabeth's first parliament, but dissented from the bills for the supremacy; for restoring first-fruits and tenths to the crown; for exchange of bishops' lands; for uniformity of common prayer; and for the patentees of the lands of the bishopric of Winchester. His speech against the first of these measures is extant. In it, if he be correctly reported, he made a singular mistake, supposing that Ozias was before instead of after David. He and sir Nicholas Bacon lord-keeper were appointed to moderate the theological disputation between the roman catholics and protestants which began at Westminster 31 March 1559, but soon afterwards abruptly terminated in consequence of the peremptory refusal of the roman catholics to proceed. On 15th May following he, on behalf of himself and the other prelates, made a speech to the queen exhorting her to be reconciled to the church of Rome. Her bold and decisive reply must have extinguished all hope if any were really entertained. On 5th July in the same year the oath of supremacy was tendered him. He of course declined to take it, and was thereupon deprived of his archbishopric. At the close of 1559 he with the other deprived bishops sent a letter to archbishop Parker loading the bishops and clergy with curses for not acknowledging the papacy. Parker sent an admirable reply which bears date 26 March 1560. On 10th June following Dr. Heath was committed to the Tower and sentence of excommunication was pronounced against him in February 1560-1, at which period he still remained in the Tower, but he was soon afterwards set at liberty on giving security not to interfere with the affairs of the church or state. He then retired to his residence at Chobham where he continued for the remainder of his life. The queen, who entertained a high regard for him in consequence of his honourable and straightforward conduct on her accession, visited him on several occasions at that place. An entry in the privy-council register under date 22 June 1565, directing lord Scrope to proceed sharply with Nicholas Hethe to the end he should declare why he wandered abroad, has been supposed to refer to the archbishop, but obviously some other person was intended. One of the name who had been prior of the house of the Holy Trinity at Lenton Nottinghamshire is mentioned as an attainted person in 1538. There is a letter from archbishop Heath to lord Burghley 22 Sept. 1573, wherein he expresses his gratitude for having lived many years in great quietness of mind.

His death occurred at Chobham in 1579, administration of his effects being granted on the 5th of May in that year to his relative Thomas Heath who inherited Chobham park. The archbishop was buried in the chancel of the church of Chobham under a stone, having an in-

scription upon a brass plate which has long been removed, and no copy of which seems to have been preserved.

His works are:

1. Conference with John Bradford. In Fox's Acts & Mon., and Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 518—529.

2. Conference with John Philpot. In Fox's Acts & Mon., and Philpot's Examinations & Writings, ed. Eden, 135—143.

3. A discourse exhibited to the Queens council immediately upon queen Elizabeth's coming in. MS. C. C. C. C. 121, p. 99.

4. A speech in the house of lords against the bill for the supremacy. MS. C. C. C. C. 121, p. 137 b.

5. Letters.

He was also concerned in compiling The Institution of a Christian Man and the statutes of the cathedral churches of Durham, Chester, and Bristol. He and bishop Tunstal oversaw and perused two editions of the translation of the bible into english of the largest and greatest volume which appeared in 1541, and to him in 1542 the convocation assigned the perusal of the translation of the Acts of the Apostles.

There is or was a portrait of this archbishop at Weston house Warwickshire, which we believe has never been engraved.

Arms: V. a cheveron engrailed between 3 plates each charged with a cornish chough holding in its beak a bird's claw S.

Richardson's Godwin. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 817. Manning & Bray's Surrey, iii. 194. Drake's Eboracum, 453. Rymer, xiv. 648, 655, 656, 780; xv. 12, 17, 18, 22, 28, 183, 298, 371, 415, 418, 427, 429, 431, 599. State Papers Hen. 8, i. 633, 692, 843, 845, 847, 849, 895; viii. 485. Nicolas's Proc. Priv. Council, vii. 49, 88, 270. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 168 b, 187. Cat. Cott. MSS. 421, 422, 510. MS. Addit. 5813, f. 108; 6668, p. 771. Foss's Judges of England, v. 377. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th ed. ii. 200. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 572; ii. 569; iii. 63, 64, 114. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 6, 35, 75, 85, 92, 109, 203, 467, 483, 484. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Fox's Acts & Mon. P. P. Expences P. Mary, cxcviii. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 180, 187, 189, 192. Machyn's Diary, 93, 98, 120, 141, 168, 169, 188, 203, 238, 249. Parker Correspondence, 18, 109, 122. Zurich Letters, i. 5, 7, 10, 16; ii. 182; iii. 80, 175, 323, 367, 530, 645. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, i. p. xvii, xxi; ii. 66, 152, 276, 307, 332, 414, 415, 443. Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre, iv. 1146. Philpot's Examinations, ed. Eden, p. xxv, 135 seq. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. p. v. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, p. vi, ix, 111, 429. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 518. Tenth Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 149, 214. White's Diacossio-Martyrion, 99. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 497. Greyfriars' Chron. 68, 71. Smith's Autogr. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 397. Chron. of Q. Jane, 22. Chambers's Worcestersh. Biog. 58. Lloyd's State Worthies. Fuller's Worthies (London). Wood's Annals, ii. 95. Clive's Ludlow, 167, 293. Lodge's Illustr. i. 262. Hayward's Eliz. 2, 11, 13, 27. Fuller's Ch. Hist. W. Allen's Answer to English Justice, 50, 51, &c. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 198. MS. Cole, xlix. 9. Originalia, 1 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 14, 17; 3 Edw. 6, p. 3, r. 3; 3 & 4 P. & M. p. 4, r. 8; p. 5, r. 1; 4 & 5 P. & M. p. 4, r. 115; 5 & 6 P. & M. p. 1, r. 67; p. 2, r. 13, 19. Mem. Scacc. Pasch. 38 Hen. 8, r. 51; Mich. 3 & 4 P. & M. r. 102. Parl. Hist. iii. 350, 355, 356, 379. Knight's Colet, 9. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 108, 132, 135. Anderson's Ann. of Engl. Bible, ii. 127, 133, 134, 145, 146, 150. Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 129, 170. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 155. Mason's S. Patrick's, 163.

THOMAS ITHELL, descended from an ancient welsh family, was the second son of Pierce Ithell of Billesdon in Leicestershire and Margaret [Curwen] his wife. He proceeded B.A. 1553-4, was elected fellow of Magdalen college, and in 1557 commenced M.A. In 1562 he occurs as commissary to Dr. Gascoigne chancellor of the diocese of Ely, and prebendary of Castleknock in the church of S. Patrick Dublin. He was one of the proctors for the clergy of the diocese of Ely in the convocation which met that year, and he signed the thirty-nine articles, voting however against the six articles for altering certain rites and ceremonies, although he subscribed the petition of the lower house for discipline. In 1563 he commenced LL.D. and was appointed master of Jesus college, being then or soon afterwards chancellor and official-principal of the diocese of Ely. He also held the office of commissary of the university. He was collated to a canonry in the church of Ely 10 June 1567, as he was 24th July following to the sinecure rectory of Elm isle of Ely cum Emneth Norfolk. At the visitation of the cathedral of S. Patrick held 12 July 1568 he was asked why he did not take holy orders and reside on his prebend of Castleknock. He pleaded that he had a dispensation from taking orders from the archbishop of Canterbury. It was produced and read. For his nonresidence he pleaded a like dispensation during the time he should pursue his studies at Cambridge, but this latter instrument he had left in England. He was allowed until the 20th of May in the next year to produce it. On that day Robert Conway fellow of Jesus college appeared as his proxy, and stated that Dr. Ithell had arrived at Chester on the 3rd, and having on the 16th set sail from Hilbrig was drawn back by ad-

verse winds to Beaumaris, whereby he was delayed. He prayed further time, which was granted. Dr. Ithell was admitted an advocate 11 May 1569, and in the same year was in a special commission for the visitation of King's college. He took an active part in framing the statutes given to the university by queen Elizabeth 1570, and was named as one of her majesty's commissioners for the visitation of S. John's college and the reformation of the statutes of that house 13 July 1576. His brother Ralph Ithell, who was a member of the church of Rome, came from Louvaine to Cambridge where he was charged with attempting to inculcate his own opinions amongst the scholars. Being detected, the vicechancellor on 7 July 1577 committed him to Dr. Ithell's custody, but he soon contrived to get away which circumstance occasioned the doctor to be regarded with no little suspicion. He died 17 May 1579. By his will, which is without date and was proved 30 Oct. 1579, he bequeathed all his effects to Jeffery Ithell of Tugby in the county of Leicester whom he constituted his executor.

He is author of:

1. Notes of certain special matters to be reserved out of the charter to be granted by Her Majesty to the town of Cambridge for Sturbridge fair. MS. in State Paper Office. Sent to lord Burghley 26 Nov. 1576.

2. Letters to lord Burghley (*a*) as to visitation of S. John's 8 Dec. 1575. (*b*) as to the university privileges in Sturbridge fair 26 Nov. 1576. (*c*) as to the choice of a master of S. John's college on the resignation of Dr. Still 3 June 1577. (*d*) 3 Jan. 1577-8.

Arms: A. a cross engrailed flory between 4 cornish choughs.

Crest: A cornish chough with wings expanded.

Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. ed. Halliwell, 37. Bentham & Stevenson's Ely. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 355; iii. 688. MS. Baker, iii. 316. MS. Cole, vii. 205. Coote's Civilians, 48. Cotton's Fasti, ii. 156. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 530, 537, 548, 551, 625. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 245, 247, 253, 262, 311, 313, 329, 346; v. 270. Grindal's Remains, 358, 359. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. 599. Rymer, xv. 762. Strype. MS. Lansd. 20, art. 79. MS. Baker, iii. 316; xx. 54. Mason's S. Patrick's, 170; Notes, p. lxxx.

GEORGE FREVILLE, of an ancient family seated at Little Shelford Cambridgeshire, was born at that place, being son of Robert Freville, esq. and Rose [Peyton] his wife. His father died in April or May 1521, and by his will bequeathed him £40. when he should arrive at the age of twenty-two, also a mattress, a pair of sheets, a pair of blankets, two silver spoons, four quarters of barley, and ten sheep. His mother died in April or May 1529, and he was one of her executors. After some education in this university he studied the common-law at Barnard's inn and removed thence to the Middle Temple. In or about 1552 he succeeded to the family estates by the death of his elder brother John Freville, esq. without issue, and he was elected recorder of Cambridge on the feast of S. Matthias 1552-3, being admitted to that office 28 March 1553. He was in the special commission of oyer and terminer for the county of Cambridge issued 8 Aug. 1553, under which indictments for high treason were found against the duke of Northumberland, the marquess of Northampton, the earl of Huntingdon, and other adherents of the lady Jane Grey. He was appointed Lent reader of the Middle Temple 1557-8, but the duties of that office were actually performed by the famous Edmund Plowden. By letters-patent dated 31 Jan. 1558-9 the queen constituted him one of the barons of the exchequer. He had been desirous of retaining the recordership of Cambridge, and had obtained the queen's letters to the corporation that he might do so, but that body successfully objected. Notwithstanding his elevation to the judicial bench he executed the office of Lent reader of his inn in 1558-9. He appears to have died in or about May 1579.

Arms: G. 3 crescents Erm. a crescent for difference.

Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 217, 228, 329; Chron. Ser. 90. Testamenta Vetusta, 574. Foss's Judges of England, v. 350, 408, 409, 412, 488. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 67, 108, 130, 138, 146, 147, 158, 169, 171, 175, 209, 244; v. 266. Baga de Secretis. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 4 & 5 P. & M. r. 56.

ROBERT HORNE, son of John Horne, son of William Horne, of Cleator in Cumberland, has been stated by some to have been a native of Cleator, and by others of the county of Durham. The probability however, for a reason which will be presently obvious, is that he

really was a native of the county of York. It has been said that he was born in 1514, but this date may admit of question, and we should consider 1519 or 1520 as more likely to be accurate. He was educated in S. John's college and admitted fellow thereof upon bishop Fisher's foundation 25 March 1536. The fellowships on this foundation were appropriated to the county of York and the diocese of Rochester, and as Horne was of a family settled in the north it is probable that he was born in Yorkshire. He proceeded B.A. 1536-7, commenced M.A. 1540, was senior bursar of his college 1544, and hebrew lecturer therein 1545 and 1546. In the latter year he proceeded B.D., and on 3rd October was admitted to the vicarage of Matching Essex on the presentation of sir Richard Rich, knight, afterwards lord Rich. Archbishop Cranmer collated him to the rectory of Allhallows Bread-street London 8 May 1550, and about the same time he was appointed one of the royal chaplains. On 18 Nov. 1551 he was presented to the deanery of Durham, and soon afterwards resigned the rectory of Allhallows Bread-street. He was one of the disputants on the sacrament at the private conferences which took place at sir William Cecil's and sir Richard Morysin's 25th November and 3rd December in that year. He became prebendary of Bugthorpe in the church of York 27 April 1552, and we find him appointed on the 2nd October in the same year with other of the king's chaplains to consider the articles of religion. He was designed for the bishopric of Durham, which about that period became void by the deprivation of Cuthbert Tunstal; Mr. Horne however refused to accept it, and in so doing incurred the displeasure of the duke of Northumberland, who in one of his letters refers to him as "this peevish Dean."

His zeal in behalf of protestantism and the circumstance of his being married rendered him greatly obnoxious to the government during the reign of queen Mary. On 15 Sept. 1553 the lords of the council wrote letters requiring his appearance before them, and on the 7th October other letters for his speedy repair to the court were issued. He did appear and was charged by Tunstal the restored bishop of Durham with having polluted the church of Durham by introducing his wife within its precincts, and infected the whole diocese with the new learning. It was moreover alleged that he was a scot. Having ascertained that during his stay in London all his goods at Durham had been seized to the queen's use, and being informed that it was intended to commit him to the Tower, he on the 30th of October left London and soon afterwards got out of the kingdom, ultimately settling at Zurich, where it seems that the following twelve persons dwelt together harmoniously and with great glee in the house of Christopher Froschover the printer: Horne and his wife, James Pilkington afterwards bishop of Durham, Thomas Lever late master of S. John's college, John Mullins afterwards archdeacon of London, Thomas Bentham afterwards bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Richard Chambers, Thomas Spencer afterwards archdeacon of Chichester, Henry Cockraft, Michael Reniger afterwards canon of Winchester, Laurence Humphrey afterwards president of Magdalen college Oxford, and William Cole afterwards president of Corpus Christi college in that university. Horne's name is at the head of the letter sent 13 Oct. 1554 from the students of Zurich to the congregation at Frankfort in answer to the general letter sent from that congregation on the 2nd of August. Afterwards Horne went to Frankfort and became pastor of the congregation there on the resignation of David Whitehead. This was in 1556-7. Great dissensions followed. Horne and others adhered to the use of the english liturgy, whilst a great part of the congregation set up a discipline of their own founded on that of the church at Geneva. The adherents of the english liturgy established a university, and Horne was appointed hebrew lecturer.

He returned to England soon after the accession of Elizabeth, having left Strasburg 21 Dec. 1558. Soon after his arrival in this country he obtained restitution of the deanery of Durham. On 29 March 1559 he preached at S. Mary Spital, and he took a leading part in the disputation between the protestant and roman catholic divines, which began at Westminster on the 31st of that month. On the 21st of May he preached at S. Paul's-cross brfore the lord-mayor, aldermen,

judges, serjeants-at-law and a great concourse of people, as he did on the 2nd of June at the funeral of the lady Barnes at Little S. Bartholomew's. He was in the commission issued on the 20th of that month for the visitation of this university, being in the same year created D.D. In August we find him acting as one of the royal visitors within the diocese of London. On 19 Nov. 1560 he was elected bishop of Winchester, being on 16 Feb. 1560-1 consecrated at Lambeth, and receiving restitution of the temporalities (with certain considerable exceptions) on the 18th of the same month.

On 7 April 1561 he preached again at S. Mary Spital, where were all the masters of Christ's hospital, with the children thereof in blue coats, the lord-mayor and aldermen and many worshipful men; and on 8 March 1561-2, being Midlent Sunday, he preached before her majesty at court. On 21 March 1562-3 he made a godly sermon at S. Paul's-cross, and on Easter Monday 12 April 1563 preached once more at S. Mary Spital before the lord-mayor, aldermen, judges, and serjeants-at-law, as also the masters, boys and girls of Christ's hospital, and a large audience. On this occasion he advocated the cause of the french protestant refugees so successfully that £45. was subscribed for their relief.

John Feckenham late abbat of Westminster was committed to his custody in the winter of 1563, and continued with him till October 1564. It is asserted that the bishop treated him with incivility and falsity. It is certain that they had frequent discussions as to the oath of supremacy. At first they behaved to each other with much courtesy, but subsequently the bishop restrained what he termed Feckenham's licentious talk, and sequestered him from conference with any. Soon afterwards Feckenham was recommitted to the Tower.

Edmund Bonner, the deprived bishop of London, was confined as a prisoner in the Marshalsea in Southwark, within the diocese of Winchester. With officious and reprehensible zeal bishop Horne caused the oath of supremacy to be tendered to him. As was of course anticipated he refused to take it. His refusal was returned to the court of queen's bench, where he was indicted for his recusancy. He retained as counsel to defend him Edmund Plowden, Christopher Wray afterwards lord chief-justice, and William Lovelace, all of great eminence in their profession. They took certain exceptions, one only of which it is here necessary to notice. They denied that Dr. Horne was the lawful bishop of Winchester, and all the judges held that it was competent for Bonner to submit to a jury whether Dr. Horne were a bishop or not. The legislature put a seasonable stop to this unseemly litigation, which bishop Horne had altogether provoked, by passing a statute whereby the legal title of the bishops and clergy was recognized, but a proviso was added freeing all persons from molestation by occasion of any bishop's certificate of refusal to take the oath of supremacy which had been theretofore made or which should be made before the last day of that session of parliament. With reference to the operation of this wise and merciful proviso in staying the persecution of the deprived prelates a quaint historian well remarks, "The parliament saw that they had already lost their livelihood and liberties for their erroneous consciences, and had received their thirty-nine stripes, more than which the state thought not fit to inflict, lest their justice should degenerate into cruelty."

On 29 Sept. 1566 he granted a charter incorporating the town of Farnham in Surrey, and on 9 July 1567 he was incorporated D.D. at Oxford. In consequence of the resistance of the fellows of Corpus Christi college in that university to the admission of his fellow-exile William Cole as president, a special commission was issued 21 July 1568 to bishop Horne with others to visit that college, power being given to correct whatsoever should be found amiss and to expel all delinquents. In 1571 he was engaged in a controversy respecting his right to visit S. John's college Oxford. In 1573 John Leslie the celebrated bishop of Ross was committed to bishop Horne's custody. A letter from the latter, written from his house in Southwark, to lord Burghley 14th November is in the following terms: "Ryght honourable the woman of Cananæa thorow her moche importunitie obtained for her daughter deliuerie from a troublesom sprite. The griefe that growethe towardes me by a troublesome

sprite causeth me to be a more importune suter to your Honor for my deliuerie from soche a develleshe sprite as my house is possest withall. I praye your Honor therfor help me that this devill were ridde out of my house. My trust is that your Honor will have me in remembraunce, and I shall not forgett in my praiers to the Allmightye to beseche him hartilye to defend and deliver you from the malitious practises of all your spritishe fooes." Soon afterwards the bishop of Ross was sent out of the kingdom, going to France, where he soon engaged himself as deeply as ever in political intrigues.

In 1574 bishop Horne gave seventy-one volumes to the public library of this university, and it was perhaps about the same time that he presented a hebrew bible and the commentary of Rabbi Salomon to the library of S. John's college. It was not until 5 Aug. 1575 that he obtained restitution of such of the temporalities of the see of Winchester as had been excepted from the grant of 18 Feb. 1560-1.

He died at Winchester place in Southwark 1 June 1579. His bowels were buried at S. Mary Overies in that borough on the 26th of July the same year, and his body in Winchester cathedral, where there is or was a marble stone inscribed:

Robertus Horn, Theologiæ Doctor eximius, quondam Christi causa Exul, deinde Episcopus Winton: pie obiit in Domino, Jun. 1. 1580 *Episcopatus sui anno decimo nono.*

The year of our Lord in which his death occurred is not correctly stated in this inscription, and it may be observed that had he really lived till 1 June 1580 he would have been in the twentieth and not the nineteenth year of his episcopate.

His will is dated 29 March 1579. He declares that he was sick in body, but in perfect memory: desires that his body should be buried in his cathedral church before the pulpit in seemly sort without any pomp or blazing ceremony: in the earth to rest and sleep in hope till the day of the general resurrection. He bequeathed to his cathedral all his historical books, greek and latin, ecclesiastical and profane, to be laid up and used in the library belonging to the same church; £30. to Magdalen hospital near Winchester, and the like sum to the poor hospital of S. Cross nigh the same city; £40. to the poor of the city of Durham. To Paul Dayrel his nephew his best basin and ewer, and his third basin and ewer all white, without gilt, to the child which his daughter Rebecca Hayman then went withal. To his nephew Richard Acworth his humanity books greek and latin. The residue of his goods and chattels unto his four daughters, Anne Dayrel, Mary Hales, Margery Dayrel, and Rebecca Hayman. His executors were Watson dean of Winchester, Dr. Ebden, and his sons-in-law John Dayrel and John Hales; and the assistants to his executors sir Henry Wallop, knt., sir Richard Norton, knt., and sir William More, knt., to each of whom he gave one of his best horses. This will was proved 27 June 1579. Immediately after bishop Horne's death his goods were seized for debts due to the crown.

By Margery his wife, who died about the end of 1575, he had issue Anne wife of John Dayrel of Caleshill in Kent; Rebecca wife of Henry Heyman of Somerfield in the same county. She died 1629 and was buried at Canterbury cathedral; Mary wife of John Hales of Tenterden in Kent; Elizabeth wife of Anthony Dering of Charing in Kent; and Margerey wife of sir Thomas Dayrel of Lillingstone Darrel Bucks. This lady, who was born at Frankfort, died 12 April 1618. Mrs. Dering not appearing to be named in his will may be presumed to have died before him. A Dr. William Barlow is termed brother-in-law to bishop Horne, but whether he married Horne's sister or Horne his, or they married two sisters, does not appear; nor is it certain whether the person here mentioned is he who was successively bishop of Rochester and Lincoln, and died 1613.

Bishop Horne was no doubt a man of considerable learning and ability, although he appears to have had an imperfect controul over a somewhat unhappy temper. His memory is obnoxious from his furious and ridiculous zeal in defacing the monuments of the piety and taste of a former age. At Durham he destroyed the beautiful painted windows of the cloister wherein the events of the history of S. Cuthbert were delineated, and at New college Oxford he cut away a great part of the magnificent altar-screen and

filled up the niches with plaster and whitewash. His morose disposition was also manifested in an absurd antipathy to the choral services of our church.

His works are:

1. Certain homilies of m. Joan Calvine, conteining profitable and necessarie admonition for this time, with an Apoligie of Robert Horn. ...... 8vo. 1553. Said to be imprinted at Rome before the castle of S. Angel, at the signe of S. Peter, anno MDLIIJ. Reprinted with this title: Two godly and learned Sermons, made by that famous and woorthy instrument in God's church, M. Iohn Calvin. Which Sermons were long since translated out of Latine into English, by M. Robert Horne late Byshop of Winchester, at what time he suffered exile from his Country, for the testimony of a good conscience, as his Apology in the beginning of the booke will witness. And because these Sermons have long lyen hidden in silence, and many godly and religious persons have beene very desirous of them: at theyr earnest request they are nowe published by A. [nthony] M. [unday]. Lond. 12mo. 1584. Dedicated by Munday to Robert Earl of Leicester. The Apology is also in Strype's Annals, ii. Append. book ii. No. [xxix.]

2. Whether Christian faith may be kept secret in the heart, without confession thereof openly to the worlde as occasion shall serve. Also what hurt cometh by them that have received the Gospell, to be present at the Masse, unto the simple unlearned. ...... 8vo. 1553. Said to be From Roane Anno M.D.LIII. the iii of October. This we take to be the work which Bale entitles De missæ abominationibus.

3. The Order of Administration of Common Prayer and the Sacraments in the Church of England in the time of Edward VI. Translation in Zurich Letters, ii. 354—356.

4. Reasons against the new discipline established at Frankfort. In Troubles at Frankfort, 135—169.

5. Protestation exhibited in the Conference at Westminster 1559. In Fox's Acts and Mon. Burnet's Hist. of Reformation. Strype's Annals, i. Append. No. xv. No. xvi. John Scory, Richard Cox, David Whitehead, Edmund Grindal, John Jewel, John Aylmer, Edwin Sandys, and Edmund Guest also concurred in this paper, but as it was read by Horne it may be assumed that he was the principal author.

6. Interpretations of the statutes of Corpus Christi college Oxford 6 July 1562, 10 Feb. 1569-70, 1575.

7. An answer made to a book entitled The declaration of such scruples and staies of conscience touching the oath of supremacy, as Mr. Jo. Feckenham by writing did deliver unto the L. bishop of Winchester with his resolutions made thereunto. Lond. 4to. 1566. Thomas Stapleton published a reply entitled A Counterblast to M. Horne's vayne blaste against M. Fekenham. Louvaine, 4to. 1567. Herein bishop Horne's book is wholly quoted by its divisions, as also part of Feckenham's.

8. Injunctions at the visitation of New college Oxford, 29 August 1567.

9. Translation of the books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the Lamentations. In the Bishop's Bible.

10. Injunctions at the visitation of the cathedral church of Winchester, 2 Oct. 1571.

11. Letters: A few only appear to have been printed.

He also took a part in the composition of the Advertisements for due order in common prayer and the apparel of persons ecclesiastical, and of the canons of 1571.

His portrait, which is at Trinity hall, was engraved by R. White by mistake as the portrait of bishop Gardiner. It is also engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, lxi. (2) 611.

Arms: S. 3 bugle horns A.

Bale, ix. 95. Strype. Richardson's Godwin. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 507—509; ii. 327, 790, 791. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, ii. 790, 791. Cassan's Lives of Bishops of Winchester, ii. 25. Fox's Acts & Mon. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 151, 185. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Machyn's Diary, 192, 197, 199, 206, 207, 245, 251, 254, 278, 281, 302, 304. Churton's Nowell, 28, 32, 43, 57, 100, 109, 394. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 285, 335. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 46, 48, 50, 149, 163, 177, 184, 186, 192, 208, 251, 287, 294, 299, 312, 348, 417, 474, 499, 501, 560, 626. Burnet's Letters respecting Switzerland, &c. 50—52. Davies's Ancient Rites of the Church of Durham. Heylin's Hist. of Presbyterians. Gent. Mag. lxi. (2) 611. Wood's Annals, ii. 165. 166. Hartshorne's Book Rarities, 11, 500. Bromley's Cat. of Engr. Portraits, 32. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 151, 153. Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, i. 82, 126. Wright's Elizabeth, i. 445, 493, 495. Fuller's Worthies (Durham). Smith's Autogr. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 367, 380. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Warton's Sir Tho. Pope, 155, 353. Troubles at Frankfort, 16, 60, 62—103, 135—170, 176—178, 186. Zurich Letters, i. 6, 11, 15, 27, 93,

134, 141, 175, 188, 191, 245, 276, 320, 321, 332, 341, 356, 357; ii. 108, 118, 264, 307, 354—357; iii. 125—134, 751, 755. Humfredi Vita Juelli, 87, 89. Becon's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. 194. Grindal's Remains, p. ii, x, 261. Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre, 1199, 1200. Fulke's Works, ed. Gibbings, i. 75; ii. 356, 378, 380. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. 496, 497. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 138, 139, 151. Rymer, xv. 606, 681, 744, 752. Herbert's Ames, 1337, 1572, 1623. Newcourt's Repert. i. 246; ii. 411. Parker Correspondence, 72, 233, 294, 318, 335, 383, 439. Cat. Cott. MSS. 503, 552. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 239, 245. MS. Addit. 4277; 5842, p. 364; 6251, p. 53, 64, 66. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 193, 196, 199, 200; lv. 170, 176. MS. Lansd. 7. art. 61; 12. art. 27, 31; 17. art. 49; 18. art. 25; 23. art. 11. Parker, De Antiq. Eccl. Brit. ed. Drake, Append. p. xliii. Lipscomb's Bucks, iii. 32. Hasted's Kent, iii. 449. Manning & Bray's Surrey, i. 76; iii. 132, 579. Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iii. 698. Bancroft's Pretended Holy Discipline, 46. Hayward's Eliz. 19, 22, 24, 27, 37. Parte of a Register, 58. Neale & Brayley's Westm. Abbey, i. 114.

WILLIAM DRURY, descended from a good Suffolk family, was third son of sir Robert Drury of Edgerley Bucks, by his wife Elizabeth daughter of Edmund Brudenell, esq. He was educated in Gonville hall, but leaving the university without a degree attached himself to the court, "and became to be as gallant a courtier as none lightlie excelled him. He was verie devout, and a follower unto the then lord Russell lord privie seale, and after earle of Bedford, who gave him good countenance and interteinment: for under him he served in France at Muttrell and Bullongnois, and after the warres ended, he went to Calis, and oftentimes being there he issued out, and did manie good services both in Cambraie and in Artois: and in the end about Bruxelles he was taken prisoner. Not long after he was redeemed and ransomed, and then he would needs serve at the seas, and having gotten a ship well appointed for the purpose he adventureth that service. The beginning of it was so hard, that in nine daies he was in a continuall storme, and in great despair for ever to recover: neverthelesse, whom the sword could not make afraid, the seas could not dismaie; but was ever one and the same man, of a good mind and great corage: and the storme being past, he followed the service which he had taken in hand, and became to be an excellent maritimall man, and verie expert in all services at the seas. When the time of this his service was expired he returned into England, and attending upon the earle of Bedford, he accompanied him in the service against the rebels of Devon, at the commotion or rebellion in the third yeare of the reign of king Edward the sixt one thousand five hundred fortie and nine."

In October 1559 he was dispatched by sir Ralph Sadler and sir James Croft from Berwick to reconnoitre the fortifications of Leith then occupied by the french, and on his return to Berwick was sent to make his report on the matter to sir William Cecil. Sadler and Croft in their letter to Cecil term Drury "honest, wise and secret." Soon afterwards Leith was beseiged and the french were compelled to retire. We presume that he was afterwards taken prisoner, as in a letter of 6 Oct. 1560 is this passage: "William Drury is absolutely delivered and shortly to marry the lady Williams of Tame." He married this lady at S. Alphage London on the 10th of that month. About 1563 he was appointed marshal of Berwick. In October 1567 he was appointed governor of that fortress and warden of the east marches towards Scotland until a successor to the earl of Bedford could be appointed.

In January 1569-70 he and sir Henry Gate were dispatched to Scotland on an embassy to the Regent Murray. In April 1570 he accompanied the earl of Sussex and lord Hunsdon with a powerful body of troops into Teviotdale to the assistance of what was termed the king's party. 300 villages were burnt and fifty castles destroyed. Drury also raised the siege of Glasgow, and took East castle belonging to lord Hume. The earl of Sussex then returned to Berwick, and on the 11th of May in the same year dispatched sir William Drury into Scotland with 1200 foot and 400 horse, having previously conferred upon him and three of the gentlemen who accompanied him the honour of knighthood. At Coldingham he received six hostages, viz. Angus, Morton, Mar, Glencairn, Ruthven, and lord Lindsay, for the safe return of his army to Berwick, to which place he did return on the 3rd of June, having in the meantime destroyed four houses of the duke of Chasterherault, viz. Linlithgow, Kineel, Hamilton palace, and Cadzow or Hamilton castle, and reduced other fortresses and towns. At the commencement of this rode or expedition a treacherous and cowardly attack was made upon sir William Drury by two soldiers of lord

Fleming, who fired their harquebusses full in his face but missed their aim. The operations of the english opened a way for the return of the earl of Lenox and his election to the vacant regency. In February 1571-2 he went to Scotland to mediate a peace between the contending factions in that country, returning to Berwick about 23 April 1572, but in May following he was again in Scotland with Le Croc the french ambassador. We find him at Berwick on 3rd July, at Restewick in Scotland on the 8th of that month, and at Berwick again on the 6th August.

In 1573 he commanded the english forces at the siege of the castle of Edinburgh, which after holding out thirty-four days was surrendered on the 28th May. William Kirkaldy laird of Grange, who commanded the garrison, capitulated on the condition that he should be restored to his lands and permitted to accompany sir William Drury to England, and he remained for three days in his custody, but before he could write to the queen of England he received her letter to deliver up his prisoners to the regent Morton, who soon afterwards caused Kirkaldy to be executed. "After his death the marshal of Berwick took so heavy displeasure, finding himself so far affronted, because of the breach of his promise, and that the appointment which he had made with the Castle of Edinburgh was not kept; that he would tarry no longer in his Office at Berwick, seeing he judged he had lost his credit and reputation, for he was a plain Man of War, and loved Grange so dearly, that at his request, he spared to cast down the Houses of Seatoun and Nidrie, when he came in to cast down the House of Hamiltoun. Likewise all the Officers of Berwick lamented the loss of so worthy a Captain." Sir William Drury retired from Edinburgh to Leith on the 3rd June, left that place on or after the 14th, and was at Berwick on the 18th. With the fall of Edinburgh castle the civil wars of Scotland may be said to have terminated, none thereafter acknowledging the authority of queen Mary.

It being contemplated to appoint a president of the province of Munster, the english government selected sir William Drury to fill that important post. In a letter from sir Henry Sidney lord-deputy of Ireland to the lords of the council in England dated 15 Nov. 1575 is the following passage: "I humbly thanke your Lordships for your honorable Remembraunce of me, to be supplied with the Healpe of Sir William Drewries Service for her Majestie here; he is so gratefull and welcome a Man unto me, as any of his Ranke and Place in England could be. I knowe his Valor and Worthines, and what Estimation is held of hym of the best, which he hath well deserved; none you could have sent, whose Company I have more desiered, nor whose Presence in Comminge shalbe better welcome, then he shall; and therefore, eft sones, I humblye thanke your Lordships for hym." In another letter to the council dated 27 Feb. 1575-6 sir Henry Sidney says, "Hasten therefore, my good Lords, hym that shall take the Chardge here, in the Quene and Countries behalfe I crave it; and the onelye Man, that I hope you will sende, is Sir William Drewrye; and of my joyfull Likinge of hym may any Thinge quicken hym hetherwardes, then I protest unto your Lordships, that he lyveth not, that I knowe would accept that Place, that I would be so glad should have it, as Sir William Drewrye; for I knowe he wilbe for the Safetie of the Countrie, Honnor and Profitt of the Quene, and Comforte of my selfe, and to my selfe, as I may say with David, Inveni hominem secundum Cor meum; this I trust shall suffice for a Resolution irrevocable by me, both touchinge the Man and the Matter, for the Plantinge of resident Governement in Mounster." Sir William Drury arrived in Ireland in June 1576, and his appointment as president of Munster is dated on the 20th of that month.

The county palatine of Kerry belonged to the earl of Desmond under a grant from Edward III. Sir William Drury altogether disregarding this grant resolved to extend his jurisdiction over that part of Ireland. The earl of Desmond reserving to himself an appeal to the lord-deputy, promised that sir William Drury should be received in Kerry with all honour and submission, and invited him to his palace at Tralee. The invitation was accepted, and sir William Drury proceeded there with a force of 120 men. He was surprised at seeing 700 stout, tall, active and vigorous soldiers of the

earl's, and concluded that he had been betrayed and was to be surrounded and cut to pieces. Without therefore waiting for an attack he commanded his followers to charge the formidable troop, who at the first onset fled with precipitation. The countess of Desmond explained to sir William Drury that their flight was owing to their astonishment at being thus greeted when they were assembled merely to do him honour. Whether really satisfied with this explanation or not he at least affected to be so, and proceeded to execute the laws within the liberties of the earl of Desmond without controul or further opposition.

The good effect of sir William Drury's administration in Munster is thus described in a letter from the lord-deputy to the council in England 17 March 1576-7: "Mounster, Thankes be to God, contynueth in good Quiet: moch the rather thorough the good, and pollitique Government of Sir William Drewrye, Lord President there, whose upright Justice, joyned to his great Dilligence, Dexteritie and Travell, to heare Greiffes and Complaintes, and so spedilye to redresse theim (as he dothe) his Severitie and Terror to the worst Sorte, in the Execucion of her Majesties Lawes upon theim, and Courtesye and Bountye to those that deserve it, kepeth the Countrie in good Obedience, Cyvilitie, and Order."

Sir Henry Sidney desiring to be recalled from Ireland, sir William Drury was by letters-patent dated 27 April 1578 appointed lord-deputy in his room. Sidney quitted Dublin on the 12th September, and on the 14th of the same month Drury received his oath and the sword at Christchurch. In 1579 a most formidable rebellion was raised in Ireland by James Fitzmaurice, Saunders and Allen. Sir William Drury took prompt and energetic measures for its suppression, began a journey into Munster, returned to Kilmallock and encamped at Giddings Town, continued there marching up and down for several weeks, and made another incursion into Conello. He however fell sick and was obliged to retire to Waterford, where he sent for lady Drury and William Gerrard the chancellor of Ireland who arrived on the 27th September. His death occurred in that city on the 30th of the same month.

His body being embalmed was brought to Dublin, where it lay in state for several days and was then buried at the queen's charge in the cathedral of S. Patrick. A monument to the memory of this brave and faithful servant of the crown was erected there, having his effigy thereon. Not a vestige of it now remains. Queen Elizabeth addressed a letter of condolence to his widow.

By his wife Margaret daughter of Thomas lord Wentworth and widow of John lord Williams of Thame, he had issue Jane wife of sir Richard Chetwode; Elizabeth who died unmarried; and Anne wife of Robert Hartwell, esq. His widow remarried James Croft, esq.

Sir William Drury is author of:

1. Orders to his army at Edinburgh. Broadside. Imprinted at Edinburgh be Robert Lepreuik, 1573. MS. Cott. Cal. C. iv. 53b.

2. Letters. Several have been published.

Arms: A. on a chief V. two estoiles pierced O.

Camden's Eliz. Wright's Eliz. i. 21, 47, 266, 268, 270, 292, 294, 328, 329, 339, 344, 412. Lloyd's State Worthies. Cullum's Hawsted, 2nd ed. 135. Sadler's State Papers, i. 530, 549; ii. 97. Lodge's Illustr. i. 494. Fuller's Worthies (Suffolk). Zurich Letters, i. 202, 203, 225; ii. 223. Machyn's Diary, 244. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 536. Murdin's State Papers, 244. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 413, 414, 1095, 1181, 1185, 1186, 1225. Melvil's Memoires, 120, 121, 123. Liber Hiberniæ, i. 39; ii. 4. Wright's Hist. of Ireland, i. 452—454, 459, 460, 465—467. MS. Lambeth. 611, p. 351; 619, p. 26, 28; 621, f. 13; 628, f. 114, 268. MS. Addit. 3199, art. 20; 4763, art. 7, 28; 5754, f. 30, 31, 33. MS. Lansd. 15, art. 17, 32; 28, art. 57. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 82, 83, 84, 88, 89, 91, 94, 103, 105, 109—111, 554. Herbert's Ames, 864, 1201, 1654, 1806. Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp. ii. 115. Collins's Sydney Letters, i. 74, 80, 85, 95, 108, 119, 122, 123, 166, 191, 202, 205, 212, 248. Mason's S. Patrick's, 178. Holinshed's Chron. of Ireland, ed. 1586, p. 151, 154, 156—161. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 451, 472, 484, 485. Churchyard's Chips, ed. Chalmers, 57, 78, 116—157. Bannatyne Miscell. ii. 72.

THOMAS GRESHAM, of a good Norfolk family, was second son of sir Richard Gresham alderman of London, and successively sheriff and lord-mayor of that city, by his first wife Audrey [Lynne]. It is uncertain whether he were born in Norfolk or London, nor have we any very reliable information with respect to the year of his birth; 1519 is the date generally assigned, but for a reason which will hereafter appear we incline to think that he was really born in 1513. He was for some time a student in Gonville hall and was subsequently ap-

prenticed to his uncle sir John Gresham citizen and mercer of London for eight years, at the expiration of which period he was admitted a freeman of the mercers' company, soon afterwards engaging extensively in mercantile pursuits. He was at this period commonly called young Gresham, and we have every reason to believe that he was the person so designated who was one of the attendants of the lord-admiral at the reception of the lady Anne of Cleves in 1539. About December 1551 he was constituted the king's financial agent, merchant and factor, taking up his abode at Antwerp, but at the same time keeping a bank and mercantile establishment, or, in the plain language of that day, a shop, in Lombard-street London. He had also factors or agents at Seville, Toledo, Dunkirk, Middleburgh, and other great trading places on the continent. His services to the crown were invaluable, and were rewarded by Edward VI. with the grant of considerable estates including the dissolved priory of Westacre in Norfolk. He records that in the space of two years he returned to England on the crown business no less than forty times.

Sir Frederick Madden has cited a manuscript which states that queen Mary was proclaimed at Northampton by sir Thomas Gresham, "with the ayd & helpe of the towne, being borne amongst them." Sir Thomas Tresham is here intended, Thomas Gresham, for he was not yet a knight, was probably absent from England at this period. It may, we consider, be safely affirmed that he was not a native of the town or county of Northampton. He was continued as the royal agent during about two years in the reign of queen Mary and was sent by her both to Flanders and Spain. That sovereign rewarded his fidelity by the grant of lands worth £200. a-year, including the dissolved house of Austin canons at Great Massingham Norfolk. He waited on queen Elizabeth at Hatfield three days after her accession, was most graciously received, and was soon afterwards employed as her majesty's foreign agent. He negotiated loans for the public service, furnished military and other stores, and sent intelligence from abroad to the ministers at home. He was active, devoted, indefatigable and successful. The commission allowed him on the large sums of money which he raised from time to time was not inconsiderable. Moreover he had other allowances, and from these sources and his private business as a merchant and banker he acquired great wealth. He was knighted in December 1559. To sir Thomas Gresham is due the merit of advising the restoration of the debased coinage of the kingdom. He introduced the foreigners who executed the gigantic task, and was one of their sureties for its performance. His only son died in 1564, and soon afterwards he projected the erection at his own cost, on a site purchased by subscription, of a burse or exchange in the city of London. He laid the first stone 7 June 1566, and it was opened 22 Dec. 1568. It should here be observed that the scheme of erecting a burse in London originated with his father sir Richard Gresham in 1531, at which period he was one of the sheriffs. In September 1568 sir Thomas Gresham received cardinal Chastillon at his house in Bishopsgate-street, entertaining him there and at Osterley for a week. The unfortunate lady Mary Grey, or more correctly speaking lady Mary Keyes, was consigned to the custody of sir Thomas Gresham from June 1569 to the end of 1572. Sir Thomas was greatly dissatisfied with the arrangement, and his letters abound with applications to be relieved of his charge. On 23 Jan. 1570-1 the queen came from Somerset house to his residence in Bishopsgate-street where she dined. On her return through Cornhill she visited the burse, and caused a proclamation to be made by a herald and the sound of trumpet that it should thenceforth be called the Royal Exchange. In July 1572, as the queen was about to set out upon her summer progress, she entrusted the care of the city of London and suburbs to sir Thomas Gresham and others. In the beginning of August 1573 her majesty came to his house at Mayfield in Sussex, where he had the honour of entertaining her for two or three days. There is a letter from him to secretary Walsingham 3 Nov. 1575, in which he excuses himself for declining to undertake the negotiation of a loan on the ground of his being sixty-two years old, blind and lame. In May 1576 the queen visited him at Osterley

house, then not quite completed. A play by Thomas Churchyard was performed and there was also a pageant. Fuller says, "Her majesty found fault with the court of this house, as too great; affirming 'that it would appear more handsome, if divided with a wall in the middle.' What doth sir Thomas, but in the night-time send for workmen to London, (money commands all things,) who so speedily and silently apply their business, that the next morning discovered that court double, which the night had left single before. It is questionable whether the queen next day was more contented with the conformity to her fancy, or more pleased with the surprise and sudden performance thereof; whilst her courtiers disported themselves with their several expressions; some avowing that it was no wonder he could so soon *change* a building who could build a *'change;* others (reflecting on some known differences in this knight's family) affirmed, 'that any house is easier divided than united'."

On 22 Jan. 1578-9 he received Casimir prince palatine of the Rhine at Gresham house, where he was lodged and feasted for three days. Sir Thomas Gresham occurs as one of the public-spirited persons who encouraged and promoted the nautical enterprises of the renowned Martin Frobisher.

He died suddenly 21 Nov. 1579, and was buried on the 15th December with extraordinary pomp and cost in the church of Great S. Helen's, beneath a handsome altar-tomb which he had caused to be there constructed in his lifetime, and on which his arms and those of his wife are sculptured. It had no inscription until 1736, when the churchwardens placed thereon the following extract from their parish register:

Sr. Thomas Gresham Knight buryd Decembr. the 15th, 1579.

He married Anne daughter of William Fernley, esq. of West Creting Suffolk and widow of William Read. By this lady he had several children, all of whom appear to have died very young, except Richard who died in 1564 aged about sixteen. Lady Gresham, who seems not to have been a very amiable person and after his death displayed much cupidity, survived till 23 Nov. 1596.

He had also a natural daughter Anne, whose mother is said to have been a native of Bruges. This daughter was well educated, and he endowed her with lands worth £280. 15*s*. per annum. She became the first wife of sir Nathaniel Bacon second son of sir Nicholas, and it is supposed that she died in if not before 1575.

His estates, situate in Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent, Yorkshire, Durham, Derbyshire, Cambridgeshire, Somersetshire, Brecon, London and Middlesex, were of the clear yearly value of £2388. The goods in his houses in Bishopsgate-street, at West-acre, and at Mayfield were appraised at £10,336.

By his will, dated 5 July 1575 and proved in the prerogative court 26 Nov. 1579, he ordained that lady Gresham should during her life enjoy his dwelling-house in the parishes of S. Helen and S. Peter the poore, as well as the rents arising from the royal exchange; but that after her death both these properties should be vested in the corporation of London and the mercers' company, who were to nominate seven competent professors meet to read lectures successively on every day of the week on divinity, astronomy, music, geometry, law, medicine and rhetoric. These lectures to be delivered in Gresham house or college wherein the professors were to be comfortably lodged. The lecturers, who were to be unmarried, to receive £50. per annum each. He also founded eight almshouses, each inmate whereof was to receive £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. a-year, and bequeathed £10. a-year for relieving the poor debtors in each of the prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, the King's Bench, the Marshalsea, Wood-street Compter, and the Poultry Compter; £100. a-year to the mercers' company for dinners, and £10. a-year to each of the hospitals of Christ, S. Bartholomew, Bethlehem, and S. Thomas. There are also numerous legacies and annuities to his relatives, friends, servants and apprentices.

His noble and generous designs as regards Gresham college have from various causes produced most inadequate results. The failure of the institution seems to have been clearly foreseen by this university, and it is much to be regretted that he could not be induced to accede to the applications to bestow his well-meant bounty here. A modern author, whose

name we regret to be unable to state, referring to the grievous maladministration of the funds bequeathed by sir Thomas Gresham for the benefit of science and literature, has remarked, "We may wish that the property had really gone to his own Alma Mater; for if it had been left to Cambridge, Cambridge would have known how to keep it."

He is author of:

1. A Memorial of his services to Edw. VI. MS. Cott. Otho. E. x. 43. In Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, 8—10, and Burgon's Life of Gresham, i. 115—120.

2. A Memoryall gyven to the Queenes Majestie [13 Nov. 1553].

3. Information towching the fall of the exchaunge MDLVIII. In Burgon's Life of Gresham, i. 483—486.

4. Summary of Particulars relative to the Fulkers undertaking to refine the base moneys now current in England. 25 June 1560. MS. in State Paper Office.

5. Journal. MS. cited in Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, 27.

6. Letters. The number of these is considerable, and many have been printed.

His MS. music-book, containing musical lessons and songs in english and italian, is mentioned in Millington's Bibliotheca Massoviana, 1687, p. 63.

There are portraits of sir Thomas Gresham at Weston hall Suffolk, Osterley, Mercers' hall, and Audley-end. Beaupré Bell had one which came from sir Marmaduke Gresham. One which belonged to the Houghton collection is now at Petersburg. Another formerly at Tilsey park in Surrey subsequently passed into the hands of G. Watson Taylor, esq., and was sold in 1832; and Mr. Neeld M.P. for Chippenham had another. His statue is at the Royal Exchange and his bust in the Temple of British Worthies at Stowe. There are engraved portraits by P. Stent, Overton, Faber, G. Vertue, J. T. Smith, J. B. Michel, R. Thew, R. Woodward, and C. Picart.

Arms: A. a cheveron Erm. between 3 mullets pierced S. Crest: A grasshopper O.

Life & Times of Sir Thomas Gresham by J. W. Burgon. Life of Sir T. Gresham. Lond. 12mo. 1843. Ward's Gresham Professors. Biog. Brit. Fuller's Worthies (Middlesex, Norfolk). Smith's Autogr. Strype. Wright's Eliz. i. 9; ii. 62, 71, 88. Herbert's Liv. Companies, i. 238, 253, 269. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Churton's Nowell, 232, 393. Granger. Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, v. 280, 522, 524, 526; vi. 25; ix. 168. Heywood's If you know not me you know no bodie, ed. Collier. Knight's London, ii. 281. Aungier's Syon, 211, 543. Rymer, xv. 371, 486. Chron. of Calais, 173. Pennant's London, 369, 389, 393, 395. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 147, 427. Wotton's Baronetage, iii. 114. Originalia, 7 Edw. 6, p. 4, r. 94; 1 Mar. p. 3, r. 15; 2 & 3 P. & M. p. 2, r. 2; 5 Eliz. p. 4, r. 48; 7 Eliz. p. 1, r. 52; 8 Eliz. p. 2, r. 86, vel. 186; 12 Eliz. p. 2, r. 83; 13 Eliz. p. 1, r. 31; 15 Eliz. p. 2, r. 64; p. 3, r. 13. Coke's Entries, 4. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 36 Hen. 8, r. 5; Mic. 2 & 3 P. & M. r. 91; Hil. 2 & 3 P. & M. r. 91; Mic. 7 Eliz. r. 97; Hil. 10 Eliz. r. 102; Hil. 16 Eliz. r. 73; Trin. 21 Eliz. r. 118. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 160. P. P. Expences Pr. Mary, cxv. Rymer, xv. 371, 486. Haynes's State Papers, 133, 139. Murdin's State Papers, 212, 217, 257, 267, 268. MS. Lansd. 4, art. 34; 10, art. 72; 12, art. 8, 11, 14; 83, art. 29; 113, art. 19; 155, art. 106, 107. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 277, 278, 310, 376. MS. Harl. 97, p. 62. MS. Addit. 5752, f. 56, 253, 254; 5753, f. 192; 5755, f. 20, 23; 5935, f. 64, 190; 6193, p. 1, 2, 4—7, 22, 41, 59, 121; 6195, p. 1, 37, 43, 55; 6207, p. 27; 6209, f. 21, 25, 129; 6239, f. 1; 6362, f. 17; 6688, p. 539, 634. Lysons' Environs, iii. 25. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 115, 125, 200, 233; ii. 74, 87, 277, 279, 282—284.

HENRY COLE, LL.D. and D.D. of the university of Oxford, provost of Eton college and dean of S. Paul's, was incorporated here 16 Feb. 1556-7, being then one of cardinal Pole's delegates for the visitation of this university. He was born at Godshil in the isle of Wight, educated at Winchester college and elected thence to New college Oxford, whereof he was admitted true and perpetual fellow 1523. He proceeded bachelor of the civil law at Oxford 3 March 1529, and soon afterwards travelled and studied abroad, especially at Padua. In the reign of Henry VIII., but at what precise period seems uncertain, he read a civil law lecture at Oxford, having a stipend from the king. In 1539 he became prebendary of Yatminster secunda in the church of Sarum. In July 1540 he was created doctor of the civil law at Oxford, and in the same year resigned his fellowship at New college and was admitted an advocate of the arches. On 11 Sept. 1540 he was collated to the rectory of Chelmsford Essex, and on 5th October following to the prebend of Holborn in the church of S. Paul. This he exchanged successively for other prebends in that church, viz. Sneating 9 April 1541, and Wenlakesbarn 22 March 1541-2. On 25 March 1542 he was ordained deacon on the title of his church of Chelmsford, and on the 4th of October in that year

was elected warden of New college. On 14 Sept. 1545 he was instituted, on the presentation of the society of New college, to the rectory of Newton Longueville Bucks.

In the earlier part of the reign of Edward VI. he is said to have professed himself an earnest protestant, to have been an admirer of Peter Martyr, and a strenuous preacher in favour of the reformation at Carfax church in Oxford. He however resigned the rectory of Chelmsford in or about March 1547-8, the wardenship of New college 16 April 1551, and the rectory of Newton Longueville in 1552.

On Mary's accession he became a zealous roman catholic, obtained the archdeaconry of Ely, and was in the commissions under which Tunstal and Bonner were restored to the bishoprics of Durham and London. In April 1554 he was one of the disputants against Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer at Oxford. On the 20th of that month he was installed canon of Westminster, and on 20th July in the same year the university of Oxford granted him the degrees of B.D. and D.D. without any exercise for the same. On the 13th July following he was made provost of Eton college. He preached a disgraceful sermon when archbishop Cranmer was burnt at Oxford. Indeed his conduct on that memorable occasion has covered his name with eternal infamy. In July 1556 he was one of cardinal Pole's delegates for the visitation of the university of Oxford, and he was elected dean of S. Paul's 11th December the same year, about the same time resigning the archdeaconry of Ely. His name occurs in the special commission against heresy issued 8 Feb. 1556-7. In August 1557 cardinal Pole appointed him his vicar-general in spirituals. On 1st October following he became official of the arches and dean of the peculiars, and in November was constituted judge of the archiepiscopal court of audience. On 10 July 1558 cardinal Pole collated him to the rectory of Wrotham Kent, and on the 20th of the same month commissioned him to visit All Souls college Oxford. He was soon afterwards however sent to Ireland with a commission for the suppression of heresy. On his journey he stayed at Chester where he was entertained by the mayor. The mayor's wife being a protestant and suspecting his errand, opened the box containing the commission, which she abstracted substituting a package of similar bulk and weight. Dr. Cole landed at Dublin 7 Oct. 1558 and announced the object of his mission at a meeting of the privy-council, whereupon lord Fitzwalter the lord-deputy handed the box to the secretary who opened it, expecting of course to find the commission enclosed. Great was the consternation when it was discovered that it contained only a pack of cards with the knave of clubs uppermost. The lord-deputy said, Let us have another commission and we will meanwhile shuffle the cards. Dr. Cole hurried back to England, but queen Mary died ere he could again reach Dublin. Cardinal Pole constituted him one of the overseers of his will.

Dr. Cole was one of the leading roman catholics who took part in the disputations which began at Westminster 31 March 1559, but his conduct on that occasion gave such offence that he was fined 500 marks for contempt, and then or soon afterwards lost all his preferments. On 20 May 1560 he was committed to the Tower, whence he was removed to the Fleet 10 June following. His subsequent history is involved in some uncertainty. It is said that he regained his liberty 4 April 1574, but his name occurs in a list of prisoners in the Fleet in 1579. According to some accounts he died in or near Wood-street compter in December that year. According to another statement he was buried 4 Feb. 1579-80. He was probably eighty years of age. It has been asserted that he was in his eighty-seventh year, but this may be reasonably questioned.

His works are:

1. Disputation with Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer at Oxford. In Fox's Acts and Mon.

2. The sum and effect of his Sermon at Oxford when archbishop Cranmer was burnt. In Fox's Acts and Mon.

3. Answer to the first proposition of the protestants at the disputation before the lords at Westminster, 1559. MS. C. C. C. C. 121, p. 185. In Burnet's Hist. Reform. Records, p. 2, b. 3, n. 4.

4. Letters to John Bishop of Sarum, upon occasion of a Sermon that the said Bishop preached before the Queen's

Majesty and her most honorable Counsell an. 1560. Lond. 8vo. 1560. Also in Jewel's Works.

5. Answer to certain parcels of the letters of the Bishop of Sarum [respecting the said sermon]. In Jewel's Works.

6. Letters (*a*) to Dr. Thomas Starkey and sir Richard Morysin from Padua 1530. (*b*) from Paris 6 June 1537.

Both Leland and Ascham highly commend Dr. Cole's learning.

Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 450. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 81, 113, 144. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 219, 220. Lelandi Encomia, 79. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Strype. Fox's Acts & Mon. Machyn's Diary, 235, 238. Herbert's Ames, 690. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 192. Walcott's Wykeham, 347. Rymer, xv. 334. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 352; ii. 314, 393, 437, 446; iii. 343, 357, 555. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 112—115, 119—122, 125, 126. Humfredi Vita Juelli, 129—138. Newcourt's Repert. i. 49, 154, 158, 211, 222, 444; ii. 129. Philpot's Examinations, ed. Eden, p. xxix. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, 191, 227. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 276. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, i. p. xxii—xxviii. Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre, 2—80, 1199, 1200, 1203. Zurich Letters, i. 11, 14, 27. Bishop Cooper against Private Mass, ed. Goode, 4, 50. Pilkington's Works, ed. Scholefield, 523. Wood's Annals, ii. 82, 125, 131, 856, 902. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 89; App. 196. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 116, 127, 144. Alumni Eton. 7, 59. Coote's Civilians, 36. Bentham's Ely, 277. Aschami Epistolæ, 261, 270. Warton's Sir Tho. Pope, 403. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 94, 1121. Wilkins's Concilia, iv. 94, 120, 179, 191. Lipscombe's Bucks, iv. 265, 476. MS. Kennett, xlvii. 1, 183. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 520.

THOMAS HESKINS was created M.A. in 1540, being then priest and fellow of Clare hall and having previously studied for twelve years at Oxford. He proceeded B.D. here 1548. It is recorded that on 11 June 1549 the royal commissioners for the visitation of the university had before them ten or eleven of Clare hall for the purgation of Mr. Heskins. When it was proposed to suppress that college in order to unite it to Trinity hall he signed a paper stating that as an obedient subject to the king he was content to give place to his authority in the dissolution of the college of Clare hall, though his consent was not agreeable to the same by reason of his oath to the college. He occurs as rector of Hildersham Cambridgeshire from 1551 to 1556, and commenced D.D. 1557. He was collated to the chancellorship of the church of Sarum by the mandate of cardinal Pole 27 Oct. 1558. In the following month he was admitted to the vicarage of Brixworth Northamptonshire on his own petition, that benefice being in his gift as chancellor of Sarum. In August 1559 he was deprived of all his preferments for refusing to swear to the queen's supremacy. Thereupon he went to Flanders, entered the Dominican order and became confessor to a house of english Benedictine nuns at Bergen op Zoom. It was made a charge against Dr. Philip Baker, the provost of King's college, that he had entertained Dr. Heskins the famous papist, being brought to his table at Cambridge in the dark and conveyed away in the dark again.

He wrote:

The Parliament of Chryste avouching and declaring the enacted and receaved trueth of the presence of his Bodie and Bloode in the blessed Sacrament, and of other articles concerning the same, impugned in a wicked Sermon by M. Juell. Antwerp, fol. 1565, 1566. A reply to this was published by Dr. William Fulke in 1579.

Dr. Heskins was much esteemed by the roman catholics on account of his zeal for their cause. There is a portrait of him on wood. It is not known when or where he died.

MS. Cole, vii. 108. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 1057, 1059, 1148. Lowndes's Bibl. Manual. Pits, 765. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 652. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 113, 223. Bromley's Cat. of Engr. Portr. 35. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 280. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 225; v. 262, 263. Fulke's Works, ed. Hartshorne and Gibbings, i. p. viii. 4; ii. 81. Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre, i. p. xx. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 525. Strype.

JOHN JONES, a native of Wales, is said to have studied at both the universities, particularly at Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.D. If such were the fact no record thereof can now be discovered. It is not known when or at what place he commenced the practice of physic, but he mentions curing a person at Louth in 1562. He was residing at Asple hall near Nottingham in May 1572, and at Kingsmead near Derby in Jan. 1572-3. He also appears to have repaired for the purposes of practice to Bath and Buxton during the seasons at those places, and to have been patronised by the earls of Pembroke and Shrewsbury.

His works are:

1. Diall of Agues, wherein may be seene, the diversitie of them with their names, the definitions, simple and compound, proper and accidentall, divisions causes and signes. Lond. 8vo. 1566.

The author contemplated a new and corrected edition of this work, but it never appeared.

2. The Bathes of Bathes Ayde: Wonderfull and most excellent agaynst very many Sicknesses, approved by authoritie, confirmed by reason, and dayly tryed by experience, with the antiquitie, commoditie, property, knowledge, use, aphorismes, diet, medicine, and other thinges ther to be considered and observed: Compendiously compiled by Iohn Iones Phisition, Anno salutis 1572. At Asple Hall besydes Nottingham. Lond. 4to. 1572. Dedicated to Henry earl of Pembroke. This work includes A Prayer made by the Authour, to be saide of all persons disseased meekely kneeling upon their knees before they enter into the Bathes.

3. The benefit of the auncient Bathes of Buckstones, which cureth most greevous Sicknesses never before published: Compiled by Iohn Iones, Phisition. At the kings Mede, nigh Darby. Anno salutis 1572. Lond. 4to. 1572. Dedicated to George earl of Shrewsbury, K.G. Subjoined is A prayer usually to be sayd before Bathing.

4. Galens Bookes of Elementes, as they be in the Epitome (which may very aptly in my iudgement, be Entituled, for the better vnderstanding of the Readers, The Originall of all thinges naturall in the whole worlde: Confuting, as well the errours of all them that went before time, as that hath or shal folowe hereafter of the Paracelcians: marueilous pleasaunt, and most acceptable for all sharpe wittes desirous of wisedome) published foorth of Latine into English. By John Jones Phisition. London, 4to. 1574. Dedicated to George earl of Shrewsbury, K.G.

5. A Briefe, excellent, and profitable Discourse, of the naturall beginning of all growing and liuing things, heate, generation, effects of the spirits, gouernment, vse, and abuse of Phisicke, preseruation, &c. No lesse pleasante and acceptable to the students of Philosophie and Phisicke, then beneficiall and necessarie for all others desirous either of knowledge, health, youth, and long life. Collected and tradused aswel forth of the best olde Wryters, as out of the new, and most approued in our daies. In the ende whereof is shewed, the order and composition of a most heauenly Water, for the preseruation of Mans lyfe. By Iohn Iones Phisicion. Herevnto is anexed, a right learned, and profitable work, entituled, Galens booke of Elements, by the same Author: in the ende wherof is adioyned two other bookes, containing the nature, propertie and effects of all the Bathes in England, aswel the Bathes of the Citie of Bathes, as the Bathes or wells at Buckstone in Darbyshyre, by the same Author. London, 4to. 1574. Dedicated to George earl of Shrewsbury, K.G.

6. The Arte & Science of preserving Bodie & Soule in Healthe, Wisedome, and Catholike Religion: Phisically, Philosophically, and Divinely devised by Iohn Iones Phisition. Right profitable for all persones: but chiefly for Princes, Rulers, Nobles, Bysshoppes, Preachers, Parents, and them of the Parliament house. Lond. 4to. 1579. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

Hutchinson's Biog. Med. ii. 18. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 697, 906, 985, 1007, 1008, 1317, 1318. Gough's Brit. Topog. i. 291; ii. 195. Aikin's Biog. Mem. Med. 156. Harl. Miscell. ed. Malham, iv. 126.

CHRISTOPHER SAXTON, a native of Wakefield, had his education in this university, but in what house or college or at what particular period we are unable to ascertain. He seems to have been an acquaintance of sir John Cheke. On 22 July 1577, he being then servant to Thomas Seckford, esq. master of the requests (the second person of the name who held that office), obtained the queen's patent for the sole publication during ten years of maps of England and of the several counties thereof. This useful work, which also includes a general map of Scotland and maps of the counties of Wales, came forth in 1579 having been commenced in 1574. Some of the maps were engraved by Saxton himself, who was assisted by Cornelius Hogius, Remigius Hogenbergius, Leonard Tervoort of Antwerp, Augustine Ryther an englishman, Francis Scaterus, Nicholas Reynold of London, and William Borough of Rome. These maps seem to be the first ever published from actual survey. Each map has the arms of the queen and of Mr. Seckford. We are unacquainted with the date of his death or the place of his sepulture, although it has been conjec-

tured that he was buried in the church of Batley Yorkshire. His epitaph was as follows:

Christopherus Saxton in Wakefeld, comit. Eborum natus, geometriae peritissimus, literis ab Elizabetha regina receptis, dat. 28 Julii anno regni 15, universam Angliam, novem annis continuis, summo labore et industria oppidatim et vicatim peragravit, eamque integram, nec non in comitatus divisim, curiosissime descripsit, tabulis aeneis insculpi curavit; denique ad perpetuam rei memoriam, nominis sui laudem, et reipubl. Anglicanae emolumentum edidit et divulgavit anno salutis humanae, MDLXXV.

The date of his patent and the period when he published his maps appear to be inaccurately stated in this inscription.

He had a grant of arms as Christopher Saxton of Dunningley in the county of York, gentleman.

Sir William Cordell master of the rolls was a great encourager of Saxton.

Gough's Brit. Topog. i. 88; ii. 477. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. MS. Richardson, 219. Thoresby's Ducat. Leod. 195. Whitaker's Loidis & Elmete, 240. Newtoni Encomia, 122. Ellis's Lit. Lett. 8, 22, 104. Walpole's Painters, ed. Dallaway & Wornum, 851, 852. Herbert's Ames, 1650—1652. Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 584. Nichols's Lit. Illustr. iv. 232. Zouch's Works, ii. 409. Thoresby's Diary, ii. 60. MS. Addit. 5151, f. 309. Warton's Sir Tho. Pope, 226.

WILLIAM GOLDING, of Trinity hall, B.A. 1544-5, became prebendary of Pulston in the church of Hereford 19 April 1548, and commenced M.A. the same year. It does not appear when or how he vacated this prebend, but it is probable that he lost it in the reign of queen Mary. He is supposed to have been living at or near Norwich in 1578, and to have been the author of latin verses entitled:

Ad Civitatem Norwicensem de Adventu Serenissimae Reginae Elizabethae.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 28. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 178.

JOHN BARRET, of Trinity college, B.A. 1554-5, was elected to a fellowship in his college, and in 1558 commenced M.A. He travelled in many foreign countries, and appears to have been ultimately engaged in tuition in London. He compiled a triple dictionary in english, latin and french, which, as the materials were collected by his pupils in their daily exercise like so many diligent bees gathering honey to their hive, he called their Alvearie. His friends who saw and used the work importuned him to print it, and obtaining pecuniary assistance from sir Thomas Smith and Alexander Nowell dean of S. Paul's, it at length appeared under this title:

An Alvearie or Triple Dictionarie, in Englishe, Latin, and French. London, fo. 1573. Dedicated to William lord Burghley.

Prefixed are recommendatory verses by John Cook master of S. Paul's school, Edward Grant master of Westminster school, Richard Mulcaster master of Merchant Taylors school, Arthur Golding and others. Barret obtained the queen's licence for the sole publication of his work for ten years.

In his preface he refers to his having been engaged in tuition in Cambridge about eighteen years previously, and alludes to Thomas Powle (the clerk of the crown) and Gregory Garth (sometime fellow of Pembroke hall) as singular patrons of all good learning, also to the assistance which he had received from Mr. Chaloner and Mr. Clandius.

Mr. Barret was created M.D. 1577, but we know not whether he actually practised as a physician. He died in or perhaps shortly before 1580. After his death appeared a new edition of his work, the greek (thinly scattered in the first impression) being then added. The title of the second edition is:

An Alvearie or Quadruple Dictionarie, containing four sundrie tongues: namelie, English, Latine, Greeke, and French. Newlie enriched with varietie of Wordes, Phrases, Prouerbs, and diuers lightsome obseruations of Grammar. By the Tables you may contrariwise find out the most necessarie wordes placed after the Alphabet, whatsoeuer are to be found in anie other Dictionarie. Which Tables also seruing for Lexicons, to lead the learner vnto the English of such hard wordes as are often read in Authors, being faithfullie examined, are truelie numbered. Verie profitable for such as be desirous of anie of those languages. London, fo. 1580.

Mr. Baker has prefixed to a copy of the Alvearie of 1580, now in S. John's college library (G. 3. 30), various conjectural notes as to the author. It is obvious that he had never heard of John Barret fellow of Trinity college.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Restituta, iii. 46. Churton's Nowell, 220. Notes & Queries, 2nd series, iv. 468. Herbert's Ames, 949.

THOMAS TUSSER, son of William Tusser by Isabella his wife the daughter of Thomas Smith, esq. of Rivenhall in Essex, was born at Rivenhall about 1527. At a very early age and notwithstanding his mother's entreaties and tears his father thrust him into the world, placing him as a chorister in the collegiate chapel of the castle of Wallingford in Berkshire. He has himself recorded in homely verse the touzed ears, bobbed lips, jerks and nips with which he was here punished for every little fault. He also alludes to the bare robes, stale bread, penny ale and college fare which made Wallingford abhorred by silly boys. His voice was excellent, and it happened that placards were issued, as was then customary, empowering certain persons to impress singing boys for service in the king's chapel, and he appears to have been so impressed. Subsequently he obtained admission into the choir of S. Paul's cathedral, where he acquired much proficiency in music under John Redford the organist a distinguished professor of that science. He was then sent to Eton school. Nicholas Udal the master, an excellent scholar, unmercifully chastised the boys under his care, for Tusser says that "for fault so small, or none at all" he received on one occasion fifty-three stripes. He was elected to King's college in 1543, but soon afterwards removed to Trinity hall, where he tells us that he dwelt trimly and passed his time joyfully with a number of learned men. He however had a long sickness which induced him to leave the university and try his fortune at court. He became a retainer of William lord Paget, of whom he speaks in very high terms, and by whom he seems to have been employed as a musician. He remained at the court ten years, during which period both his parents died. It is assumed and seems probable that he passed part of this period of his life in Staffordshire. Ultimately he married and settled as a farmer at Cattiwade in the parish of Brantham in Suffolk, at which place he compiled his hundred points of good husbandry which appeared in 1557, with a dedication in verse to his patron lord Paget. In consequence of his wife's ill health he removed to Ipswich, where he was very kindly received and which he fondly terms "a town of price, like Paradise." His wife dying there he remarried Amy Moon and dwelt at West Dereham abbey Norfolk. He left that place however in consequence of litigious proceedings of an unpleasant character and the death of his landlord and bounteous patron sir Robert Southwell, which occurred about November 1559. Tusser then became a lay-clerk or singing man in Norwich cathedral, and gratefully records his obligations to John Salisbury the gentle dean of that church. He was here afflicted with a dreadful strangury or suppression of urine, which caused him to leave Norwich. "To seek more health, to seek more wealth," he settled as a farmer at Fairsted in Essex. He leased the tithes of that parish, whereby he became involved in "tithing strife," whereupon he removed to London. We find him living in S. Giles's Cripplegate in that city in 1572. The plague soon after breaking out in London he retired to Cambridge and found "a resting plot" in Trinity college, where we presume he was employed in the choir, as he was matriculated as a servant of the college. The probable date of this matriculation is 5 May 1573. At any rate that is the only date which occurs on the page wherein it is recorded. He soon afterwards settled at Chesterton, at which place he had small copyhold and leasehold estates.

He died in London during a visit to that city in or shortly after April 1580, and was buried in the church of S. Mildred in the Poultry, where was formerly a monument thus inscribed:

Here Thomas Tusser,
clad in Earth, doth lie,
That sometime made
the Points of Husbandrie:
By him then learne thou maist;
here learne we must,
When all is done, we sleepe,
and turne to dust:
And yet, through Christ,
to Heaven we hope to goe;
Who reades his bookes,
shall finde his faith was so.

A mural tablet to his memory has been erected in the church of Manningtree in Essex. The inscription contains a copy of that above given as formerly in the church of S. Mildred in the Poultry, and further states that he resided at Braham hall near Manningtree, (Braham hall being as it appears in Cattiwade in the parish of Brantham, about a mile

and a-half from Manningtree). The following brief character also occurs:

His writings shew that he possessed a truly Christian spirit, and his excellent maxims and observations on rural affairs evince that he was far in advance of the age in which he lived.

In this inscription it is stated that he was sixty-five when he died. It seems to us erroneous in this particular, as also in asserting that he wrote the Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry at Braham hall. The work which he really wrote there was the One Hundred Points of Good Husbandry which afterwards, and as it seems elsewhere, he amplified into Five Hundred Points.

We are not acquainted with the name of his first wife, but his second Amy was daughter of Edmond Moon. He left four children, Thomas, John, Edmond, and Mary, all of whom were under age when he died. Edmond was baptised at S. Giles Cripplegate 13 March 1572-3.

His will, which bears date 25 April 1580, although made in London, describes him as of Chesterton in the county of Cambridge, gentleman. It commences with a pious confession of his faith in the Holy Trinity and his assurance of salvation through the merits of our Saviour Jesus Christ. He bequeaths £50. to each of his children, £80. to his wife, and £50. to his brother Willliam Tusser on condition that he paid a debt of £230. owing on his recognizance to the testator, and saved his widow and children from all troubles, charges and encumbrances arising from his having been his surety. He constitutes his wife his residuary legatee, his eldest son Thomas his executor, and his father-in-law Edmond Moon overseer; and devises seven acres one rood of copyhold land in the fields of Chesterton to his wife for life, with remainder to his eldest son, to whom also he gives a piece of land called Lawyer's close in Chesterton, of which he had a lease for years and which was then occupied by William Mosse at 35*s*. per annum. He also bequeaths his books of music and virginals to his eldest son, whom he intended to be brought up in learning, and who proved the will in the prerogative court 8th August 1580.

This will appears to us to be altogether inconsistent with the generally received opinion that Tusser was very poor. Writing in this belief Fuller has remarked, "he spread his bread with all sorts of butter; yet none would stick thereon." Here we may note other current mistakes respecting Tusser. It has been repeatedly said that he resided at Ratwood in Sussex in 1557, where he composed the Hundred Points of Good Husbandry. He was then living at Cattiwade in Suffolk, and we are not aware of any such place as Ratwood in Sussex, nor indeed in any other county. Tusser's patron, whom he apostrophises as "Thou worthy wight, thou famous knight," is generally stated to have been sir Richard Southwell, but it is clear that sir Robert Southwell is intended, for in 1573 Tusser alludes to Southwell's death as having occurred some years before that period; but sir Richard Southwell did not die till 1579, whilst sir Robert Southwell died twenty years previously. It has been often asserted that Tusser lived to a very advanced age, but as he was elected to King's college in 1543 and would have become ineligible at nineteen, it would seem to follow that he could not have been more than fifty-three at the period of his decease.

His works are:

1. A hundredth good pointes of husbandrie. Lond. 4to. 1557. Dedicated in verse to William Lord Paget. Reprinted in British Bibliographer, iii. 1—20. Some copies were also taken off in 4to.

2. A Hundreth poyntes of good husserye. Lond. (John Day) ...... 1558. No copy is now known to exist of this edition, but the work reappeared in subsequent editions of the Points of Husbandry.

3. A dialoge of wyvynge and thryvynge with ij lessons for old and yong. Lond. (Thomas Hackett) 1562. No copy of this edition is now known to exist, but the work is included in the later editions of the Points of Husbandry.

4. A hundredth good points of Husbandry, lately married unto a Hundreth good poyntes of Huswifery: newly corrected and amplified with dyvers proper lessons for Housholders, as by the table at the latter ende, more plainly may appeare: Set foorth by Thomas Tusser Gentleman, servant to the right honorable Lorde Paget of Beaudesert. Lond. 4to. 1570, 1571.

5. Five hundreth points of good hus-

bandry united to as many of good huswiferie, first devised, and nowe lately augmented with diverse approved lessons concerning hopps and gardening, and other needeful matters, together with an abstract before every moneth contelling the whole effect of the sayd moneth, with a table and a preface in the beginning both necessary to be reade, for the better understanding of the booke Set forth by Thomas Tusser gentleman, servant to the honorable Lord Paget of Bendesert. London, 4to. 1573, 1577. Revised editions subsequently appeared with this title: Five hundreth pointes of good Husbandrie, as well for the Champion or open countrie, as also for the Woodland or Severall, mixed in every month with Huswiferie, over and besides the booke of Huswiferie. Corrected, better ordered, and newlie augmented to a fourth part more, with divers other lessons, as a diet for the farmer, of the properties of winds, planets, hops, herbs, bees, and approved remedies for sheepe and cattell, with manie other matters both profitable and not unpleasant for the Reader. Also a table of Husbandrie at the beginning of this booke, and another of Huswiferie at the end, for the better and easier finding of anie matter conteined in the same. Newlie set foorth by Thomas Tusser Gentleman, servant to the honorable Lorde Paget of Beadesert. The Husbandry dedicated to Thomas Lord Paget. The Huswifery to Lady Paget. Lond. 4to. 1580, 1585, 1586, 1590. 1593, 1597, 1599. Edinb. 4to. 1599, Lond. 4to. 1604, 1610, 1614, 1620, 1630, 1638, 1672, 1692. Large portions of this work, with notes and observations by Daniel Hilman of Epsom, surveyor, appeared under the title of Tusser Redivivus. Lond. 8vo. 1710, 1744. The London edition of Peter Short 1599, which is extremely incorrect, is reprinted in Somers' Tracts, ed. Walter Scott, iii. 403. A new edition with notes, Georgical, Illustrative and Explanatory, a Glossary and other improvements by William Mavor, LL.D. Lond. 8vo. 1812. The work is also included in Southey's Select Works of the British Poets, 143—199.

6. Autobiography. In verse. Appended to Five hundred points of good husbandry 1573, and subsequent editions. Also, privately printed with Tusser's will, by Charles Clark, Great Totham Essex, 4to. 1846.

Warton speaking of the Points of Good Husbandry remarks: "It must be acknowledged that this old English georgic has much more of the simplicity of Hesiod, than of the elegance of Virgil; and a modern reader would suspect, that many of its salutary maxims originally decorated the margins, and illustrated the calendars, of an ancient almanac. It is without invocations, digressions, and descriptions: no pleasing pictures of rural imagery are drawn from meadows covered with flocks and fields waving with corn, nor are Pan and Ceres once named. Yet it is valuable as a genuine picture of the agriculture, the rural arts, and the domestic economy and customs of our industrious ancestors." It seems however that Warton was inaccurate in stating that Pan and Ceres are not once named in the work.

Arms: Az. a fess chequy A. and G. between 3 battle-axes of the second.

Crest: A lion's gamb erased O. armed G. grasping a battle-axe Az. purfled of the first.

Dr. Mavor's Biogr. Sketch of Tusser. Alumni Eton. 160. Wright's Essex, i. 259. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Pritzel, 303. Restituta, iii. 295. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 11. Beloe's Anecd. i. 181; ii. 79. Aubrey's Lives, iii. 562. Chambers's Cyclop. of Engl. Lit. i. 48. Notes and Queries, iv. 152; viii. 440; xii. 119, 193, 293. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 248—257. Southey's Common Place Book, i. 171—174, 497, 498; ii. 325, 331; iv. 290. Ellis's Specimens, ii. 121. Farr's Eliz. Poet. p. xxiv, 257. Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp. i. 12, 50, 51. Brit. Bibl. i. 286; iii. 1—20. Morant's Essex, ii. 149. Herbert's Ames, 629, 820, 899, 948, 960, 1207, 1520. Donaldson's Agricult. Biog. 7. Bibl. Angl. Poet. 351—354. Fuller's Worthies, (Essex). Oldys's Brit. Librarian, 88, 90. Jacob's Lives of the Poets, ii. 15. Nichols's Lit. Anecd. iv. 139. Nichols's Lit. Illustr. iv. 556, 557. Somers' Tracts, ed. Walter Scott, iii. 403. Cens. Lit. iii. 308; v. 109; x. 22. Strype's Stow, lib. iii. p. 31. Hawkins's Hist. of Music, ed. 1853, ii. 537. Suffolk Garland, 255. Gent. Mag. lxxxii. (1) 431. Millard's Hist. Notices of the office of Chorister, 54, 73—76. Collier's Memoirs of Actors, p. xxviii.

HUMPHREY BUSBY, who appears to have been a native of Eye in Suffolk, was a fellow of Trinity hall. He proceeded LL.B. 1535, and was created LL.D. 1543. He was regius professor of civil law from about 1545 to about 1550. Bucer writing 31 Aug. 1550 styles Dr. Busby vicechancellor of the university, but there is no other record of his having held that office. He no doubt merely acted as deputy for Dr.

Walter Haddon. Dr. Busby was instituted to the rectory of S. Stephen Walbrook London 14 March 1557-8, but apparently held the same only for a short period. In 1560 he occurs as vicar of Fulbourn All Saints Cambridgeshire, and in bishop Cox's certificate of the state of the diocese of Ely is returned as a priest resident in London and unfit to preach. He was appointed to take a part in the law act before queen Elizabeth on her visit to this university 1564, at which period he was a member of Gonville and Caius college. In 1569 he was presented by that college to the rectory of S. Michael Coslany Norwich, which he resigned 1570, and on the 28th May in that year was instituted to the rectory of Barrow in Suffolk, on the presentation of sir Clement Heigham. He founded a scholarship at Caius college and two scholarships at Trinity hall, and gave a sum for the celebration of his anniversary in the latter college. He also gave some trees used for scaffolding in the erection of the chapel of Corpus Christi college. His death seems to have occurred before 1 July 1580.

Newcourt's Repert. i. 540. MS. Cole, xii. 97; lviii. 47. Gage's Thingoe, 17. Caius Coll. Commem. 9. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 173. Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. 209. Gorham's Gleanings, 166. Blomefield's Norfolk, iv. 493.

JOHN EMMANUEL TREMELLIUS, the son of a Jew of Ferrara, was born in that city 1510. He was converted to the christian faith by Reginald Pole and Marc Antonio Flaminio, and having afterwards imbibed the opinions of the reformers from conversation with some of that persuasion in Italy, especially with Peter Martyr at Lucca, he left that country with the latter and for some time resided at Strasburg where he had a prebend.

He came to England in the reign of Edward VI., and in April 1549 we find him and his wife residing with archbishop Cranmer. About the close of that year he was sent to Cambridge as lecturer in hebrew. In 1550 the university passed a grace for affixing the common seal to a letter to the king in commendation of his conversation, he having taught the hebrew language here gratis. This letter was to be previously perused and approved of by Dr. Haddon vicechancellor, Dr. Redman and Dr. Matthew Parker. On 24 Oct. 1552 he obtained the grant of a canonry in the church of Carlisle, with a dispensation from residence during the time he should continue to read hebrew at Cambridge. In the same month he, by the name of Emmanuel Italo, and Elizabeth his wife were made free denizens.

He of course left England at or soon after the accession of queen Mary, and taught hebrew in the school of Hornbach. In 1554 he was at Brussels, and whilst cardinal Pole came to that city on his return to England, Tremellius waited on him and begged his benevolence, which, although he was his godson, was sternly refused because he had embraced the protestant faith.

About 1567 he again came to England on an embassy from Frederick count elector Palatine, and resided for nearly six months with archbishop Parker. He afterwards became hebrew professor at Heidelberg, removed thence to Metz at the solicitation of his wife whom he had married in France, and finally to Sedan, at each place teaching the hebrew language. His death occurred at Sedan 9 Oct. 1580.

His works are as follows:

1. Catechismus Hebraicè et Graecè. Paris 8vo. 1551.

2. חנוך בחירי יה *i. e.* liber institutionis electorum Domini quem composuit Immanuel Tremellius (טרמיאום) Ferrariensis Italus. Prodiit apud Robertum Stephanum Gallum anno æræ minoris 314 (Christi 1554) mense Elul die mensis 24. Paris 8vo. 1554. This work was written at Strasburg, and some writers have erroneously stated it to have been printed in that city. An edition was published at Leyden, 8vo. 1591, under the title of Catechesis sive prima institutio aut Rudimenta Religionis Christianæ Hebr. Græce et Latine explicata.

3. Epistola praefixa Buceri Comm. in Ephesios. Basle, fo. 1562. Tremellius took down these lectures of Bucer's at Cambridge.

4. Commentarium in Hoseam. Paris, 8vo. 1563.

5. Jonathae F. Uziellis Chaldaica paraphrasis xii Prophetas minores Latine versa. Heidelberg. 8vo. 1567.

6. Letter prefixed to Cevallerii Rudimenta Hebraicae linguae, 1567, &c.

7. Novum Testamentum Syriace.

Paris, 2 vols. fo. 1569. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

8. Grammatica Chaldaea et Syriaca. Paris, 4to. 1569. Dedicated to archbishop Parker. Bishop Tanner possessed a copy cum notis Ms. doctissimi Andr. Kingsmill.

9. Biblia Sacra, id est, 1° Libri quinque Moschis latini recens ex hebraeo facti, brevibusque scholiis illustrati. Frankfort, fo. 1575. 2° Libri historici, etc. ibid. 1576. 3° Libri poetici, etc., ib. 1579. 4° Libri prophetici, ibid. 1579. 5° Libri apocryphi, cum notis brevibus Francisci Junii, ibid. 1579. This does not comprise the books of the New Testament. It was reprinted with this title, Testamenti veteris Biblia Sacra, sive libri canonici priscae Iudeorum Ecclesiae a Deo traditi, Latini recens ex Hebreo facti, brevibusque Scholiis illustrati ab Immanuele Tremellio et Francisco Junio: Accesserunt Libri qui vulgo dicuntur Apocryphi, Latinè redditi et notis quibusdam aucti a Fr. Junio. Multo omnes quam ante emendatius editi, numeris locisq. citatis omnibus capitum distinctioni quam haec editio sequitur exactius respondentibus: quibus etiam adjunximus novi Testamenti libros ex sermone Syriaco ab eo Tremellio in Latinum conversos. London, 4to. 1580. The New Testament was also printed separately with this title, Jesu Christi D. N. Novum Testamentum, e lingua Syriaca Latino sermone redditum. London, 4to. 1580. In 1585 appeared the New Testament with Beza's translation from the Greek in one column, and Tremellius's from the Syriac on the other. Other editions of the entire work appeared at Frankfort, 4to. 1590. Hanover, 4to. 1624, 1692. Geneva, 1630.

10. Psalmi Davidis ex Hebraico in Latinum conversi, scholiisque pernecessariis illustrati, ab Immanuele Tremellio et Francisco Junio. London, 16mo. 1580.

11. Immanuelis Tremellii Specularius, Dialogus pernecessarius, quo se Immanuel Tremmellius purgat ab illis criminationibus, quas Gilbertus Genebrardus Theologus Parisiensis divinarum et Hebreicarum literarum Professor Regius, upsi in Chronographia seu, universæ historiæ speculo intulerat. Neustadt-ander-Hart. 4to. 1581.

12. Epistola D. Pauli ad Galatas et ad Ephesios ex Syriaca lingua in latinam conversæ. MS. C. C. C. 340, p. 1.

13. Letters.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 1058, 1059, 1071, 1173, 1819. Strype's Parker, 30, 99, 271, 366. Strype's Memorials, ii. 206, 207, 387. Strype's Whitgift, 6. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 112, 166, 175, 183, 354. Cabala, ed. 1691, p. 136. MS. Richardson, 369. Nichols' Lit. Anecd. iii. 22. Parker Correspondence, 332, 333. Zurich Letters, ii. 97, 190; iii. 535. Sandys' Sermons, ed. Ayre, p. xvi. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 253, 659. Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. iv. 252. MS. Lansd. 2, art. 70. MS. Harl. 193. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 261. Biog. Univ. Scaligerana Secunda s. v.v. Catechismus, Tremellius. Teissier Eloges des Hommes Sçavans, i. 497. Saxii Onomasticon Literarium, iii. 326. Fabricius, Historiæ Bibliothecæ Fabricianæ, iii. 323—334. Freheri Theatrum, i. 248. Wolfii Bibl. Hebrææ. Blount's Censura, 510. Adamus, Vitæ Theol. Exterorum, 71. Niceron's Mémoires, xl. 102. Gerdes's Florilegium librorum rariorum, 346. Gerdes's Ital. Reform. ii. 341. Hirt's Orientalische Bibliothek, iii. 289—305. Clarmund Lebensbeschreibung hauptgelehrter Männer, vi. 128. McCrie's Reformation in Italy, 124. MS. Baker, xxiv. 114.

STEPHEN NEVYNSON was a native of Carlisle and cousin of Dr. Christopher Nevynson hereinbefore mentioned. He occurs as a pensioner of Christ's college in May 1544, and proceeded B.A. 1544-5. He was subsequently fellow of Trinity college, and commenced M.A. 1548 and LL.D. 1553. He lived obscurely during the reign of queen Mary, but on 22 July 1559 was constituted one of queen Elizabeth's commissioners for visiting the dioceses of Oxford, Lincoln, Lichfield and Coventry, and Peterborough. We are told that in August he with Dr. Bentham and Mr. Fleetwood visited the fine church of S. Neots in Huntingdonshire, and "caused the rood-loft there to be cut down by the seats of the choir, leaving no memorial thereof, that their doing might be an example unto the residue of the country to do the like." Dr. Nevynson was one of the archiepiscopal commissioners who visited the church of Canterbury in September 1560. He was ordained deacon by Grindal bishop of London 2 Jan. 1560-1, and was soon afterwards collated by archbishop Parker to the rectory of Saltwood with the annexed chapel of Hythe in Kent. He was also constituted commissary-general for the diocese of Canterbury, and 8 Sept. 1561 was in a commission issued by the archbishop for the visitation of the hospital of Eastbridge at Canterbury, three hospitals at Sandwich and the hospital at Saltwood. He was one of the proctors for the clergy of the diocese of Canterbury in the convocation of 1562, and took part with those members who urged

the abolition of certain rites and ceremonies. In 1566 he was constituted vicar-general and official-principal of the diocese of Norwich, and he became canon of Canterbury about 1570. During the visitation of that cathedral in the latter year he and another were empowered to examine such of the petty canons, vicars, choral and singing men as were suspected in religion. On 21 Nov. 1570 he obtained a licence to hold three benefices at one time. His death occurred about October 1580, but his will was not proved till 12th October in the following year.

He was esteemed a man of considerable learning. George Gascoigne the poet, to whom he was tutor, speaks of him in high terms.

He is author of:

A latin letter to lord Burghley advocating the policy of not shewing mercy to those who were disaffected to the queen, 25 May 1572. MS. in State Paper Office.

Strype's Parker, 72, 93, 101, 136, 137, 261, 303, 334; Append. No. lxiii, No. xcii. Strype's Grindal, 50, 192, 211. Strype's Annals, i. 167, 327, 329, 336, 338. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 443. Hasted's Kent. ii. 410; iv. 616. Test. Vetusta, 736. Martin's Thetford, 39. MS. Baker, xxiv. 111. Churton's Nowell, 43, 50. Parker Correspondence, 165, 191, 195, 319. Gorham's St. Neots, 171, 214. Gascoigne's Poems. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 120. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 56; ii. 496. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 633.

JOHN YOUNG, a native of Yorkshire, B.A. 1535-6, was elected fellow of S. John's college 1536, commenced M.A. 1539, proceeded B.D. 1546, and was constituted a fellow of Trinity college by the charter of foundation 19 Dec. 1546. In June 1549 he took a part in the divinity disputations held before the visitors of the university, affirming transubstantiation and the sacrificial character of the mass. About the latter end of June 1550 there was a public disputation here between him, Sedgwick and Perne, and Martin Bucer on the following questions: (1) The canonical books of holy scripture alone abundantly teach the regenerated all things belonging to salvation: (2) There is no church in earth which errs not in manners as well as in faith: (3) We are so freely justified by God, that before justification, whatsoever good works we seem to do, it is sin, and provokes God's wrath against us. But being justified we necessarily do good works. He, Sedgwick and Perne took the roman catholic side on these questions. His friends flattered him as distinguished in this disputation, and he shortly afterwards, during Bucer's absence at Oxford, commenced, at the request of some young men, a course of lectures on the first epistle of Timothy. He spoke in severe terms of Bucer, impugned his sentiments on justification, and, as Bucer alleged, held him up to scorn ambitiously, clamorously and contentiously. Bucer after his return from Oxford attended one of these lectures. He requested him to refrain from creating public scandal and disturbing the minds of the young men, as neither the royal visitors nor the king's counsel could approve such personalities. This appeal being in vain he subsequently placed in Young's hands the late disputation, requesting that he and Sedgwick would peruse it and add any objections which they had failed to produce in the schools, Bucer engaging to add his replies in writing. Young returned the papers with a note signifying that neither he nor Sedgwick cared to re-enter on the subject. Young however accepted Bucer's invitation to a private discussion in the presence of Pilkington afterwards bishop of Durham, and Grindal afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. Young's conduct being continued, Bucer rejoined in his public lecture on the 13th and 18th of August, and also in the university pulpit. He soon afterwards complained to the vicechancellor and heads requesting them to terminate the quarrel by appointing a public disputation on the 9th of September. Young wrote to them stating that Bucer had alarmed him by holding him up as an opposer of the king's homily on good works, but professed his willingness to accept Bucer's challenge for a public disputation if it were put off for some weeks, as his health would not allow him to enter upon it so early as the day proposed. It does not appear whether this second public disputation ever took place.

In February 1550-1 a complaint was made to the privy-council that Young had preached seditiously against the king's proceedings in religion. Archbishop Cranmer and the bishop of Ely were appointed to examine him, and thereupon to order him as they should think good. He was present at the death-bed of Dr. Redman in the early part of

November 1551, and expressed himself greatly moved by Redman's exhortations. It is also said that he formally recanted the opinions he had entertained; yet this hardly seems consistent with the fact that he maintained the roman catholic tenets in the disputations on the sacrament at sir William Cecil's and sir Richard Morysin's 25th November and 3rd December 1551. He was created D.D. 1553. Soon after queen Mary's accession he was appointed master of Pembroke hall on the deprivation of bishop Ridley. He was also elected vicechancellor of the university. On 12 April 1554 he was installed canon of Ely in the room of Dr. Matthew Parker, and on the 24th of the same month was collated to the rectory of Stretham in the isle of Ely. He was one of the divines deputed by this university to proceed to Oxford to dispute with Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer. On that occasion he was incorporated D.D. there. He was still vicechancellor in 1555 when the university at the instance of bishop Gardiner imposed on all graduates the subscription to certain articles affirming the leading doctrines of the roman catholic church. In that or the following year he became regius professor of divinity, although we believe his name does not occur in any list of those professors. In 1556 he took a part in the proceedings against John Hullier, condemned and burnt at Cambridge for heresy. He preached before the university at Great S. Mary's on the feast of S. Andrew 1556, on which day there was a general procession of the regents, non-regents and students, the mayor, aldermen and bailiffs, with all the crosses and curates of parishes. In his sermon he maintained the supremacy of the pope and inveighed against the wicked princes and governors who had assumed to be heads of the church. His name frequently occurs in the proceedings at the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates 1556-7; it seems however to have been thought that he was in danger of losing both his mastership and professorship, and he and the fellows of Pembroke were evidently not on very amicable terms. He preached at S. Paul's-cross 14 and 21 Feb. 1556-7, and about the same time was one of the syndics appointed by the university for revising the ancient statutes and reforming the composition for the election of proctors. About 1557 he relinquished his professorship, if he were not deprived thereof. On the 20th April in that year, being Easter Tuesday, he preached at S. Mary Spital in London before the lord-mayor, recorder and aldermen, the two chief-justices, sir John Baker chancellor of the augmentations, and many noble gentlemen, with the whole city both old and young, men and women.

On 20 July 1559 he was deprived of the mastership of Pembroke by queen Elizabeth's commissioners for the visitation of the university, and at or about the same time lost all his other preferments for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. He was committed to prison and was in Wood-street compter in 1561. In June 1574 he wrote to lord Burghley from the marshalsea, stating that he was sixty years old, and requesting that he might be set at liberty. We find him in confinement in the same prison 10 March 1575-6, when he again wrote to lord Burghley requesting that he might in the ensuing summer have permission to go to Bath for his health. In 1580 he was in the queen's-bench prison, but in the course of that year was removed to Wisbeach castle where we find him in confinement 16th October. It is said that he died at Wisbeach in that month, but his name is not to be found in the register of burials of the parish of Wisbeach S. Peter wherein the castle is situate.

He is author of:

1. Translation into latin of abp. Cranmer on the eucharist.

2. Disputation on transubstantiation and the sacrificial character of the mass before the king's commissioners for visiting the university, June 1549. In Fox's Acts and Mon.

3. Disputation with Martin Bucer on justification, 1550. MS. C. C. C. C. 102, p. 83.

4. Disputation with Martin Bucer on the efficacy of the canonical books of scripture, the fallibility of churches, and justification, 1550. MS. C. C. C. C. 102, p. 1.

5. Latin letter to sir John Cheke concerning the death of Dr. Redman, 3 Nov. 1551. Translation in Fox's Acts and Mon.

6. Disputations on the sacrament at sir William Cecil's and sir Richard Morysin's, 25 Nov. and 3 Dec. 1551. MS. C. C. C. C. 102, p. 253, 259.

7. Disputation with Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer at Oxford, April 1554. In Fox's Acts and Mon.

8. De Schismate sive de Ecclesiasticæ unitatis divisione liber unus. Louvaine. 8vo. 1573. Douay ...... 1603.

Bishop Tanner erroneously attributes to him a sermon preached by John Young bishop of Rochester.

Mr. Gorham says: "He appears to have been a man of talent, but litigious, vain and inconstant." He was much noted for his proficiency in the art of memory. Imputations have been made upon his continency, but these are perhaps entitled to little credit.

Arms: A. on a bend engrailed S. 3 boars' heads erased O. langued G. within a bordure of the second.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 154, 155, 157, 159, 164. Rymer, xv. 107. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 114, 115, 172, 175, 183, 185, 186, 195—197, 199, 201—206, 209—211, 214, 215, 217, 220, 222, 226. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Grindal's Remains, p. ii, vi, 194. Fox's Acts and Mon. Zurich Letters, ii. 18; iii. 151, 152. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, 169. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, i. 391. Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 90. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 146. MS. Addit. 5843, p. 429. Bentham's Ely, 244. Hawes and Loder's Framlingham, 228. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 681. Gorham's Gleanings, 163—167, 183. Machyn's Diary. 131. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 355; ii. 604, 674. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 31, 47, 83, 85, 94, 103, 108, 111, 122, 129, 154, 172. Churton's Nowell, 18. Strype's Cranmer, 172, 203, 251, 255, 269, 300, 335, 406; Append. p. 153, 183, 185. Strype's Grindal, 6, 26, 309; Append. No. i. Strype's Aylmer, 25. Strype's Cheke, 67—70, 77. Strype's Parker, 32. Strype's Mem. ii. 209, 301, 302; iii. 112, 356, 374. Strype's Annals, i. 279; ii. Append. p. 132. Fuller's Worthies, (Yorkshire). Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 166. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 71—73, 100, 103, 136. Schenkelius de Arte Memoriæ, 36. Information from Rev. W. B. Hopkins.

GEORGE BULLOCK was born in or about 1521. It has been conjectured that he had his early education at Eton, whence he removed to S. John's college in this university. He proceeded B.A. 1538-9, was soon afterwards elected a fellow of S. John's college and commenced M.A. 1542. He was proctor of the university for the year commencing October 1549. During the time he held that office the university was visited under a royal commission. In 1550-1 he was examined on the trial of bishop Gardiner in support of his matter justificatory, he having been present at the bishop's sermon before the king on the feast of S. Peter 1549. During the reign of Edward VI. Mr. Bullock left England on account of his dislike to the reformation. He resided in the abbey of Nevers in France for two years. Returning to his native country upon the accession of queen Mary, that sovereign presented him to the rectory of Great Mongeham in Kent in October 1553, and to a canonry in the church of Durham 9 May 1554. On the 12th of the last-mentioned month he was admitted master of S. John's college, having been unanimously elected by the fellows. In the same year he proceeded B.D. He was admitted to the vicarage of S. Sepulchre London on the queen's presentation 11 Feb. 1554-5, signed the roman catholic articles 1555, and became lady Margaret professor of divinity in 1556, in which year he resigned the vicarage of S. Sepulchre. About the same time he obtained the rectory of Much Munden Hertfordshire. During the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates he was one of the persons examined to substantiate the charge of heresy against Bucer previously to the exhumation of his body. He was created D.D. 1557. Soon after the accession of Elizabeth he was deprived of the mastership of S. John's, the lady Margaret professorship, his canonry at Durham, and the rectory of Much Munden for refusing to take the oath of supremacy. He then left England, but was captured and spoiled of every thing by pirates. Ultimately however he got to Nevers again and resided there for several years, being very kindly entertained by the abbat, by whom he was sent to the university of Paris with letters of introduction. About 1567 he removed to Antwerp and read a divinity lecture in the monastery of S. Michael there. William Roper, esq. was imprisoned in 1568 for having sent £5. to Dr. Bullock beyond sea, but seems to have obtained his release on acknowledging his offence before the lords of the council. Dr. Bullock died at Antwerp in or about 1580, and was buried in the monastery of S. Michael.

He is author of:

Oeconomia Concordantiarum Scripturæ sacræ. Antwerp, fo. 1567, 1572; Venice, 2 vols. fo. 1585. The first volume dedicated to pope Gregory XIII., the second to Michael Malena abbat of Nevers.

It may be inferred from the proceedings against Mr. Roper that Dr. Bullock was, or was suspected to have been, the author of some of those numerous publications against the queen's supremacy which appeared abroad and were surreptitiously imported into England.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 154, 336. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 527. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 268. Pits, 773. Bale, ix. 78. Bishop Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 67. Aschami Epistolæ, 116. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 317, 618, 654, 692. Rymer, xv. 350. Strype's Annals, i. 244, 278, 549. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 127. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 116, 126, 127, 154, 172. Newcourt's Repert. i. 534. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 175, 181, 189, 197, 199, 205, 207, 209, 215, 219, 222, 224, 228, 235. Hasted's Kent, iv. 440. MS. Baker, xxiv. 93, 98, 119, 125, 127, 128.

WILLIAM DARELL was of Corpus Christi college in this university, and proceeded M.A., but at what particular period we have been unable to ascertain. He occurs however as second in point of seniority amongst the masters of arts who were in fellows' commons in that college in 1564. In April 1554 queen Mary presented him to a canonry in the church of Canterbury, and he took a part in the election of Dr. Matthew Parker as archbishop 1 Aug. 1559. In 1560 he occurs as vicedean of that church. He was chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and occurs as chancellor of the church of Bangor in 1565. Great interest was made in 1567 that he might become archbishop of Armagh, but bishop Grindal was averse to his appointment, stating that he was corrupt in religion although outwardly complying, having been once convened before the ecclesiastical commissioners. He vacated the chancellorship of Bangor in 1570 and died in 1580.

He is author of:

1. Castra in Campo Cantiano ab antiquo ædita Nobilium ope ac diligentia. MS. in College of Arms. Dedicated to William lord Cobham lord-warden of the cinque ports. Extracts in MS. Harl. 309, f. 203b. So much as relates to Dover castle was printed with the title of the History of Dover Castle, London, 4to. 1797; from a transcript made under the inspection of William Oldys, with a translation into english by Alexander Campbell.

2. Series honoratorum virorum qui a Gulielmo Normanno Arci Dovariæ et Quinque Portubus præfuerunt. Printed, with a translation, in the abovementioned History of Dover Castle.

Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 162. Hasted's Kent, iv. 608. Watt's Bibl. Brit. Strype's Memorials, iii. 290. Strype's Parker, 52—54, 72, 183, 261. Strype's Grindal, 120, 211. Parker Corresp. 319. Grindal's Remains, 292. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 49, 119. Rymer, xv. 382. Gough's Brit. Topog. i. 473. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 192. Todd's Cat. of Lambeth MSS. 84. MS. Lansd. 229, fo. 31 b. Willis's Bangor, 160.

JOHN PACE, elected from Eton to King's college 1539, left the college without a degree, although it has been asserted that he was M.A. Subsequently he became jester to king Henry VIII. and afterwards to the duke of Norfolk. He is mentioned by cardinal Allen, Heywood, Camden, and lord Bacon, the latter of whom terms him the bitter fool. Thomas Nash wrote Certayne epistles to the ghost of Pace the duke of Norfolk's jester.

Alumni Eton. 157. Bacon's Apothegms, No. 6. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 69. Gent. Mag. xc. (2) 410.

NATHANAEL KNOX, a native of Richmondshire, eldest son of John Knox the great scotch reformer, was with his brother Eleazar matriculated of this university 2 Dec. 1572, eight days after their father's death. He was B.A. 1576-7, admitted a fellow of S. John's college on the lady Margaret's foundation 1577, commenced M.A. 1580, and died in the same year.

McCrie's Life of Knox, 393, 517. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 367.

RAPHAEL HOLINSHED, son of Ralph Holinshed of Cophurst in the township of Sutton Downes in Cheshire, was probably born at Cophurst, but we have no information as to the period of his birth. It is commonly supposed that he was educated in this university, and it has been said that he commenced M.A. here in 1544. As respects that degree however it seems that he has been mistaken for his cousin Ottiwell Holinshed, a brief notice of whom is subjoined. Raphael Holinshed was steward to Thomas Burdet, esq. of Bromcote in Warwickshire, but it is not known when he first obtained this situation. In his will, dated 1 Oct. 1578 and proved 24 April 1582, he is described as of Bromcote. Thereby he gives all his goods to Mr. Burdet whom he terms his master. It

is said that he died without issue at Bromcote in 1580, having inherited the paternal estate at Cophurst.

He is author of:

1. The Chronicle of Florentius Wigorniensis with the continuation of him, translated out of Latin into English. MS. Harl. 563, fo. 1.

2. The Chronicles of England, Scotland and Ireland. Lond. 2 vols. fo. 1577. England dedicated to William lord Burghley; Scotland to Robert earl of Leicester; and Ireland to sir Henry Sidney. This curious and important national work is in a great measure founded on collections for a general cosmography made by Reginald Wolf the queen's printer. Holinshed also used the manuscripts of John Leland. He himself only brought the Chronicle of Ireland down to 1509, from which period to 1547 it was continued by Richard Stanyhurst. After the death of Holinshed another edition of his Chronicles appeared, Lond. 3 vols. fo. 1586, 1587, with continuations and additions by Francis Botteville alias Thynne, John Hooker alias Vowell, William Harrison, Abraham Fleming, John Stow, and others. Certain passages were however suppressed as being distasteful to queen Elizabeth and her ministers. The suppressions were reprinted separately in 1723. There is a reprint of the Chronicles, Lond. 6 vols. 4to. 1807, 1808. All the editions are scarce, valuable and in great request, but the first is particularly prized. It is often called the Shakspere edition as being that which it is supposed was used by our great dramatist and whence he derived several of his plots. In the later edition not only was the language much altered, but the rude and quaint woodcuts which decorated the first were omitted.

OTTIWELL HOLINSHED, to whom we have before alluded, was son of Hugh Holinshed of the Hollins in Sutton Downes, who was a brother of Ralph the father of Raphael. He was educated here, proceeded B.A. 1540-1, and commenced M.A. 1544. He was appointed one of the fellows of Trinity college by the charter of foundation 19 Dec. 1546. Although not in holy orders he obtained the grant of a canonry in the church of Windsor 24 Sept. 1550. This preferment he however resigned on or shortly before 10 Dec. 1554, most probably on account of the change of religion which took place upon queen Mary's accession. Of his subsequent history we only know that he is described as of Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire, and that he married Margaret daughter of Henry Harden of Ascot. We think it highly probable that he rendered assistance to his cousin Raphael in the compilation of his Chronicles.

Arms: A. a cross S. a canton Erm. With these Raphael Holinshed quartered ...... 4 cross crosslets and 3 martlets ......

Crest. A bull's head erased ducally gorged ......

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Biog. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 596, 597, 961, 980, 1109, 1112, 1149, 1156, 1378, 1798, 1805. Nicolson's Hist. Libraries. Ormerod's Cheshire, iii. 375. Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp. i. 58, 61. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 351, 437. Strype's Annals, ii. 357. Cal. of Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 107; iii. 139. Rymer, xv. 107. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 394, 395.

WILLIAM CORDELL, son of John Cordell, esq. by his wife Eva daughter of Henry Webb, of Kimbolton in the county of Huntingdon, was born at Edmonton in Middlesex and educated at Cambridge. It does not appear that he took any degree, nor have we been able to discover to what college or house he belonged. He was admitted a member of Lincoln's-inn 7 April 1538, and was called to the bar in 1544. It has been surmised with great probability that he was attached to the court of augmentations. In 1545 he became possessed of the manor of Long Melford in Suffolk with the advowson of the church there, the same having belonged to the dissolved abbey of Bury S. Edmund's. It is said that this estate was granted him by the crown, but this appears to us somewhat doubtful. He was M.P. for Steyning in the parliament which met 1 March 1552-3, and became solicitor-general to queen Mary 30 Sept. 1553. On the 1st of November following he was appointed butler of his inn, being soon afterwards fined 26*s.* 8*d.* for not executing that office. As solicitor-general he took a part in the prosecution of sir Thomas Wyat for high treason. He served the office of Lent reader of Lincoln's-inn 1553-4, and shortly afterwards became one of the governors thereof, an office which he held on many subsequent occasions. On New year's day 1556-7 he presented the queen with two silver

porringers, receiving in return a gilt cup with a cover weighing 13¾ ounces. On 5 Nov. 1557 he was constituted master of the rolls, having previously received the honour of knighthood. Queen Mary appointed him one of her privy-council and granted him a licence to have twelve retainers. He was returned for Suffolk to the parliament which met 20 Jan. 1557-8, and was chosen speaker. His name occurs in a commission for the sale of crown lands 16 May 1558, and 20th June following he was dispatched to the north with Dr. Thirleby bishop of Ely to inquire into the cause of quarrel between the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland. He was about this period high-steward of Ipswich with the yearly fee of £4. Queen Elizabeth, although she removed him from the privy-council, continued him in the office of master of the rolls, and he was in the ecclesiastical commission. In 1561-2 he presented her majesty with £10. in angels in a white purse as a new year's gift, receiving in return a gilt tankard weighing 21 ounces. He was M.P. for Middlesex in the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3, and was in a special commission for the county of Surrey for the trial of Arthur Pole, Edmund Pole and others for high treason 15th February following. We find him in 1568 holding the high stewardship of the honor of Gretham in the county of Lincoln, parcel of the duchy of Lancaster. In or about December 1569 he subscribed a declaration of his obedience to the act of uniformity. He was returned for the city of Westminster to the parliament which met 2 April 1571. His name occurs in a commission to inquire as to ships, goods and merchandise belonging to subjects of the king of Spain 21 April 1573, and on 20th October in the same year he was in a special commission of oyer and terminer for London and Middlesex. On 23 April 1577 he was appointed a commissioner to determine certain disputes in the university of Oxford. About July 1575 we find him acting with Sandys bishop of London, Freake bishop of Rochester, justices Manwood and Monson, Alexander Nowell dean of S. Paul's, Gabriel Goodman dean of Westminster, and others, in the condemnation of John Peeters and Henry Turwert dutch anabaptists who were burnt for heresy. He occurs in a commission issued 20 June 1577 to determine complaints of piracy made by the subjects of the king of Scots, as also in another commission issued 18th of August in the same year respecting dilapidations by Dr. Parkhurst whilst he held the see of Norwich. On New year's day 1577-8 he gave the queen £10. in gold, and received from her majesty in return gilt plate weighing nearly 21 ounces. On 4 Aug. 1578 he entertained the queen at his house at Long Melford. Thomas Churchyard, speaking of the sumptuous feasting and banqueting in Suffolk during the queen's progress that year says: "The Maister of the Rolles, Sir William Cordall, was one of the firste, that beganne this great feasting, and did lighte suche a candle to the rest of the sheere, that many were glad bountifully and franckly to follow the same example, with such charges and cost, as the whole trayne were in some sort pleased therewith."

Sir William Cordell died at the Rolls house in Chancery-lane London 17 May 1581. In June following his body, attended by the master wardens assistants and ten of the livery of the Merchant Taylors' company, was removed to Christchurch Newgate street, whence it was ultimately conveyed to and interred in the church at Long Melford. On the south wall of the chancel of that interesting edifice is a sumptuous monument of marble, whereupon is his recumbent effigy in armour under a canopy supported by corinthian pillars with figures of the four cardinal virtues. There is the following inscription:

Hic Gulielmus habet requiem Cordellus, avito
Stemmate, Vir clarus, clarior ingenio,
In studiis primos consumpsit fortiter annos
Mox et Causarum strenuus Actor erat
Tanta illi doctrina inerat, facundia tanta,
Ut Parlamenti, publica Lingua foret;
Post ea, factus Eques, Reginæ Arcana Mariæ
Consilia et patriæ grande subibat opus
Factus et est Custos rotulorum ingente senectâ
In Christo moriens cepit ad astra viam
Pauperibus largus victum vestemq. ministrans
Insuper hospitii, condidit ille domum
Hunc sensit Princeps, sensit Respublica tota
Esse virum mentis et pietate gravem
Vir pius et justus, quem non a Tramite recti
Sive odium poterat flectere, sive metus,
Qui quod pollicitus fuerat, servavit et idem,
Qui vitare malos, novit amare bonos,
Firmus amicitiæ cultor convictor amœnus
Candidus et vitæ factus ad omne decus
Nec dubium est, Qui sic vixit vitamq. reliquit
Quin nunc Cœlicolas spiritus inter agat.

He married Mary daughter of Richard Clopton, esq. She survived him, and to her he devised for life the manor of Long Melford. Having no issue certain his estates descended to his brothers Francis and Edmund successively, and as they also died without issue, ultimately came to his sister Jane the wife of Richard Allington, esq. She died a widow 4 Jan. 1603-4.

His will bears date 1 Jan. 1580. The executors were Mrs. Allington, Geo. Cary, esq., and Edward Cordell. He died possessed of estates in Suffolk, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Essex, Middlesex, and Wiltshire. By this will he gave £10. to the poor scholars of this university, and made provision for the foundation at Long Melford of a hospital dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for a warden, twelve brethren and two sisters. The power of making ordinances for the government of this hospital he vested in sir Thomas Bromley lord-chancellor, William lord Burghley, Anthony viscount Montagu, John Aylmer bishop of London, Edmund Freake bishop of Norwich, sir Francis Walsingham, sir Christopher Wray lord chief-justice, sir Walter Mildmay chancellor of the exchequer, sir Thomas Gawdy justice of the queen's bench, Alexander Nowell dean of S. Paul's, Gabriel Goodman dean of Westminster, sir Gilbert Gerrard attorney-general, Edmund Plowden, George Cary of Cockington in the county of Devon, esq., Thomas Andrewes of Bury S. Edmund's, and William Necton, gent., her majesty's feodary of London and Middlesex. He appointed the bishop of Norwich for the time being the visitor of the foundation. His hospital was endowed with tithes at Long Melford and a messuage near the church there, as also lands in Shrimpling, Stansted and Hartest Suffolk, the whole being of the clear yearly value of £111. 4*s*. 8*d*. In front of the hospital is the following inscription:

This Hospital of the Holy Trinity was founded in the year 1573, *for the Maintenance of a Warden, twelve Brethren and two sisters, by Sir William Cordell Knt. Native of this Parish, a man of great parts learning and wisdom. He was Speaker of the House of Commons, was knighted, made Privy Counsellor, and Master of the Rolls, in the Reign of Queen Mary. This table was erected, and the Hospital repaired and beautified in the year* 1789, *By Francis Beales, Warden.*

So far as respects the date of foundation this inscription appears inaccurate.

He is author of:

1. Statuta omnia Collegii Sancti Johannis Baptistæ in Academia Oxonii. MS. Univ. Libr. Camb. Dd. 3. 43. Printed by the commissioners for the visitation of the university of Oxford. Lond. 8vo. 1853.

2. Ordinances made the 25th day of December 1574, for the well ordering of her Highness' records remaininge within the Rolls; and the good guiding of such Clarks as shall have accesse to the same. MS. Harl. 1576, f. 318. MS. Lansd. 174, f. 227.

3. Award, Judgment, and Ordinance as to the election of scholars in the college of S. John Baptist Oxford, March 1574-5. In Wilson's Hist. of Merchant Taylors' school, 48-50.

4. Letters.

Sir William Cordell was executor or supervisor of the wills of queen Mary (who bequeathed him 500 marks), cardinal Pole (who gave him a legacy of £50.), sir Thomas Pope (founder of Trinity college Oxford), sir Thomas White (founder of S. John's college Oxford), sir Richard Sackville, and archbishop Parker. Sir William Cordell appears to have been also frequently engaged in the adjustment of disputes and controversies by arbitration, and there can be no doubt that a high opinion was entertained of his prudence, ability, impartiality, and probity. He was the patron of William Lambarde, Christopher Saxton, Abraham Fleming, and John Woolton bishop of Exeter.

He evinced much interest in the progress of Merchant Taylors' school, and rendered very essential assistance in the foundation of S. John's college Oxford of which he was visitor for life. In that college is a curious portrait of him by Cornelius de Zeem.

Arms: G. a cheveron Erm. between 3 griffins' heads erased A.

Davy's Suffolk Collections, ii. 51, 93, 99, 100, 124—130. Strype's Parker, 23, 497, 498; Append. No. C. Strype's Memorials, iii. 337, 450, 468, 479, 480. Strype's Annals, ii. 282. Wilson's Merchant Taylors' School, 33, 37, 40, 41, 44—52, 54, 55, 58, 64, 67, 68, 100. Lloyd's State Worthies. Wotton's Baronetage, i. 388; iii. 521. Foss's Judges of England, v. 341, 346, 350, 362, 401, 476. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 370. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 22, 58, 73, 82. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 132. Rymer, xv. 720, 725, 740, 741, 773, 779—782. Fuller's Worthies (Suffolk).

Testamenta Vetusta, 744. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 385; ii. 131. Charity Reports, xxxii. (2) 756. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 65, 66, 68, 80, 111, 157, 171, 173, 280, 357, 408, 410, 417, 429, 442, 543, 602. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 114, 124; ii. 74, 87, 108, 116; iii. 276. Warton's Sir Tho. Pope, 96, 165, 225. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 502. MS. Lansd. 17, art. 16; 66, art. 49, 50, 51; 163, art. 59; 174, art. 27. Baga de Secretis. P. P. Exp. P. Mary, p. cxcix. Woolton's Christian Manual, ed. 1851, p. 3. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 252, 260; Chron. Ser. 88, 91. Egerton Papers, 91, 159. Wright's Eliz. ii. 19. Manning's Speakers, 214. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 337, 342, 425, 626. Machyn's Diary, 272, 277, 278, 290. Topographer and Genealogist, i. 168. Burke's Extinct Baronetage, 134. Blomefield's Norfolk, viii. 211. Wood's Colleges and Halls, 549, 554. Clarke's Ipswich, 436. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 949, 953. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iv. 372. Originalia, 1 Mar. p. 3, r. 40; 1 & 2 P. & M. p. 3, r. 31. Mem. Scacc. Trin. 18 Eliz. r. 5. Bridge's Northamptonsh. ii. 18, 20. Ducatus Lancastriæ, ii. 361, 375, 390. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 29, 192, 232; ii. 276; iii. 219, 293. Haynes's State Papers, 193. MS. Baker, iii. 340. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. 234, 240. Talbot Papers, E. 9, p. 493.

CHRISTOPHER WATSON, a native of Durham, was educated in S. John's college, and in 1565-6 proceeded B.A. He resided for some time with Thomas Gawdy, esq. (recorder of Norwich, afterwards a knight and a judge of the queen's bench), at his residence Gawdy hall in Harleston Norfolk, and during this period appears to have composed his translation of Polybius which it is conjectured was first published in 1566, but if so no copy of that impression is known to exist. He commenced M.A. 1569, and occurs as one of the opponents of the new statutes of the university 1572. It is supposed that he was in holy orders and that he died before 12 June 1581, when the stationers' company licensed to Henry Carre "A lamentation for the death of Mr. Christofer Watson mynister."

He is author of:

1. The Hystories of the most famous and worthy Cronographer Polybius: Discoursing of the warres betwixt the Romanes and Carthaginienses, a riche and goodly Worke, conteining holsome counsels and wonderfull devises against the incombrances of fickle Fortune. Englished by C. W. Whereunto is annexed an Abstracte, compendiously coarcted out of the life and worthy acts perpetrate by our puissant Prince King Henry the fift. Lond. 8vo. 1568. Dedicated to Thomas Gawdy, esq.

2. The history of Duresme now first published, Ao. 1574, by C. W. Deira-Grantus. MS. Cott. Vitell. C. ix. f. 102.

3. The third book of Durham history 1574. MS. Cott. Vitell. C. ix. f. 61.

4. History of Duresme long drowned in the gulph of oblivion now first recovered. MS. Cott. Vitell. C. ix. f. 124. A fragment in verse.

5. The ecclesiastical history of Duresme to 7 Hen. IV. MS. Cott. Vitell. C. ix. f. 125. A fragment.

6. Catechisme. Lond. 8vo. 1579.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 742, 895, 1338. Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp. i. 125; ii. 146. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 425. Brüggemann's Engl. Editions of the Classics, 241. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 359.

THOMAS WILSON, born in Lincolnshire, was son of Thomas Wilson of Stroby in that county by Anne daughter and heiress of Roger Comberworth of Comberworth. He was educated at Eton and was in 1541 elected thence to King's college, proceeding B.A. 1545-6, and commencing M.A. 1549. During his residence at Cambridge he was tutor to Henry and Charles Brandon successively dukes of Suffolk, of whose lives and deaths he has given an interesting narrative. Shortly after the decease of Edward VI. he left England, remaining abroad during the rest of queen Mary's reign and studying both at Padua and Ferrara, at which latter place he took the degree of doctor of civil law.

In 1558 he was confined in the prison of the inquisition at Rome on the charge of having promulgated heretical opinions in his treatises on logic and rhetoric which had been published in England in 1552 and 1553. It happened that the prison took fire. The populace mercifully broke open the doors to allow the inmates to escape, and Wilson availed himself of the opportunity. With reference to his imprisonment he observes, "If others never get more by books than I have done: it were better be a carter than a scholar, for worldly profit."

Soon after the accession of Elizabeth he returned to his native country. The queen constituted him one of the masters of requests and conferred on him the mastership of the hospital of S. Catharine near the Tower. He was admitted an advocate of the arches under a mandate from archbishop Parker dated 28 Feb. 1560-1, and represented the borough of Mitchell in the parliament which began 11 Jan. 1562-3. His conduct as master

of S. Catharine's has subjected him to much and apparently well-merited censure: he wasted the revenues, destroyed the buildings, and sold the fair which had pertained to the hospital to the mayor and commonalty of London for 700 marks which he appropriated to his own use. Then he formed a design for procuring to himself all the estates of the house within the precincts. The inhabitants petitioned sir William Cecil on the subject in October 1565. On 1 July 1566 the queen granted a new charter to the hospital, he surrendering to her majesty the former royal grants to that ancient institution. Dr. Wilson was ambassador in Portugal in October 1567, and perhaps some time previously.

He served for the city of Lincoln in the parliament of 1571, and addressed the house of commons on the bill against vagabonds and on that against usury. The latter subject he said he had thoroughly studied. He was incorporated LL.D. in this university 1571, and in the same year was actively engaged in the examination of various parties charged with being implicated in the traitorous schemes of the duke of Norfolk. The rack was employed in at least one instance, and the doctor actually resided for a time in what he terms the Bloody Tower in order to facilitate his operations. He is named in a special commission issued 25 Feb. 1571-2 ad examinandum de interceptionibus mercatorum.

In May 1572 he was dispatched with lord Delawar and others to Mary queen of Scots in order to charge her with complicity with the duke of Norfolk. He sat for the city of Lincoln in the parliament which commenced 8 May 1572. On the 12th of that month he was chosen a member of the committee appointed by the commons to confer with the lords on the great matter touching the queen of Scots, and on the 22nd he occurs as one of those appointed by the house of commons to deliver to queen Elizabeth two bills respecting religion, the introduction of which had given her majesty no little offence. On 21 April 1573 he was in a commission to make inquiries respecting the ships, goods, and merchandise belonging to the subjects of the king of Spain, and on the 29th of the same month his name occurs in a commission respecting the trade between England and Portugal. On 20 Oct. 1573 he was in a special commission of oyer and terminer for London and Middlesex. He was also a member of the high commission for causes ecclesiastical, and in that capacity signed the warrant for the apprehension of Thomas Cartwright the noted puritan 11 Dec. 1573.

In October 1574 he was sent ambassador to the governor of the Netherlands don Luis de Requesens y Cuniga grand commander of Castile. His name occurs in the renewed commission for causes ecclesiastical 23 April 1576. On 22nd October in the same year he was again dispatched on an embassy to the Low Countries to move the states to fall to accord notwithstanding the insolence of the Spaniards; to treat with the duke of Aerschot upon the imprisonment of the councillors; and of the siege of the castle of Ghent; and also with Jerome de Roda. It is said that Dr. Wilson was an eye-witness of the sack of Antwerp which occurred in November the same year. Dr. Wilson was still in the Netherlands in March 1576-7, when Daniel Rogers was sent over to him in order to convey the queen's congratulations to don John of Austria on the memorable treaty called the perpetual edict, signed at March en Famine on the 12th, and at Brussels on the 17th of the previous month. On 23 April 1577 he was in a commission for the settlement of certain disputes in the university of Oxford, and in September following was appointed secretary of state, being at or about the same time admitted into the privy-council.

He was again sent to the Low Countries in 1577 to procure recompense for the loss sustained by the english at the sack of Antwerp. His new-year's gift to the queen 1 Jan. 1577-8 was a cup of agate garnished with gold and set with stone, in return for which he received 25 ounces of plate. His name is signed to the famous treaty of alliance between the qneen and the states of the Netherlands dated 7 Jan. 1577-8. He was with her majesty at Audley-end in July 1578, and received from the university a pair of Cambridge gloves with verses. His signature occurs to the articles signed 22 Nov. 1579 for the queen's marriage with the duke of Anjou.

On 5 Feb. 1579-80, although a lay-

man, he was appointed dean of Durham. He rarely or never resided there, and is said to have suggested or concurred in various acts by which that church was greatly impoverished. His new-year's gift to the queen in 1580-1 was "a bracelett of taffata, garnished with flyes of goulde, and a trayle of small pearle." In March following he resigned the office of secretary of state.

His death took place 16 June 1581, and on the following day his body was interred in the church of S. Catharine's hospital, but without any memorial. The latter circumstance appears to us by no means extraordinary when his conduct as master of that hospital is taken into consideration.

By his wife Anne daughter of sir William Wynter of Lidney Gloucestershire he left issue, Nicholas who settled at Sheepwash in Lincolnshire; Mary successively wife of Robert Burdet of Bramcote Warwickshire, and sir Christopher Lowther of Lowther Westmorland; and Lucretia wife of sir George Belgrave, of Belgrave Leicestershire.

His works are:

1. The rule of reason, conteinyng the arte of logique, set forth in Englishe. London, 8vo. 1550-1; newly corrected, London, 8vo. 1552; 4to. 1553, 1567. Dedicated to Edward VI.

2. Epistola de Vita et Obitu duorum Fratrum Suffolciensium Henrici et Caroli Brandon. London, 4to. 1552. Set before the collection of verses upon their death. Dedicated to Henry Grey earl of Suffolk.

3. The Arte of Rhetorique for the use of all suche as are studious of Eloquence, sette forthe in English. London, 4to. 1553, 1560, 1562, 1567, 1584, 1585. Dedicated to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, master of the horse.

4. Oratio habita Pataviæ in sancto templo divi Antonii vigesimo primo mensis Septembris MDLVI, in mortem illustriss. Angli Domini Edovardi Courtenai, Comitis Devoniæ. In Strype's Memorials, iii. App. LVII.

5. Latin Letter to Thomas Hatcher. Cal. Jul. 1567. Prefixed to Haddoni Lucubrationes.

6. A latin speech pronounced before the king of Portugal in Winter's cause. 30 Oct. 1567. MS. Cott. Nero. B. i. 154.

7. The three Orations of Demosthenes chiefe Orator among the Grecians, in favour of the Olynthians, a people in Thracia, now called Romania: with those his fower Orations titled expressely & by name against king Philip of Macedonie: most nedefull to be redde, in these daungerous dayes, of all them that love their Countries libertie, and desire to take warning for their better avayle, by example of others. Englished out of the Greeke. London, 4to. 1570.

8. De vita et rebus gestis Demosthenis. At the end of the foregoing.

9. Speech in the House of Commons on the bill against usury, 19 April 1571. In Parl. Hist. iv. 139.

10. Orders in ecclesiastical jurisdiction [1571]. MS. Petyt, vol. C.

11. A discourse upon usurye by way of Dialogue & Oracions. London, 8vo. 1572, 1582, 1584. Dedicated to Robert earl of Leicester, 20 July 1569.

12. Account of the sack of Antwerp, Nov. 1576. Extracts in Strype's Annals, ii. 396.

13. A Discourse touching the Kingdom's Perils with their remedies, 2 April 1578. MS. in State Paper Office.

14. De clementia oratio panegyrica ad reginam Elizabetham, A.D. 1566. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 12 A. 50.

15. Latin Verses (*a*) On the death of Bucer 1550. (*b*) On the death of the dukes of Suffolk 1551. (*c*) To Robert earl of Leicester. MS. Rawlinson Poet. 108. (*d*) To sir William Cecil on his sickness, oct. kal. Aug. 1568. (*e*) To queen Eliz. 17 Nov. 1569. (*f*) On the death of bishop Jewel. (*g*) Prefixed to Carr's Demosthenes, 1571.

16. Letters, english and latin. Many have been printed.

Dr. Wilson was well informed as regards matters of trade and commerce, yet he had but slight pretensions to the character of a statesman; indeed there is reason to believe that all the more important and dignified functions of a secretary of state were performed by his colleague sir Francis Walsingham, whilst much odious though perhaps necessary work was cast principally upon Dr. Wilson, who may be traced, both before and after he became secretary, in frequent correspondence with spies, informers and treacherous underlings. His sufferings at Rome altogether failed to teach him mercy to puritans or catholics.

Whether from subserviency of disposition or inherent and irradicable intolerance, he appears oftener than is pleasant in the character of a remorseless torturer or an officious priest-catcher. He was no doubt a good scholar and an acute, able and eloquent writer. It is perhaps but little reproach to him that on the subject of usury he was not above the prejudices of his age—prejudices rendered even respectable by the illustrious name of bishop Jewel,—but we are grieved to find him giving utterance to one very preposterous and cruel, nay blasphemous sentiment. He says, "Sweet is that sacrifice to God when the lives of lewd men are offered up to suffer pains of death for wicked doings." This is (no doubt thoughtlessly) included by Strype amongst its author's wise sayings. It is to be feared that he was poor. In some eyes to some extent this may excuse his intrusion into the deanery of Durham and his breaches of trust as master of S. Catharine's. His name must be added to the long list of the memorable men of that age who sedulously and successfully practised the mnemonical art on which he enlarges in his treatise on rhetoric, he being indeed one of the first who wrote in the vernacular on that subject.

He is occasionally called sir Thomas Wilson, although we believe that he did not receive the honour of knighthood. Sometimes he is confounded with Thomas Wilson, D.D. dean of Worcester, and with another Thomas Wilson the author of certain scriptural commentaries.

Arms: S. a wolf salient, in chief 3 estoiles O.

Murdin's State Papers, 38, 57, 67—71, 81, 84, 86, 88, 93, 96, 102, 109, 113, 117, 122, 131, 132, 143—150, 155, 171, 206, 218, 223, 276, 293, 321, 772, 773, 776, 778, 779, 780. Rymer, xv. 701, 720, 721, 725, 773, 784, 785. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 71. Parliamentary History, iv. 123, 139, 177. Fuller's Worthies (Lincoln). Collier's Register of Stat. Comp. ii. 177. Brit. Bibl. ii. 610. Herbert's Ames. Ducarel's S. Katharine's Hospital, 22—27, 43—67, 84. MS. Richardson, 98. Nichols's Prog. r. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 245, 274; ii. 74, 86, 301. Monro's Acta Cancellariae, 502. Jardine on Torture, 24, 79. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Humfredi Vita Juelli, 232. Wotton's Baronetage, iii. 244. Gent. Mag. N.S. iii. 468. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Lloyd's State Worthies. Nicolas's Life of Sir C. Hatton, 66, 167, 191. Wright's Eliz. i. 392, 398, 486—488; ii. 3, 45, 69, 74, 85, 94, 105, 116, 425. Leon. Howard's Letters, 352. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 12, 28, 41. Alumni Eton. 159. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 19, 178, 193—195. Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre, iv. 1276. Aschami Epistolæ, 425, 426. Parker Correspond. 383. Birch's Eliz. i. 7. Grindal's Remains, 412, 414, 417. MSS. Lansd. 14, art. 21; 18, art. 8; 23, art. 76; 25, art. 74. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 105, 206, 207, 289, 290, 291, 292, 295, 315. Bale, ix. 82. MS. Harl. 36, art. 34. MS. Addit. 2442, p. 156. Le Neve's Mon. Angl. i. 82. Strype's Mem. ii. 472; iii. App. p. 191. Strype's Annals, i. 231—233, 565—567, 611, 619; ii. 73, 89, 100, 114, 223, 229—233, 250, 252, 256, 257, 282, 302, 344, 350, 396, 399, 400, 474, 510, 623, 667, 669; App. p. 6, 48, 50, 79, 119; iii. 67, 236, 460; iv. 122. Strype's Parker, 317, 428, 464. Strype's Grindal, 208. Strype's Whitgift, 22. Strype's Cheke, 96, 148, 150, 154, 162, 176. Strype's Smith, 80, 166, 167. Strype's Aylmer, 24. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 14, 243, 272—281, 288, 349. Hallam's Lit. Eur. iii. 193, 209. Gorham's Gleanings, 453, 454, 464, 465. Haddoni Epistolæ, 193—207. Haddoni Poemata, 80. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 465. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 174. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 197. Coote's Civilians, 45. Parte of a Register, 108, 109. MS. Univ. Libr. Camb. Ee. 2. 34. Lady Georgiana Bertie's Five Generations of a Loyal House, 7, 140. Sharp's Mem. of Northern Rebellion, 272, 301, 348. Shirley's Letters, 171. Kempe's Losely MSS. 248. Talbot Papers, P. 993.

RICHARD COX, the son of a person of the same name of whose position in life we are ignorant, was born at Whaddon in Buckinghamshire about 1500. It has been surmised that he had his first education in the small Benedictine priory of S. Leonard Snelshall in the parish of Whaddon, and was then removed to Eton, whence he was elected to King's college 1519, proceeding B.A. 1523-4. Soon afterwards he went to Oxford, being made one of the junior canons of Cardinal college. He was incorporated B.A. there 7 Dec. 1525, and created M.A. 2 July 1526, having performed the exercises for that degree partly there and partly at Cambridge. Being suspected of holding lutheran opinions and getting into trouble on that account, he left Oxford and went for a time into the north of England. Subsequently he became master of Eton school, which flourished greatly under his able management. He proceeded B.D. in this university 1535, and commenced D.D. here 1537. He was appointed chaplain to the king, archbishop Cranmer, and Dr. Goodrich bishop of Ely. When bishop Gardiner and Dr. Robert Barnes were ordered by the king to commune together on certain doctrinal questions in controversy between them, Dr. Cox and Dr. Thomas Robertson, afterwards dean of Durham, were commanded by his majesty to attend them in order to report to him what passed. Dr. Cox's name appears to the decree of convocation 9 July 1540 annulling the marriage of the king with Anne of Cleves, but we have not ascertained what preferment he held which qualified

him to sit in that assembly. In the same year he was in a commission for the discussion and settlement of various questions in religion, and on 24th November the king granted him the archdeaconry of Ely, then in his majesty's gift by reason of the promotion of Dr. Thomas Thirleby to the bishopric of Westminster. He preached before the convocation 20 Jan. 1540-1, his text being Vos estis sal terrae. His installation as archdeacon of Ely took place 25 March 1541, and on the refoundation of the church of Ely by charter 10th September in that year he was constituted one of the canons thereof. On 3 June 1542 the king presented him to the rich prebend of Sutton with Buckingham in the church of Lincoln, and he was installed therein on the 11th of that month. When in 1543 it was contemplated to convert the collegiate church of Southwell into an episcopal see, Dr. Cox was designed to be the bishop. That project was however abandoned, but on 8 Jan. 1543-4 he was constituted dean of the cathedral of Oseney near Oxford. About or soon after the same time he supplicated that university, although not incorporated, that he might sit and take place amongst the doctors of divinity. He was at this period tutor to prince Edward afterwards king Edward VI., having been recommended to that office by archbishop Cranmer. In 1544 he was in commissions for the compilation of statutes for the cathedral churches of Ely and Worcester, and on 7 July in the same year was made almoner to prince Edward. On the 28th September following archbishop Cranmer collated him to the rectory of Harrow-on-the-hill in Middlesex. He was incorporated D.D. at Oxford in June 1545. He and Dr. Robertson were sent to confer with Ann Askewe. They offered her a paper containing their opinions on the sacrament. This she refused to sign. On 12 Oct. 1546 we find him writing to sir William Paget secretary of state as follows: "The disposition of the Colleges, Chauntries, &c. is now in hand, and you know the great lack in this Realm of Schools, Preachers' Houses, and Livings for impotent Orphans, Let a sufficient number of ministers and Priests be established, and however the world be set, let them have a living honestly, that beggerie drive them not to flatterie, superstición, old idolatry. This I speake to you not distrusting of the King's Majesties goodness, but because there is such a number of importunate wolves that be able to devoure Chauntryes, Cathedrall Churches, Universities, and a thousand times as much. But for Christ's Passion help once to stay Impropriations. Our posterity will wonder at us, the Realme will come into foule ignorance when the reward of Learning is gone." The result of his interposition and of that made by others was that the colleges in the universities which had been placed by parliament entirely at the king's disposal were preserved. On the 4th November in the same year he became the first dean of Christchurch Oxford, to which city the see of Oseney was then removed.

On 16 March 1546-7 Dr. Cox was constituted the almoner to king Edward VI., and then or soon afterwards was sworn of the privy-council and appointed one of the masters of requests. He was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford 21 May 1547. He was at that time in London, but came to the university 22nd July following, when he was received at the east gate of the city and conducted with all honour to his lodgings at Christchurch. On 16th July in the same year he surrendered to the crown his prebend of Sutton. The large estates belonging to that dignity were at first leased to Dr. Cox, but soon afterwards that lease was cancelled and a new grant was made to the lord-protector Somerset. By letters-patent dated 23 April 1548 the king granted Dr. Cox a canonry in the church of Windsor, and he was installed on 16th July. About Midsummer previously he preached at S. Paul's cross, declaiming against Dr. Gardiner bishop of Winchester for his disobedience to the royal injunctions touching religion. Dr. Cox was one of the eminent divines employed in the compilation of the book of common prayer which was first published in June 1548. His name occurs in the commission for suppression of heresy 12 April 1549, and in another commission of the like character which was soon afterwards issued. On 8 May 1549 he was appointed one of the royal commissioners for the visitation of the university of Oxford, the king's chapel

of S. George Windsor, and the college of Winchester. On the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st of May he presided at the disputations at Oxford on the eucharist between Peter Martyr on the one side and Dr. William Tresham canon of Christchurch, Dr. William Chedsey of Corpus Christi college, and Morgan Phillips principal of S. Mary's hall on the other, he making suitable orations at the commencement and conclusion of the proceedings. In the course of the same year he took part in a discussion at Christchurch touching purgatory. During the visitation of Oxford by the king's commissioners the libraries of the university and of most of the colleges were rifled and many MSS. wantonly destroyed or taken away. Although the evidence to this effect appears somewhat decisive, yet it must be remarked that such proceedings appear very inconsistent with Dr. Cox's general character and conduct. On 6 Oct. 1549 he was constituted one of thirty-two commissioners to revise and consolidate the laws ecclesiastical, and he was continued in a subsequent commission for that purpose when the number of commissioners was reduced to eight. He was installed dean of Westminster 22 Oct. 1549, continuing to hold also the deanery of Christchurch.

He had a dangerous illness in or about May 1550, but was so far restored to health in October following that he was ordered by the privy-council to go into Sussex to preach in favour of the reformation, so as to counteract impressions of a contrary tendency which had been made by Dr. Day bishop of Chichester. Soon afterwards he was one of the numerous witnesses who were examined in support of the articles against bishop Gardiner. He attended the lord-protector Somerset at his execution, administering the consolations of religion to that unfortunate nobleman in his last hour. Dr. Cox was concerned in the revision of the liturgy in October 1552, and resigned the chancellorship of Oxford 14th November following, having previously obtained a decree from the university exonerating him from being thereafter called upon to serve the office of vicechancellor.

He experienced a reverse of fortune on the accession of Mary, being sent to the Tower on a charge of treason 5 Aug. 1553. The next day he was transferred to the Marshalsea, and was put into the very room which had just before been occupied by Bonner bishop of London, who was liberated and ultimately restored to his see. The following entry appears in the proceedings of the privy-council at Richmond 21 Aug. 1553: "A Warraunt to Sir William Drury Knight, and Robert Shelley, Esq., for the deliverie unto Doctor Coxe, by Inventarie indented, of all suche his Goods and Catalls (Plate and Money onley excepted) as he hathe presently for the Furniture of his House at Westminster and Belsars." Some say he was liberated in about a fortnight after his committal, yet his name occurs in a list of prisoners dated 3 Nov. 1553. He was deprived of all his preferments, and lived obscurely in England until May 1554, when he contrived to leave the realm with Dr. Sandys in the ship of one Cockerell. They landed at Antwerp, but left that place in haste for fear of being apprehended, and got to Hamburg and thence to Strasburg. Whilst at that place he heard with indignation that the exiles at Frankfort, acting under the advice of John Knox, had discarded the use of the english book of common prayer. He and others who shared his sentiments on the subject set out for Frankfort, where they arrived 13 March 1554-5. On the first occasion which offered itself they attended at the public worship, and broke through the established order by answering aloud after the minister. They were ordered to desist but refused, saying that they would do as they had done in England and would have the face of an english church. On the following Sunday one of their party ascended the pulpit and read the litany, his friends repeating the responses. Knox preached in the afternoon of the same day, and inveighed in his usual warm manner against the english liturgy as imperfect, impure, and superstitious, asserting that the slackness in reforming religion when time and opportunity had offered was a cause of the divine displeasure against England. He also referred to the scandal occasioned by pluralities. This portion of his discourse was no doubt levelled against Dr. Cox, who had held at one and the same time two deaneries, an archdeaconry, two canonries and a rectory. This irritating, injudicious, and offensive sermon occasioned great

excitement. A special meeting respecting it was convened on the following Tuesday, and Cox and his friends being after some dispute allowed to have votes, the decision was adverse to Knox. The magistrates of Frankfort having vainly endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between the parties, ordered the english exiles to conform exactly to the worship of the french church. Meanwhile one of Knox's defamatory publications against the queen of England and the emperor was submitted to the magistrates, who thereupon discharged Knox from preaching. On 26 March 1555 he at their suggestion left Frankfort. So soon as he was gone the senate authorised the use of the english liturgy, and the dissentients ultimately departed, some going to Basle and others to Geneva. We find Dr. Cox at Frankfort at the end of August, soon after which it is probable that he returned to Strasburg. Subsequently he, Dr. Sandys, and Richard Bertie were invited to act as arbitrators to compose fresh disputes which broke out at Frankfort.

He was at Worms when he received intelligence of queen Mary's death. Thence he went to Cologne, from which place he came direct to England, being amongst the earliest of the exiles who returned to their native land. He preached before queen Elizabeth's first parliament which began 25 Jan. 1558-9, and on Ash Wednesday, the 8th of February, and on a subsequent occasion in the same month he preached before the queen. On 28 March 1559 he preached at S. Mary Spital, and he was one of the eminent protestants appointed to dispute with certain roman catholic prelates and divines at Westminster on the 31st of that month. He was also again appointed to revise the book of common prayer, and in June 1559 his name was inserted in another commission for the visitation of the university of Oxford.

He was elected bishop of Norwich on 23 June 1559, but before his consecration it was resolved that he should have the bishopric of Ely. His election to the latter see took place 28th July, and the royal assent to such election was given 18th December. On the 20th his election was confirmed at S. Mary-le-Bow, and on the next day he was consecrated at Lambeth. The temporalities were restored to him 23 March 1559-60.

In the interval between his election and consecration he joined other bishops elect in a supplication to the queen to stay a proposed exchange of episcopal lands for impropriate rectories and tenths, and about the same time wrote to her majesty urging his objections to the use of lights and the crucifix in her chapel, stating that he could not without violence to his conscience minister there whilst they remained. He was 20 Oct. 1559 constituted one of the commissioners to tender the oath of supremacy to the clergy. On 19 May 1560 he preached at S. Paul's cross. He with archbishop Parker and Grindal bishop of London addressed a letter to the queen expressing the universal desire of her subjects that she would incline to matrimony, and setting forth the advantages which would result therefrom. It is difficult to determine the date of this somewhat remarkable letter, but it has been usually ascribed to 1560. On 23 March 1560-1 bishop Cox again preached before the court. In August 1561 he wrote to archbishop Parker with reference to the queen's order that priests' wives should not remain in colleges or cathedrals. He admitted that it was very reasonable that places of students should be in all quietness among themselves and not troubled with any families of women and babes, but as regarded cathedrals he considered the queen's order not only altogether unnecessary and productive of misery, but even contrary to the scripture. The effect he considered would be that deans and prebendaries would not reside in their cathedrals, and he besought the archbishop to intercede with her majesty for the relaxation of her order as to those vast cathedral churches which had plenty of room. On 1 Jan. 1561-2 he presented the queen with £30. in angels in a red velvet purse as a new-year's gift, receiving from her majesty in return a gilt cup with a cover weighing 36 ounces. We find him writing to sir William Cecil on the 10th of the same month expressing his approbation of bishop Jewel's Apology of which he had had the perusal, and proposing a new translation of the bible. This proposal was repeated in another letter to Cecil 3 May 1564. In 1562 he granted to the crown seven manors in Norfolk, six in Suffolk, and one in Hertfordshire, of the total yearly

value of £695. 11*s.* 4*d.* and which pertained to his see in exchange for the tenths of his diocese and ten impropriate rectories in the county of Cambridge, of the total yearly value of £592. 4*s.* 9*d.* This disadvantageous bargain was not a voluntary act on the part of the bishop, but was the consequence of an act of parliament. He was present in the convocation of 1562-3, and subscribed the thirty-nine articles, as also the articles for readers and deacons. In October 1563 Dr. Thomas Watson the deprived bishop of Lincoln was transferred from the custody of Grindal bishop of London to that of bishop Cox. Watson however peremptorily refused to enter into discussion with bishop Cox on religious topics, although the latter was willing to waive all reference to the oath of supremacy.

Bishop Cox attended the queen on her visiting this university in August 1564, and acted as moderator in the divinity act kept before her majesty on that occasion. The queen left Cambridge on the 10th and on that day dined with the bishop of Ely at Fenstanton. In 1569 he was in a commission for the visitation of King's college. Bishop Cox was present in the convocation of 1571, and took an active part in the preparation of the canons and constitutions ecclesiastical then sanctioned. He also renewed his subscription to the thirty-nine articles.

John Leslie bishop of Ross was in the custody of bishop Cox from 14 May till 17 Oct. 1571. He remained in London till 17 August when he left with bishop Cox for Fenstanton in Huntingdonshire, at which place they arrived on the following day. On the 4th of September they proceeded to Somersham where they continued till the 27th, (making however in the interval short excursions to Downham in the isle of Ely, and Doddington), when they removed to Downham, whence on the 17th October bishop Leslie took his departure for London in the custody of one of the yeomen of the guard. During his confinement with bishop Cox the latter treated him with great kindness and courtesy, although on one occasion forced by order from the privy-council to search his trunks and to examine his papers. We note in bishop Leslie's diary the following entry which has reference to what passed between him and bishop Cox at Fenstanton on 22nd August: "Conference with the Bishop of Ely, quha counseled me to take paynes at my returning into Scotland, to recover all the antient bookis that was in the Abbayes and Cathedrall churches, as the Archbishop of Canterbery has done in Ingland, and to gather furth of them all thingis notable touching the Religion from tyme to tyme; and gif ther be ony wreit in Inglis toung or Saxon towng." The conversation thus casually revealed is not very consistent with the alleged wanton destruction of ancient books at Oxford. On 31 May 1572 bishop Cox, archbishops Parker and Grindal, and bishops Sandys and Robinson gave judgment in favour of the new statutes of this university, to which many objections had been made by a very large number of the members of the senate.

In the course of 1575 the bishop incurred the queen's displeasure by reason of his resolute and bold refusal to consent to further alienations of the revenues of his see. Christopher Hatton her majesty's vicechamberlain desired a grant of the episcopal palace in Holborn, and the queen strongly supported his suit. Roger lord North, whom he had complimented with the office of high-steward of the isle of Ely, was anxious to obtain a grant of the palace at Somersham in Huntingdonshire, and his application was also backed by the court. Finding he could not succeed he purchased the residue of a lease granted by bishop West to one Thomas Meggs of the demesne lands of Downham in the isle, and by colour of the general words which it contained contended that under it he was entitled to Downham Park. He also got certain tenants and servants of the bishop to exhibit articles against him charging him with oppression, extortion, and meanness. These articles were for the most part of a personal and very paltry character. To all the bishop gave full and satisfactory answers. Both Hatton and lord North commenced suits against the bishop, who as regards Hatton was at last forced to yield. Lord North's proceedings, though vindictive and vexatious to the last degree, appear not to have been equally successful. Here we may notice that it has been said with reference to the queen's taking Hatton's

part against the bishop that she addressed a letter to the latter terming him a proud prelate and threatning with an oath to unfrock him. This letter, which is evidently an absurd fiction, we believe first appeared in the Annual Register for 1761, where it is stated to have been addressed not to bishop Cox but to Dr. Martin Heton his successor in the see of Ely.

Bishop Cox, who had long been a member of the ecclesiastical commission, was continued in that which issued 23 April 1576. He was also a member of the commission dated 13th July in the same year for the visitation of S. John's college in this university and the compilation of new statutes for the government of that society. John Feckenham, the late abbat of Westminster, was committed to his custody in 1577 and remained with him for a considerable time, during which the bishop earnestly but ineffectually endeavoured to induce him to conform to the protestant faith. In November 1577, harassed by the proceedings of implacable enemies, he expressed his anxious desire that he might be permitted to resign his see. At new-year's tide 1577-8 he made the queen his customary present of £30. in gold, receiving in return a tankard of silver and gilt of the weight of 36 ounces. In compliance with his repeated requests to be allowed to resign his bishopric, lord Burghley in Feb. 1579-80 obtained the queen's permission for his doing so, and it was arranged that he should receive a pension of £200. per annum and have the palace at Doddington with the profits of the manor there. The court could not however find any divine of note who would accept the bishopric on the terms on which it was offered, which involved the alienation to the crown of the principal possessions of the see. In 1580 bishop Cox, Dr. Perne dean of Ely, and certain of the bishop's chaplains had various conferences on religious matters with abbat Feckenham, who was at that period confined under the bishop's custody in Wisbech castle.

Bishop Cox died 22 July 1581, and was buried in Ely cathedral near the tomb of his early patron bishop Goodrich. Dr. Samuel Knight had a large double drawing representing the procession and other solemnities at his funeral. Peck says of it, "It is a great curiosity; the fullest of figures, and therefore the richest piece of this sort I ever saw." It appears from this drawing that at the funeral sermon in the choir of the cathedral all the auditory had their heads covered.

In Ely cathedral was a monument to his memory with the following inscription:

Haec ferme moriens fatus est
Vita caduca vale, salveto Vita perennis:
Corpus terra tegit, Spiritus alta petit.
In terra Christi Gallus Christum resonabam:
Da, Christe, in cœlis te sine fine sonem.

Ricardus Cox præstanti Ingenio, multiplici Doctrina insignis, duobus Christianissimis Regibus, primo Henrico VIII., deinde Eduardo VI., cujus et Institutor fuit, [Capellanus] ab Maria autem regnante in exilium Religionis ergo missus: post quinquennium ab Elizabetha Regina restitutus: mox hujus Ecclesiæ Antistes factus est; quamquidem Dignitatem, cum viginti duos Annos honorificè tenuisset, Octogesimo suæ Ætatis Anno, obiit 22 *die Julii*, A.D. 1581.

This inscription was defaced within twenty years after his death.

He was married during the time he held the deanery of Christchurch, and gave great offence to the roman catholics by introducing his wife into that college. We know not the name of this lady nor when she died, but he married secondly Jane daughter of George Auder alderman of Cambridge, and widow of William Turner, M.D. dean of Wells. There is a letter from bishop Cox to sir William Cecil 29 Dec. 1568, wherein he states his reasons for marrying, and requests him to be his advocate with the queen in excuse of an act which was no doubt calculated to give offence to one who had so vehement a dislike to the marriage of the clergy. His children were, John; Richard afterwards knighted and resident at Brame in Ely; Roger; Joanna born 1 April 1551, wife of John Parker eldest son of the archbishop, and knighted in 1603; Rhoda ...... wife of ...... Collett; Jane wife of ...... Bullingham and Rachel wife of John Duport, D.D. master of Jesus college and canon of Ely.

By his will, dated 20 April 1581 and proved 10th August the same year, he bequeathed to the poor of Ely £10., to the poor in each of the parishes of Somersham, Doddington, Downham, and Wisbech 4 marks, to the poor in Holborn 40*s*., to the poor in Fenstanton 4 nobles, to the poor of Harrow-on-the-hill £5., to the poor in Buckingham town £5.,

to the poor of Wickendine, three miles from Stony Stratford, £10.; to the poor of Whaddon 40*s*., to the poor of Nashe in the parish of Whaddon 40*s*., to the poor scholars in Peterhouse £5., to the poor scholars in Jesus college Cambridge £5., to the poorest scholars in this university £10., to the library of the cathedral church of Ely the volumes of the old doctors, to Richard Upchare the steward of his household, some goods, to his wife Jane Cox alias Awder 20 marks for a certain number of years, to his daughter Rachel £150., 47 ounces of plate and £10. per annum towards her education; to his daughter Joan Parker £20., to his son-in-law John Parker a release of his debt of £100., to each of his two daughters Rhoda Collett and Jane Bullingham £20., to his son John 68 ounces of plate and goods at Fenstanton and London, to his son Roger, besides the poor portion he had already given him, £100. and 28 ounces of plate, to his son Richard, besides what he had previously given him, £100., which however his wife was to hold until he came to the age of twenty-one and gave security that she should enjoy a tenement in Ely during her life rent free; to his said son Richard 30 ounces of plate, to John Parker archdeacon of Ely and to Richard Arkinstall his nephews £10. each, to Ellen Mardon his niece £5. There are also legacies to his servants. He appointed Dr. Grindal archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cooper bishop of Lincoln, John Parker archdeacon of Ely, his son John Cox and Richard Upchare his executors, and bequeathed to each of them a gold ring, as he did likewise to the overseers thereof who were Lord Burghley, sir William Cordell, and Edward Leeds, LL.D. Appraised inventories of his books, goods and chattels are in MS. Caius Coll. 53. p. 57—78.

The following is a list of his works:

1. Carmen in coronacionem Annæ augustissimæ Anglorum reginæ. MS. Harl. 6148, f. 117, (imperfect).

2. A discourse on the destruction of monasteries. MS. Cott. Cleop. E. iv. 172, and in Strype's Memorials, i. 272.

3. Resolutions of some questions concerning the Sacrament. In Burnet's Hist. Reform. Records, part i. book iii. N°. XXI.

4. Answers to some queries concerning some abuses of the mass. In Burnet's Hist. Reform. Records, part ii. book i. N°. XXV.

5. Orationes duas habitas in disputatione doctoris Treshami et Petri Martyris. ...... 4to. 1549. Also in P. Martyris Opera and the second oration in Strype's Cranmer, Append. [N°. XLIV.]

6. Causes against the exchange of bishopric lands.—Considerations why Bishops' temporalities should not be taken away. MS. Petyt, N°. 64. In Strype's Annals, i. 97—101.

7. Certain considerations which moved him that he could not yield to have images set up in churches. MS. Petyt. In Strype's Annals, i. Append. N°. xxii.

8. Interpretations and further considerations of certain of the queen's injunctions, for the better direction of the clergy and for keeping good order in the church 1560. MS. C. C. C. C. MS. Petyt, C. Strype's Annals, i. 213.

9. The Lord's Prayer in english verse. In the old version of the Psalms.

10. The Preface to the second tome of Homilies. See rough draft in Strype's Annals, i. 346.

11. Determination in the divinity act before the queen at Cambridge Aug. 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 124.

12. A brief and lamentable consideration of the Apparel now used by the Clergy; set out for the Instruction of the Weak, by a faithful Servant of God. Lond. ...... 1566. Reprinted in Strype's Parker, Append. N°. XLIX. Attributed also to bishop Jewel.

13. Translation of the Acts of the Apostles and S. Paul's epistle to the Romans. In the Bishops' Bible.

14. A short Form of Thanksgiving to God, for ceasing the contagious sickness of the plague: to be used in common prayer on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, instead of the common prayers used in times of mortality. Commanded by the Lord Bishop of Ely to be used in his cathedral church at Ely and the rest of his diocese. MS. Petyt. In Strype's Parker, Append. N°. XXII.

15. Articles to be inquired of, by the reverende Father in God, Richarde by God's providence Bishop of Elye, For the Churchwardens and Inquirers of every severall Parishe within his Diocesse, in his visitation, holden in the year of our Lord God 1573. Lond. 4to. [1573.]

16. Reasons to move Christians to tender the state of God's Ministers [Dec. 1575]. MS. Lansd. 21, art. 3. Strype's Annals, ii. Append. book i. [N°. XLVIII].

17. Allegations against the pretended leases of Doddington and Downham, [13 March 1575-6]. MS. Lansd. 21, art. 44, 45.

18. Answers to the complaints of lord North and others against him. Strype's Annals, ii. Append. book i. N°. XLIX. N°. L.

19. Answer to the complaints of George Haysyll and others preferred unto the Queen's Majesty by the lord North. MS. in State Paper Office. Strype's Annals, ii. Append. N°. LI.

20. Injunctions given by the Reverende Father in God Richarde by God's providence Bishop of Elye, aswell to the Clergie as to the Churchwardens and Inquirers of every several parishe within his Dioces, to be observed and kept of every of them in their offices and callings as to them shall apperteyne, for the advancement of God's honour, for the increase of vertue, and for good order to be continued within his sayde Dioces. Lond. (Ricarde Jugge) 4to. n. d.

21. Articles ministered by the Reverend Father in God, Richard by God's providence, Byshop of Elye, to the Churchewardens and Inquirers, of every severall Parish within his Dioces, at his visitation holden and kept Anno 1579. Lond. 4to. [1579.]

22. Certayne additions made by the Reverend Father in God Richard, by God's providence Bishop of Elye unto certayne of his articles ministred at his visitation holden and kept Anno 1579. ...... 4to. [1579.]

23. Proofs and evidences from ancient grants of the liberties of the bishop of Ely's manor of Holborn house. Strype's Annals, ii. Append. book ii. N°. LVII. Strype (Annals, ii. 335) erroneously assigns this paper to a date subsequent to bishop Cox's death.

24. A trewe note of certeyn articles, confessed and allowed by Mr. D. Feckenham, as well in Christmas holiedays last past, as also at divers other tymes before that: by conference in lerning before the reverend father in God the bisshoppe of Elye, and before D. Perne, dean of Elye, master Nicholas, master Stanton, master Crowe, Mr. Bowler, chapleines to my lord of Elye, and divers others, whose names be here subscribed. In Strype's Annals, ii. Append. book ii. N°. XXIX.

25. Miscellanies: comprising extracts from the fathers, historical notes, letters, prayers, latin and english verses, proverbs, &c. MS. C. C. C. C. 168. Given by his son Roger Cox to Dr. Jegon bishop of Norwich.

26. Letters. Several have been printed. Many are in MS. Caius Coll. 53.

He was also concerned in the compilation of Lily's grammar, the Institution of a Christian Man, the statutes of the cathedrals of Ely and Worcester, the Edwardian statutes of the university of Oxford, Injunctions for Magdalen college there, the book of Common Prayer, the Articles of Religion, Articles for the regulation of the Clergy 1561, the second tome of Homilies, the Advertisements as to due order of Common Prayer, the Canons of 1571, and the statutes of S. John's college in this university. It is said that he assisted the princess Mary, afterwards queen, in the translation of Erasmus's Paraphrase of the New Testament. To him has been erroneously attributed a Catechism which was really written by Richard Cox sometime of Christ's college in this university and subsequently of Gloucester hall in Oxford, and some state that bishop Cox translated the four Gospels for the Bishop's Bible.

Mr. Downes speaking of bishop Cox remarks: "While he lived, he was a wise and prudent Governor, a firm Patron, and a resolute Defender of the Church; and after a long Life of the strictest Virtue and Piety, came to his Grave in a good old Age, and left behind him a Name, which will be for ever precious to all the true Sons of the Church of England." The treatment he received from Hatton and lord North appears to have been truly scandalous. The charges made by the latter have unfortunately subjected bishop Cox to the reproach of having been a sordid, worldly-minded prelate. For this imputation we are convinced there is no solid foundation. It is to be regretted that queen Elizabeth's conduct towards this prelate was by no means such as an old and faithful servant of her father and her brother, who had suffered exile for conscience'

sake, could have anticipated. He has been eulogised by Leland, Walter Haddon, and bishop Parkhurst. He was a friend and correspondent of Peter Martyr, Henry Bullinger, Rodolph Gualter, and George Cassander, and the patron of Dr. John Whitgift afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, the eminently learned Dr. Andrew Willett, Dr. Christopher Tye the great musical composer, and Thomas Sutton the munificent founder of Charterhouse, who evinced his gratitude by legacies to the bishop's surviving children.

There are portraits of bishop Cox at King's college and Trinity hall. The latter has been engraved by Clamp. There are also engravings of his portrait by G. P. Harding and J. Stow.

Arms: A. 3 cocks G. on a chief Az. a pale O. charged with a rose G. between 2 ostrich feathers A.

Downes's Lives, cxv. Bale, ix. 90. Fox's Acts & Mon. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Rymer, xiv. 705; xv. 12, 145, 181, 184, 250, 537, 546, 552, 575, 752, 762. Fuller's Worthies (Bucks). Alumni Eton. 108. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Middleton's Biog. Evan. ii. 183. Fruits of Endowment. Richardson's Godwin. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 375. Bentham's Ely, 192, 206, 241, 277, Append. nº. xxiii; Stevenson's Suppl. Notes, 104—106. Smith's Autogr. Ellis's Letters, (3) iv. 16, 29, 71. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 431, 437, 443; Append. 85—88, 90—92, 118, 281. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 159. MS. Richardson, 34. Machyn's Diary, 39, 189, 190, 192, 201, 235, 253, 283. Hayward's Eliz. 19, 27. Nicolas's Life of Hatton, 36, 329. Chron. of Q. Jane, 15. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 553. MS. Harl. 5087. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 342, 352, 354; ii. 217, 469, 511; iii. 347, 394, 468, 568. MS. Lansd. 6, art. 53, 61, 67, 73, 74, 87; 11, art. 58, 60, 71; 12, art. 78; 15, art. 51; 17, art. 42; 19, art. 5, 63; 20, art. 64, 67, 68, 70—73; 21, art. 3, 41—45; 25, art. 29, 33, 77; 27, art. 15—18; 28, art. 69—71, 77, 79, 82; 29, art. 42—44; 30, art. 51, 53; 33, art. 72; 61, art. 2; 115, art. 30. MS. Cole, xii. 77 seq; xiii. 174—187; xxvii. 19 seq. MS. Addit. 6237, 6398, f. 60. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 18—20. Wright's Eliz. i. 141, 156, 497. Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, i. 79, 82. Trevelyan Papers, 203. Churton's Nowell, 23, 37, 38, 42, 45, 46, 57, 109, 227, 231, 393. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Miss Strickland's Queens of Engl. iii. 391, 473; iv. 19, 157, 221, 225, 313, 314. Haynes's State Papers, 172, 179, 196, 395. Willis's Buckingham, 38. Dyer's Life of Calvin, 429—431. Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, 4to. ed. 263, 271, 331, 574. Neale & Brayley's Westminster, i. 108. Murdin's State Papers, 54, 59, 73, 84, 132. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 320, 324, 328, 363, 465; ii. 780, 784, 824. Wood's Annals, ii. 26, 81, 87, 93, 96—106, 113—117, 140, 716, 843, 919. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 69, 72, 119, 122, 124, 126, 134. Granger. State Papers Hen. 8, i. 634, 698, 764, 843, 893. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 525. Lelandi Encomia, 89. Haddoni Poemata, 80. Haddoni Epistolæ, 175—193. Humfredi Vita Juelli, 41, 43, 45, 249. Gent. Mag. lvi. (2) 1041. Dyer's Reports, 77. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 87. Beacroft's Charterhouse, 3, 79, 114. Widmore's Westminster, 132—136. Brook's Puritans, i. 16, 17, 108, 207. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 151, 187—189, 192, 195, 236—238, 503. Newcourt's Repert. i. 637, 715. Gorham's Gleanings, 162, 345, 353, 452. Coke's Entries, 366 b. Cooper's Annals of Cambr. ii. 183, 200, 232, 233, 243, 245, 247, 280, 281, 303, 304, 346, 380. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 6 b. Journal of Edw. 6. Baker's Northamptonsh. i. 697. Bannatyne Miscell. iii. 121 seq. Pedigree of Arkinstall in Cambridgesh. Visitation, 1619. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 109, 121, 257, 389—391; ii. 69, 83; iii. 41. Zurich Letters, i. 11, 23, 26, 40, 59, 63, 65, 112, 207, 220, 234—238, 243, 268, 279. 282, 284, 297, 306—309, 314—319, 328, 362; ii. 16, 41—47, 178, 181, 192, 204, 225, 249, 258; iii. 82, 119—124, 373, 384, 389, 391, 395, 396, 449, 457, 458, 561, 684, 753—763. Bale's Works, ed. Christmas, 206. Grindal's Remains, p. v, x, 19, 239, 267, 281, 359. Sandys' Sermons, ed. Ayre, p. xv, xviii. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, 316, 387. Philpot's Examinations, ed. Eden, 213. Parker Correspond. 97, 118, 129, 151, 233, 261, 270, 281, 292, 336, 383, 393, 410, 474, 484. Halliwell's Letters of Kings of England, ii. 5, 6, 10, 13, 16, 18. Originalia, 4 Eliz. p. 3, r. 13, 15. Mem. Scacc. Pasch. 4 Eliz. r. 11. Lord Herbert's Hen. 8, ed. 1649, p. 537. Cardwell's Synodalia, 35, 111, 113. Troubles at Frankfort, 38—59, 99, 101, 103. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2. ed. 14, 15, 208. M'Crie's Life of Knox, 115—123. Duport's Musæ Subsecivae, 73, 489. Freheri Theatr. 246. Parte of a Register, 58, 86—93. Bancroft's Pretended Holy Discipline, 47, 181, 454, 455. Herbert's Ames, 973.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, a native of Worcester, was educated in this university, but at what time or in what house or college we cannot ascertain. If he took a degree no record thereof is now discoverable. He went to Ireland and became master of the grammar-school founded by Pierce earl of Ormond and his lady in the precinct of the cathedral of S. Canice Kilkenny. It is uncertain how long he held this situation, but he seems to have taken holy orders in or about 1551, and is termed the earl of Ormond's schoolmaster in 1552. He became dean of S. Canice in 1559, and dying at Kilkenny 7 Oct. 1581 was buried in his cathedral, where many years afterwards a monument was erected in the north side aisle with the following inscription to his memory:

Venerabili viro Gulielmo Johnson, Decano Ecclesiæ Sti. Canici, avo materno suo, Et patri suo, Thomæ Wale, eiusdem Ecclesiæ Thesaurario; Necnon sibi, suisq. posteris, Monumentum hoc posuit Robertus Wale, Thesaurarius, Octob. 14, *Anno Dom.* 1634.

Quæ pigra cadavera pridem
Tumulis putrefacta jacebant,
Volucres rapientur in auras
Animas comitata priores.
Hinc maxima cura sepultis
Impenditur, hinc resolutos
Honor ultimus accipit artus,
Et funeris ambitus ornat.
Sint ut sua proemia laudi,
Iansoni gloria splendet,
Omnem vulgata per orbem.
Candore nitentia claro
Prætendere lintea mos est:

Aspersaq. Myrrha sabæo
Corpus Medicamine servat.
Quidnam sibi saxa cavata,
Quid pulchra volunt monumenta
Res, quæ nisi creditur illis,
Non Mortua, sed data somno.
Iam sex lustra subinde
Prudens, gravis, integer ævo
Divina volumina pandit.

Gulielmus Iohnson Decanus Ecclesie cathedralis Sti. Canici Kilkenniæ, qui Wigornii natus, Cantabrigiæ educatus, obiit Kilkenniæ, 7mo. die Mensis Octobris, 1581.

Hic pietate pares clausa conduntur in urna
Christicolæ, Christi Munere, sorte pares.
Sorte pari sic morte Mori concessit Iesus
Astrigeroq. polo vivere sorte pari.

Dean Johnson was agent to Thomas earl of Ormond, and was nominated a trustee to the disposition made by him in 1576 of all his honours, manors, and estates.

Graves & Prim's S. Canice, Kilkenny, 289, 290. Ledwich's Antiq. of Ireland, 2nd ed. 402. Cotton's Fasti, ii. 293. Life of Sir Peter Carew, 236.

GILBERT BERKELEY, who was born in or about 1507, is said to have been of an ancient and noble family, but we are not informed of the names of his parents, and it seems uncertain whether he were a native of Lincolnshire or of Norfolk. He became a canon regular of the order of S. Augustine, and proceeded B.D. at Oxford in or about 1538. It is said that he was rector of the lesser or third part of the rectory of Attleborough in Norfolk, but the time of his institution thereto does not appear, and we have doubts as to the fact of his having held this preferment, although there can we think be no question that he had some benefice in the church in if not before the reign of Edward VI. In the reign of Mary he became an exile for religion and resided at Frankfort. It was owing to his exhortation that Bartholomew Traheron was induced to publish his lectures on the Revelations, and to him Treheron inscribed his answer to a privy papist which crept into the english congregation of exiles under the visor of a favourer of the gospel. This person, whom Traheron terms a "three-headed Cerberus, bred and long fed in the pope's kennel," we are told had laboured to deface Berkeley's "most honest and godly behavior towardes him, with the foule name of simuled frenship and flatterie." Returning to England soon after the accession of queen Elizabeth Berkeley was elected bishop of Bath and Wells by the subdean and chapter of Wells 29 Jan. 1559-60. The royal assent to his election was signified 20th March following. On the 23rd of that month such election was confirmed by the archbishop, and on the following day he was consecrated at Lambeth. He received restitution of the temporalities 10 July 1560, and on 23rd August following collated himself to the chancellorship of the church of Wells, but he did not long continue to hold this preferment with his bishopric. His new-year's gift to the queen 1561-2 was a purse of red silk containing £10. in angels, and he received in return from her majesty one haunch pot gilt weighing 20 ounces. On Sunday 1 March 1561-2 he preached at S. Paul's. He was admitted D.D. of this university under a special grace passed 22 March 1562-3, whereby it was granted that his having studied divinity for twenty-four years subsequently to his having taken the degree of bachelor in the same faculty at Oxford might suffice for his degree of D.D. here, so that his admission might stand for a complete degree and form, and that he might be created doctor and admitted at pleasure out of the university by the vicechancellor and another D.D., he paying the university £6. and satisfying the officers. He sat in the convocation of 1562-3, and subscribed the thirty-nine articles and the orders for deacons and readers. The nonconformity of Dr. Turner dean of Wells and his unsparing and indecent ridicule of the episcopal order occasioned much uneasiness to his diocesan, who several times complained of his conduct to archbishop Parker and sir William Cecil. He sat in the convocation of 1571, when he renewed his subscription to the thirty-nine articles and signed the canons for discipline. Bishop Jewel bequeathed him a walking staff trimmed with silver. It appears from a letter which he wrote to his friend bishop Parkhurst in December 1572 that he had recently had a fit of sickness for nine or ten weeks, and that at the end of that period he was severely afflicted with sciatica in his left leg, so as to be wholly confined to his chamber by lameness which he feared might prove incurable. On 6 Aug. 1574 he obtained the queen's letters-patent to grant a lease for twenty-one years to lord Henry Seymour of the episcopal

mansion at Banwell and the manor and park there. Such a lease was accordingly made, but it appears that the dean and chapter refused to confirm it. The citizens of Wells gave him great offence by applying for a charter for the confirmation of an old grant whereby they had been incorporated, and for the concession of additional privileges which he deemed prejudicial to the liberties of his see. Several letters on the subject from him to lord Burghley are extant. In one dated 7 Feb. 1574-5, after observing that the then mayor was too poor to give his serjeant meat, he evinces alarm at the circumstance that in the following year "they must either have a shoemaker or a baker to be their mayor and so a justice of peace." His new-year's gift to the queen 1577-8 was £10. in gold, her majesty presenting him in return with gilt plate weighing 16 ounces and upwards. In 1578 we find him honourably distinguishing himself by his opposition to a subtle scheme of lord Thomas Paulet to make an impropriation of the rectory of West Monkton in the county of Somerset. His death occurred at his palace at Wells 2 Nov. 1581. He was buried on the north side of the high altar of Wells cathedral, where a handsome altar-tomb was erected to his memory, which however was subsequently removed to the chapel of S. John in that cathedral in order to make room for the monument of bishop Kidder.

His will bears date 31st October, and was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury 18th November in the year in which he died. He thereby desired to be buried where it should be thought good to his friends, without torchlight or such like vanities; bequeathed to the poor of the city of Wells £5., to the choristers of the cathedral there 20*s*., and to Thomas Baylie treasurer of that church his cloth gown furred with budge. He constituted Emma Smoothwell daughter of Roger Smoothwell of Dent in Yorkshire his executrix and residuary legatee.

He is author of:

1. Commendatory verses prefixed to Dr. William Cunningham's Cosmographical Glass 1559.

2. Supplication to the queen as to the alienation of the revenues of the see of Bath and Wells by Gilbert Bourn the late bishop. MS. in State Paper Office. Sent to sir William Cecil 7 March 1560-1.

3. Letters. Five or more have been printed.

Strype is remarkably inconsistent in his remarks on this prelate's character. In his Annals he terms him "a man of great gravity and integrity of life," and "an honest as well as a stout man for the good of the church." Yet in his Life of bishop Aylmer he says that bishop Berkeley, "by reason of his great age and the affliction of a lethargy, could not be so diligent as was requisite in so large a diocese, and so inclined to superstition and the Papal religion; which grew the more for want of episcopal inspection, and frequent good instruction." Sir John Harington says that bishop Berkeley "was a good Justicer, saving that sometimes being ruled by his Wife, by her importunity he swarved from the rule of justice and sincerity, especially in prosecuting the kindred of Bourn his predecessor. The fame went that he dyed very rich, but the same importunate woman carried it all away, that neither Church nor poore were the better for it." No where else have we met with any mention of his having had a wife.

Arms: G. on a cheveron between 10 crosses patée A. two lions combatant S. a mullet for difference.

Richardson's Godwin. Strype's Annals, i. 155, 156, 327, 345, 362, 405; ii. 99, 340, 531; Append. b. 2, no. xv; iii. 28, 29. Strype's Parker, 64, 67, 76, 94, 121, 151, 317, 322, 374, 497; Append. p. 153. Strype's Grindal, 211, 263. Strype's Aylmer, 58. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 144, 147. Parker Correspond. 408. Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre, iv. p. xxv. Cole's Ath. Cantab. B. 80. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 153, 206. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 11, 20. Wright's Eliz. i. 169. Maitland's Essays on the Reform. 78. Rymer, xv. 561, 572, 590, 598, 735. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 172, 348, 378, 489, 560, 565, 650, 651. MS. Lansd. 8. art. 3; 9, art. 34; 19, art. 3; 27, art. 19. Zurich Letters, i. 206. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 129. Merewether & Stephens's Hist. of Boroughs, 1409—1412. Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 525; iii. 278. Machyn's Diary, 278. MS. Baker, xxiv. 137. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 110, 121; ii. 69, 84. Phelps's Somersetsh. ii. 85, 124, 125. Fuller's Worthies (Norfolk).

THOMAS LANGLEY, B.A. 1537-8, was one of the chaplains of archbishop Cranmer in 1548, when he and John Whitwel his grace's almoner exhibited articles of heresy against John Assheton priest, who recanted his errors. He occurs as rector of Boughton Malherb in Kent, in 1557. Queen Elizabeth presented him to a canonry in the church of

Winchester 6 Oct. 1559, and he was installed in that dignity on the 15th of the same month. In or about January following her majesty presented him to the rectory of Welford in Berkshire, and he was admitted B.D. at Oxford 15 July 1560, never having taken the degree of M.A. His death occurred before 31 Dec. 1581.

He has written:

1. An Abridgement of the notable woorke of Polidore Vergile conteigning the devisers and first finders out aswell of Artes, Ministries, Feactes & civill ordinances, as of Rites and Ceremonies, commonly used in the churche: and the originall beginnyng of the same. Compendiously gathered by Thomas Langley. Lond. 8vo. 1546, 12mo. 1546, 1550, 1551, 1659.

2. Latin verses prefixed to the Cosmographical Glass by William Cunningham, M.D. 1559.

Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 33. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 278. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 466. Herbert's Ames, 520. Rymer, xv. 543, 563. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 158. Strype's Cranmer, 179. Oldys's Brit. Libr. 27.

EDWARD HAWFORD, son of Thomas Hawford and Margaret [Wade] his wife, was probably a native of Clipston in Northamptonshire. He was sometime a student of Jesus college, proceeded B.A. 1542-3, afterwards became fellow of Christ's college, commenced M.A. 1545, and served the office of proctor of the university 1552. He proceeded B.D. 1554, and on 12th June in that year was instituted to two-third parts of the rectory of Clipston on the presentation of William Cordell, esq. solicitor-general. He subscribed the roman catholic articles 1555. In or shortly after June 1559 he was elected master of Christ's college, and 14 Feb. 1560-1 was collated to a canonry in the church of Chester. We believe that he also held the rectory of Glemsford Suffolk, a benefice in the patronage of the bishop of Ely. In or about November 1563 he was elected vicechancellor of the university, and he commenced D.D. 1564. In August that year, he being still vicechancellor, the queen honoured the university with a visit. He was one of the four doctors of divinity who bore the canopy over her majesty, and he took a part in the divinity disputations held before her. When she visited his college he presented her with a pair of gloves in remembrance of its foundress her granddame the countess of Richmond and Derby. In 1569 he rendered essential service to the dean and chapter of Norwich in procuring a charter from queen Elizabeth. In grateful acknowledgment of his services the dean and chapter presented him with £100. which he generously gave to his college. He was appointed a commissioner for the visitation of S. John's college and the revision of the statutes of that house 13 July 1576. He took a leading part in the affairs of the university for many years, but seems to have been peculiarly obnoxious to the puritan party.

His death occurred 14 Feb. 1581-2, and he was buried in the chapel of Christ's college, where is a brass with his effigy in a priestly habit and this inscription:

Cui tota quondam fuerat hæc curæ domus
Eum sepultum parva pars domus tegit:
Quo nemo præses extitit frugalior.
Haufordus hic est: ossa sunt: is cum Deo est.
Obiit Feb. 14° *Anno* 1582 *post* 24 *annorum moderationem.*

This brass has been engraved. From the inscription and from other circumstances we were inclined to think that he must have died in 1582-3, but Mr. Barwell was certainly master of Christ's college in if not before April 1582, so that the new style is used on this inscription, a circumstance of rare occurrence at the period.

By his will, dated 1 June 1580 and proved 26 June 1582, he gave to Christ's college the advowson of Clipston Northamptonshire, also an annual rent of £8., whereof £5. was to be paid to a preacher for three sermons at Clipston, Kegworth Leicestershire, and Glemsford Suffolk, and 20*s.* to each of three scholars. He bequeathed to the college £20. towards taking away detriments in fuel, also £20. to make three silver pots whole gilt to be used only in commencements. His brothers Laurence, Giles, and John are mentioned in his will, although neither of these names occur in the only pedigree of the family which we have seen. Dr. Hawford was a benefactor to the library of Jesus college. It appears that his uncle Richard was called Halford, and that from him descended the baronets of that name.

Dr. Hawford is author of:

1. Disputation in the divinity act kept before the queen at Cambridge August 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 106—108.

2. Letters.

He was also one of the framers of the statutes given to the university by queen Elizabeth.

Arms: Az. on a fess A. between 3 fleurs-de-lis O. a greyhound courant S.

Strype's Annals, i. 447, 625, 627; ii. 310, 612—614, Append. p. 70, 135, 136; iii. 439, Append. p. 163. Strype's Parker, 118, 192, 311, 380, Append. p. 121. Strype's Grindal, 199. Strype's Whitgift, 19, 24, 43, 46, 71, Append. p. 6, 10, 15, 18. MS. Cole, xx. 57, 58. MS. Baker, iii. 316; iv. 91; xx. 58, 97. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 106—108, 152. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 57, 58, 116—118, 122, 130, 131, 144, 156, 159, 175, 177, 220, 271. Shermanni Hist. Coll. Jes. ed. Halliwell, 30. Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. 114. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 175. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 269, 604, 618, 690. Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 20. Rymer, xv. 762. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 132, 244, 245, 388, 515, 637, 638, 647, 657. Grindal's Remains, 359. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. 599. Cooper's Ann. of Cambr. ii. 154, 179, 181, 184, 185, 190, 199, 211, 215, 239, 250, 253, 262, 307, 309, 311—313, 346, 367. MS. Lansd. 29, art. 49. Cambr. Camden Society's Mon. Brasses, 110. Nichols' Leicestersh. ii. 864. Blomefield's Norfolk, iv. 569. Masters' Hist. C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 294—297.

JOHN KELTRIDGE, of Trinity college, matriculated 1565, was B.A. 1571-2, and commenced M.A. 1575. On 20 July 1577 he was instituted to the vicarage of Dedham Essex, on the presentation of the queen, which benefice he resigned on or before 20 Dec. 1578. In 1579 Dr. Aylmer bishop of London sent him to supply the cure at Cookham in Berkshire, the minister of that parish being under suspension. The bishop met with great opposition in this matter, and it seems uncertain whether Mr. Keltridge actually officiated at Cookham. On 14 July in that year he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford. He was a preacher in London in 1581. The time of his death does not appear, but we surmise that it occurred within the diocese of Norwich.

He is author of:

1. The Exposition and Readynges of John Keltridge: Mayster of the Artes: Student of late in Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge, Minister, Preacher, and Pastor of the Church of Dedham, that is in Essex: Upon the wordes of our Saviour Christe, that bee written in the xi of Luke. Lond. 4to. 1578. Dedicated to John Aylmer bishop of London from Dedham 21 June 1578.

2. A Sermon made before the reverend John Bishop of London at his Mannor at Fulham, before them of the Clergie at the making of Ministers in the year 1577. Printed at the end of the Exposition.

3. Two Godlie and learned Sermons, appointed, and Preached before the Jesuites, Seminaries, and other adversaries to the Gospell of Christ, in the Tower of London. In which, were confuted to their faces, the most principall and cheefe poincts of their Romish and Whoarish religion: And all such Articles as they defend, contrarie to the woord of God, were layed open and ripped up unto them. In May 7 and 21 Anno 1581 by Jonn Keltridge, Preacher of the woorde of God in London. Dedicated to sir Francis Walsingham from the author's chamber in Holborn.

Gregory Martin has charged Keltridge with gross ignorance of greek and hebrew, and with boasting of that whereof he had no skill. His ordination sermon however has been commended for its fidelity, fearlessness, and ability, and his sermons in the Tower have found an admirer even in recent times. We however cannot but regard them as indiscreet ebullitions of exuberant zeal, particularly offensive and unfeeling when the peculiar position of the unfortunate victims of intolerance to whom they were addressed is taken into consideration. With reference to his adoption of the vulgar error of using the term seminary to describe a priest of the seminary, Martin well remarks, "as if one would call a monk a monastery, or a nun a nunnery."

Strype's Aylmer, 22, 39. Fulke against Martin, ed. Hartshorne, 73, 530, 531. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 71, 76, 78, 80, 100, 101, 180—182. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 215. Herbert's Ames, 776, 1044. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 210. Tanner's Bibl. Brit.

JOHN BOURCHIER was sometime a student of S. John's college, but appears to have left the university without a degree. Subsequently he became a canon regular of the order of S. Augustine, and about the close of 1533 was appointed abbat of the house of S. Mary-de-Pratis near Leicester on the resignation of Richard Pexal, to whom by covenant he allowed £100. per annum, finding him also wood and coal and all implements to his house, together with horses and

all things appertaining to them. The resignation of Pexal and the elevation of Bourchier were brought about by the instrumentality of Thomas Cromwell, to whom Bourchier promised £100. which he paid accordingly. It was also agreed that a grant of the conventual estate at Ingarsby should be made to Richard Cromwell the nephew of Thomas Cromwell, but the brethren could not be induced to consent to this grant, inasmuch as that estate was the principal source of supply of beeves and mutton for the maintenance of their hospitality. There are letters from abbat Bourchier to Cromwell respecting these matters. In one, alluding to the difficulty which he had found in obtaining from the brethren their assent to the sealing of the grant to Richard Cromwell, he states that he had taken from them all their keys to the common-seal, and offers to seal the grant himself and send it up, if Cromwell would bear him harmless against their complaints. He also in this letter refers to a charge which had been brought against him by his predecessor, as to whom he says, "I have loved him, cherisched hym, and mad of him as never did man in Leycestr' of another: I never had good dische but he had part: I never had thing to his pleasur but that I gave it him: every dai I went to his loging to comfort him: that thing that I coold dyvyse to his comfort I all ways dyd: and it [yet?] unnatturallye, and that pryvylye, I makyng much of him according to my old usage, hath complayned to your Maisterschip upon me, for that whiche lyythe not in me to helpe." In another letter he requests Thomas Cromwell's acceptance of "a brase of fatt oxen, and a score of fatt wethers."

On 11 Aug. 1534 he, with the prior, subprior, and twenty-three of the canons of his house, subscribed an acknowledgment of the king's supremacy, and in or about 1538 he, with the prior, subprior, and eighteen canons, surrendered the abbey to the king. He obtained a pension of £200. per annum, and for a time resided at S. John's chapel in Leicester. When it was contemplated to erect an episcopal see at Shrewsbury, he was designed by Henry VIII. as the bishop. On the death of James Brookes bishop of Gloucester, Bourchier was nominated his successor, and 25 Oct. 1558 had, as bishop nominate, a grant from the crown of the custody of that bishopric and all temporalities thereof, from the preceding feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary the Virgin, so long as the vacancy of that see should continue. The arrangement by which he was to succeed to this bishopric was entirely frustrated by the death of queen Mary, which soon afterwards took place, and the see remained vacant till 1562. His name occurs 29 Jan. 1576-7 in a certificate returned into the exchequer of fugitives beyond the sea contrary to the statute 13 Eliz. He probably died about 1581. It has indeed been said that in August 1584 he had a general pardon from the crown. This however is altogether a mistake. The document cited is of the fifteenth century, and of course refers to a different individual.

He is author of:

Three letters to Thomas Cromwell, one dated 19th April, another 6th May, and the third without date. They have been printed.

Baker's Hist of S. John's, 283. Rymer, xiv. 639; xv. 489. Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 319—323. MS. Cole, xxix. 213. Nichols's Leicestersh. i. clxii, clxxiii, 274, 275, 325; Plate xvii. fig. 3, 4. Rep. D. K. Rec. vii. Append. ii. 291; viii. Append. ii. 27. Strype's Annals, ii. Append. p. 102. Dugdale's Monasticon, ed. Caley, vi. 462.

JULIO BORGARUCCI, a native of Italy, after graduating in arts at Padua was created M.D. by that university, in which degree he was incorporated at Montpellier. Professing protestantism he came to England, and on 2 July 1567 was incorporated M.D. in this university his grace stating him to be then a member of the college of physicians London. By command of the queen he in June 1573 accompanied Mr. Christopher Hatton to the Spa for the better recovery of his health. Under letters-patent dated 21st September the same year he became physician to the royal household for life, with the fee of £50. per annum as from the preceding Midsummer. In October following we find him writing to lord Burghley complaining that sir William Cordell the master of the rolls had for five months detained his wife from him in his house, nourishing her in his popish superstitions. It

was alleged that this lady was the wife of another person, and consequently not lawfully married to the doctor, from whom she was not unwilling to be separated. A commission of delegates proceeded to enquire into the case, which was spun out for several years. Archbishop Grindal was decidedly opposed to the doctor, and hence, as it is said, incurred the earl of Leicester's displeasure. It may be inferred that ultimately the validity of the marriage was established. At New-year's tide 1577-8 Mrs. Julio, as his wife was called, made the queen a present of a pillowbeer of cambric wrought with black work of silk, and he gave a pot of green ginger and another of orange flowers, he and his wife receiving from her majesty in return gilt plate weighing more than 25 ounces. His new-year's gift to the queen 1578-9 was two pots of orange flowers and candied ginger, and his wife gave a doublet of crimson satin cut and laced with a passamayne of silver, in acknowledgment of which her majesty presented him with a gilt bowl weighing over 14 ounces, and his wife with a gilt cup with a cover weighing 10¾ ounces. On 21st February following he wrote to lord Burghley requesting the grant of a lease from the crown of the reversion of the parsonage of Middlewich in Cheshire. He was in much repute for his medical skill and was physician to the earl of Leicester, who it is said made no little use, for unlawful purposes, of the doctor's knowledge of poisons. This odious imputation, which perhaps rests on no solid foundation, has been perpetuated in an immortal work of fiction.

He is author of:

1. Proeme to John Banister's Historie of Man 1572.

2. Letters in latin and english to lord Burghley 29 Oct. 1569. ...... October 1573 and 21 Feb. 1578-9.

We find not the date of his decease, but conceive that it occurred about 1581. On his death the office of physician to the queen's household was granted to Dr. Roderigo Lopez who was hanged in 1594 for conspiring to poison her majesty. Dr. Dee mentions a Dr. Julio as living 1597. This must have been another person. It is not improbable that Julio Borgarucci was related to his contemporary Prosper Borgarucci, a noted physician and medical writer who also graduated at Padua.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 147. Nicholas's Life of Hatton, 24, 30, 52. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 272. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, ii. 77, 78, 88, 89, 260, 270, 280. Campbell's Chancellors, 4th ed. ii. 264. MS. Lansd. 11, art. 47; 17, art. 10; 21, art. 71. Rymer, xv. 724; xvi. 283. Strype's Grindal, 224—226. Strype's Annals, ii. 337, 546; iii. 359. Sir Walter Scott's Kenilworth, Note G. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 82. Dr. Dee's Diary, 60. Biographie Médicale, ii. 408. Herbert's Ames, 663.

HENRY BOVEL, B.A. 1541-2, M.A. 1544, B.D. 1554, was on 2 May 1559 admitted to the prebend of Normanton in the church of Southwell, but being a roman catholic was deprived thereof before 8 June 1562. He fled beyond the seas and died in exile, but at what time or place does not appear.

Aquepontani Concert. Eccl. Cath. in Anglia. Strype's Memorials, iii. 52. Strype's Annals, i. 278. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 435.

NICHOLAS BUTLER, a pensioner of Peterhouse, proceeded B.A. 1558-9, and commenced M.A. 1562. He had the licence of the university to practise physic 1564, and was created M.D. 1566. He appears to have afterwards lived in Lancashire, to have married a wife named Alice, and to have died there about 1581.

Cal. Chanc. Proceedings, temp. Eliz. iii. 110. Ducatus Lancastriæ, iii. 103, 119.

LAURENCE CADE, a gentleman of a good family, was educated in Trinity college, but does not appear to have taken any degree. He became a roman catholic and travelled to Rome, where he was for some time a scholar in the english college. He returned to England and was soon afterwards apprehended, and being unwilling to answer such questions as were proposed to him was committed to the Tower. His friends and relatives brought him back to the church of England, and in 1581 he recanted at S. Paul's cross and regained his liberty, but before long he returned again to the roman catholic religion, and wrote:

Palinodia Laurentiæ Caddei. In Aquepontani Concert. Eccles. Cath. in Anglia, 234 b.

He thenceforward adhered to the roman catholic creed, and we are told that he "was very instrumental in moderating the fury of John Nichols, who having also been a student at Rome, had prevaricated, and not only published several

scandalous libels against the Catholicks abroad, but was contriving to do that party all the mischief he could by turning priest-catcher."

Aqucpontani Concertatio Eccles. Cath. in Anglia, 223, 234. Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 157.

THOMAS FOWLE, of S. John's college, B.A. 1549-50, was in 1550 admitted a fellow of that house on the lady Margaret's foundation. He commenced M.A. 1553, but was deprived of his fellowship in the reign of queen Mary, during which he was minister of a congregation of protestants which met secretly in or near London. He was restored to his fellowship soon after queen Elizabeth's accession, became a senior fellow of his college 4 Jan. 1569-70, was collated by Grindal bishop of London to the rectory of Aldham Essex 4 Nov. 1562, and installed a canon of Norwich 22 July 1563, being at or about the same period also rector of Redgrave Suffolk and chaplain to sir Nicholas Bacon the lord-keeper. He resigned the rectory of Aldham before 19 Nov. 1563. It is said that Mr. Fowle and certain other canons of Norwich never came to that city unless it were to fetch their money. However in 1570 we find him taking a part in the scandalous outrages in the cathedral there, of which some mention has been made in our notice of Edmund Chapman. In 1572 he was in a commission against popish recusants in Norfolk, and on 16 Feb. 1572-3 bishop Parkhurst empowered him, John Handson, and John Grundye to take the charge and order of certain religious exercises termed prophesyings at Bury S. Edmund's. These and other like exercises were soon afterwards suppressed by royal authority. Mr. Fowle resigned his canonry of Norwich in or about September 1581.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 344, 354. Strype's Annals, i. 405; ii. Append. b. 1, no. xxiii. Strype's Memorials, iii. 461, 470. Strype's Parker, 311, 361; Append. No. liv. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 498. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 663. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 7. Tymms's S. Mary Bury, 108.

JOHN HANDSON, of Trinity college, called the younger to distinguish him from the lady Margaret professor of the same name, was B.A. 1564-5 and M.A. 1568. He occurs as one of the opponents of the new statutes of the university 1572. In the next year we find him preacher at S. James's Bury S. Edmund's, and called in question for refusing to wear the surplice. He was ultimately deprived for nonconformity 1581. Sir Robert Jermyn, lord North and others made ineffectual efforts for his restoration, and gave testimony to his faith, manners and sound teaching. Lord Burghley also interfered on his behalf.

Strype's Annals, iii. 15—22, 44. Brook's Puritans, i. 238. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 359, 372. Tymms's S. Mary Bury, 108—110.

BARTHOLOMEW HEATH matriculated as a pensioner of Peterhouse in November 1562, proceeded B.A. 1564-5, and commenced M.A. 1568. His name occurs amongst the opponents of the new statutes of the university 1572, and he was created M.D. 1576.

He was the author of:

Greek and latin verses at the end of Nicholas Carr's translation of the orations of Demosthenes, 1571.

Lord Burghley no doubt alluded to him when he recorded, under date 25 March 1578, "One Doctor Heth offred to cure me of the Gout."

Lamb's Camb. Doc. 359. Cole's Ath. Cantab. Murdin's State Papers, 780.

HALY HERON was matriculated as a sizar of Queens' college in November 1565. He proceeded B.A. 1569-70, and was the author of:

A new Discourse of morall Philosophie, entituled the Kayes of Counsaile. Not so pleasant as profitable for younge Courtiours. London. 12mo. 1579. Dedicated to John Kaye the younger, cal. Dec. 1578.

The author was tutor or governor to Kaye, in allusion to whose name the title of the Kayes of Counsaile was adopted.

Cole's Ath. Cantab.

THOMAS PARKER, B.A. 1535-6, commenced M.A. 1541, and was named as a fellow of Trinity college in the foundation charter 1546. He proceeded B.D. 1548, was a man of considerable learning and attached to the old religion. He took a part in the disputation on the sacrament before the visitors of the university June 1549, signed the roman catholic articles 1555, and was present at Ely 9th October that year, when Wolsey

and Pigot were condemned there for heresy. He was admitted lady Margaret preacher 26 Feb. 1555-6, being reelected to that office in 1558. On 17 April 1556 he was presented by the crown to the vicarage of Mildenhall Suffolk, and he was active during the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates 1556-7. It would seem that he left England soon after the accession of Elizabeth, took his degree of D.D. abroad, and was living at Milan about 1581.

Bp. Fisher's Sermon for L. Margaret, ed. Hymers, 96. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 31. Harl. Miscellany, ed. Malham, ii. 174. Rymer, xv. 434. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 114, 116, 175, 205, 216, 226. MS. Baker, xxx. 253, 256.

NATHANAEL WOOD was of Corpus Christi college 1565, B.A. 1570-1, and commenced M.A. 1574. He was a minister at Norwich, and wrote:

An excellent new Comedie intituled the Conflict of Conscience, contayninge a most lamentable example of the doleful desparation of a miserable worldlinge termed by the name of Philologus, who forsooke the trueth of Gods Gospel for feare of the losse of lyfe and worldly goodes. Lond. 4to. 1581.

Collier's Annals of the Stage, ii. 357. Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 494. Herbert's Ames, 1298. Beloe's Anecdotes, i. 339.

RICHARD BERTIE, son and heir of Thomas Bertie, esq. of Bersted in Kent, captain of Hurst castle in the isle of Wight, by his wife .... daughter of .... Say, of Shropshire, was born in Hampshire about Christmas-day 1517. He was admitted scholar of Corpus Christi college Oxford 17 Feb. 1533-4, proceeded B.A. 3 May 1537, and is said to have been fellow of that house. Subsequently he joined the household of sir Thomas Wriothesley lord-chancellor and ultimately earl of Southampton. He was reputed a very accomplished gentleman, well versed in the latin, french and italian languages, bold and shrewd in discourse, and quick at repartee.

About the end of 1552 he married Catharine duchess-dowager of Suffolk, who was also in her own right baroness Willoughby of Eresby. On Good-Friday 1553-4 he appeared under compulsory process before bishop Gardiner the lord-chancellor at his residence Winchester-house in Southwark, and on the following day a singular conversation respecting the duchess of Suffolk took place between them. The bishop referred to three particulars in which that lady had given him offence. In the lifetime of the duke she had at a dinner selected the bishop as the man she loved least. In her progress she had caused a dog to be carried in a rochet, calling it in derision by the name of Gardiner. When the bishop was in the Tower he veiled his bonnet to her out of his chamber window, whereupon she remarked that it was merry with the lambs when the wolf was shut up. In fine Mr. Bertie was urged by the bishop to persuade the duchess to conform to the roman catholic religion. Mr. Bertie frankly declared that that would be quite hopeless unless she could be satisfied by the truth; and with reference to a remark of the bishop's that his was the old religion, Mr. Bertie reminded him that religion went not by age but by truth, and observed that one by judgment reformed was worth more than a thousand transformed temporisers. He was then dismissed in a friendly manner, and soon afterwards contrived through the bishop's instrumentality to obtain the queen's licence to leave the realm and to pass and repass at pleasure, for the purpose of obtaining payment of certain debts due from the emperor and others abroad to the duchess as executrix of her former husband. He sailed from England in June 1554. Subsequent events impressed him with the danger to which the duchess would be exposed by remaining in this country; he therefore returned to England, and on 1 Jan. 1554-5, with much difficulty and risk, got her away from London in disguise, with a few attendants, one of whom was her faithful fool. They lay hid in Kent until 5th February, when they embarked at Gravesend and from thence went to Santon in Cleves, but they were soon obliged to leave that place by night. After enduring great hardships and fatigue they reached Wesel, where on their arrival they could find no shelter, and suffering from cold and hunger were about to pass the night in the church porch, when they casually discovered Francis de Rivers, minister of the refugee Walloons there, by whose kind aid they were comfortably settled in a hired house of their own. Here the

duchess was delivered of a son, who from his birth abroad was named Peregrine.

In the church at Wesel is the following inscription:

Anno D. MDLV. *xii Octobr. In hoc Ecclesiae Vesaliensis Prosylaeo natus est ideoque appellatus Peregrinus Bertie, Baro Willoughby de Eresby, in Regno Angliae, Domini Richardi Bertie et Catarinae Ducissae Suffolciae Filius, qui conjugali inter se et piae erga Deum fide insignes, ob professionem religionis à Papismo repurgatae, spontè ex Angliâ profugerunt, Mariâ regnante, An. Dni.* MDLIII.

Idem Peregrinus Bertie postea, regnante Elizabethâ, An. Dni. MDLXXXVIII. *Copiarum Anglicarum in foederato Belgio sub felicissimis illius Reginae auspiciis militantium, locum tenens generalis constitutus est, et posteros deinceps reliquit, qui etiamnum inclarescunt titulo Comitum de Lindsey, et jure haereditario magnorum Angliae Camerariorum. Hunc lapidem, altero partim vetustate exceso, partim militum vi fracto, instauravit Carolus Bertie Montacuti Comitis de Lindsey filius, et serenissimi Dni. Caroli II. Magnae Britanniae Regis ad plerosque sac. Rom. Imperii Electores aliosque Germaniae Principes Ablegatus Extraordinarius, Anno Dom.* MDCLXXX.

Mr. Bertie and the duchess found themselves insecure at Wesel, as a plan to entrap them had been matured by lord Paget. On a friendly hint from sir John Mason, they therefore removed first to Strasburg and then to Weinheim in the palatinate of the Rhine, where they remained until they began to be in want and almost in despair. At this juncture they received a kind invitation from Sigismund Augustus king of Poland, who had been apprised by John a Lasco of their distress. In April 1557 they left Weinheim. Before they reached Frankfort they narrowly escaped murder, and with much trouble and danger arrived in Poland, where they were well received by the king, and generously placed by him in the earldom of Kroze in Samogitia. They continued there in great quietness and honour, until they received intelligence of the death of queen Mary, soon after which they returned to England.

Mr. Bertie sat in the parliament which began 11 Jan. 1562-3 as one of the knights for the county of Lincoln, his colleague being sir William Cecil secretary of state. Mr. Bertie, who declined being actively employed in a public situation, was in the queen's retinue when she visited Cambridge in August 1564, and on that occasion was created M.A. by this university. In 6 Eliz. he was sheriff of Lincolnshire. We find him in June 1570 engaged in negotiations for introducing foreigners into that county. In 1572 he claimed to be summoned to the house of lords in right of his wife's barony, and it appears that for a short period his claim to be so summoned was recognised as valid. The duchess of Suffolk died 19 Sept. 1580, and his son Peregrine soon afterwards succeeded to the barony of Willoughby.

Mr. Bertie died at Bourn Lincolnshire 9 April 1582, and was buried at Spilsby in the same county. In that church is a stately monument to his memory and that of the duchess of Suffolk. On the base is the following inscription:

Sepulchrum D. Ricardi Bertie et Catharinæ Ducissæ Suffolkiæ, Baronissæ de Willoby de Eresby, conjug. ista obiit xix *Septemb.* 1580. *Ille obiit* ix *Aprilis* 1582.

He left a will which several years after his death appears to have occasioned a controversy.

His children by the duchess of Suffolk were, Peregrine lord Willoughby, born at Wesel 12 Oct. 1555, naturalised 2 Aug. 1559; and Susan, born in England 1554, who was successively wife of Reginald Grey earl of Kent and of sir John Wingfield. There are portraits of Mr. Bertie at Grimsthorpe in Lincolnshire and at Powderham castle. One said to be by Holbein, marked Æt. 30, 1548, engraved on wood by O. J., is in Lady Georgiana Bertie's Five Generations of a Loyal House.

He is author of:

1. Latin verses on the death of the dukes of Suffolk, 1551.

2. Narrative of the troubles of Catharine duchess of Suffolk during the reign of queen Mary. In Fox's Acts & Mon. A ballad entitled The most Rare and Excellent History of the Dutchess of Suffolk and her husband Richard Berties Calamity, printed temp. Eliz. is reprinted in a Collection of Old Ballads 1725, iii. 91; Evans's Old Ballads, iii. 135; and lady Georgiana Bertie's Five Generations of a Loyal House, 484.

3. Collectanea. Extracts in Wood's MSS. Ashmol. Museum Oxford. Original supposed to have been destroyed at the plunder of Grimsthorp-house 1643.

4. Letters. Several have been printed.

Arms: A. 3 battering-rams (2 above 1) headed horned and armed Az. ringed A. Crest: a date tree leaved V. fructed proper. Granted by Thomas Hawley

Clarenceux to Thomas Bertie his father 10 July 4 Edw. VI.

Lady Georgiana Bertie's Five Generations of a Loyal House. Memoir of Peregrine Bertie Lord Willoughby de Eresby. Lond. 8vo. 1838. Collins's Peerage. Fox's Acts and Mon. Topographer, i. 341, 345—347. Collins's Claims to Baronies, 1, 93. Craik's Romance of the Peerage, iii. 61. Troubles at Frankfort, 101—103, 141, 184, 185. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 41, 135, 177, 292, 297, 316, 342, 380, 406, 440—442, 687. Strype's Mem. iii. 143, 147, 245. Strype's Cheke, 95, 109. Strype's Annals. ed. 1824, iv. 588. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss. Evans's Old Ballads, iii. 135. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, i. 81. Tytler's E. 6 & Mary i. 280; ii. 119. Zurich Letters, ii. 239. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 73. Rymer, xv. 538. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, ii. 280. Haynes's State Papers, 518. Burgon's Gresham, ii. 400. Holinshed's Chronicle, ed. 1587, iii. 1142—1145. Gent. Mag. lxxvi. (2) 691; lxxvii. (1) 209. Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 408. MS. Lansd.

MATTHEW SHEYN, a native of Ireland, was educated at Peterhouse, but we have been unable to discover any record of his having graduated here. By the queen's letters-patent 29 May 1572 he was constituted bishop of Cork and Cloyne being consecrated the same year. He had great enmity to the superstitious veneration of images, and in October 1578 caused the image of S. Dominic to be burnt at the high-cross of Cork, to the great grief of the people of that city. He is said to have died 13 June 1582, although some assign August 1583 as the date of his death.

Ware's Works, ed. Harris, i. 564; ii. (2) 97. Cotton's Fasti, i. 182. Carter's Univ. of Camb. 23.

RICHARD CURTEYS, a native of Lincolnshire, was educated in S. John's college and was elected scholar thereof on the lady Margaret's foundation 6 Nov. 1550. He proceeded B.A. 1552-3, was elected a fellow on the lady Margaret's foundation 25 March 1553, and commenced M.A. 1556. He was appointed senior fellow of his college 22 July 1559, and one of its preachers 25 April 1563. In that year he was also elected one of the proctors of the university, which office he held when the queen visited Cambridge in August 1564. On the 4th of that month he made a congratulatory oration in latin to sir William Cecil chancellor of the university, on his arrival at S. John's, and as proctor he took part in the disputations before the queen during her continuance here. By grace 21 Nov. 1564 he was constituted one of the preachers of the university. In 1565 he proceeded B.D., and at the close of that year complained against Richard Longworth the master of his college and William Fulke one of the fellows for non-conformity.

He was appointed dean of Chichester about November 1566, and installed in that dignity 5 March 1566-7. About the same time, if not before, he was chaplain to the queen and to archbishop Parker. In November 1568 her majesty granted him a canonry in the church of Canterbury, vacant by the death of Arthur Sentleger, but he does not appear to have been admitted to that dignity nor to have taken any benefit from the grant. In 1569 it was suggested that he should become archbishop of York, but archbishop Parker opposed his appointment to that see on the ground that his services as chaplain at court could not be dispensed with. In the same year he was created D.D. by this university, being admitted under a special grace in the Jerusalem chamber at Westminster by Dr. Gabriel Goodman dean of that church. aliu DD St John

On 15 April 1570 he was elected bishop of Chichester, obtaining on 22nd of the same month the royal assent to his election, which was confirmed by the archbishop on the 26th. He was consecrated at Canterbury on 21 May being Trinity Sunday (the archbishop in consideration of his being his chaplain remitting the accustomed fees), and received restitution of the temporalities 6 June. It has been said that he was 48 years of age at this period. It is not probable that he was then more than 38, judging from the time at which he took his first degree. On 11 April 1571 he was presented by the queen to the vicarage of Ryhall with the members in Rutland. Soon after he became bishop we find him involved in a suit with the lord admiral with respect to wrecks on the coast of Sussex. He subscribed the thirty-nine articles in 1571, as also the canons for discipline. About the close of 1575 he suspended David Thickpeny the curate of Brighthelmstone for certain irregularities, and on suspicion of his favouring the opinions of the sect called the family of love. Thickpeny appealed to the privy-council by whom the case was referred to archbishop Grindal. The primate adjudged that Thickpeny should be restored on

his abjuring the opinions imputed to him and preaching two sermons in confutation thereof. Thickpeny however conducted himself with such great impropriety that the bishop immediately afterwards complained of him to the archbishop, who cited him to appear before him again. We have not ascertained how the matter terminated.

His name occurs in the commission for causes ecclesiastical issued 23 April 1576, but he had acted in that capacity under a previous commission. He held a visitation 24 March 1576-7, and cited and questioned many of the gentry of his diocese who were suspected of absenting themselves from divine service, of sending letters and money to or receiving letters from the roman catholic fugitives, or of possessing the books of Harding, Stapleton, Rastal, Sanders and Marshal. On 26 April 1577 sir Thomas Palmer, Richard Ernlie, esq., and Thomas Lewkenor, esq., three of the principal gentry who had been molested at his visitation exhibited articles against bishop Curteys. Of these articles Strype gives the following account: "These articles were very large and long. Some related to his hindering justice and the queen's service: others, to injuries done to them, and other misdemeanours. Of the first sort was his contending wilfully, and quarrelling with the commissioners joined with his lordship (the said bishop) in commission for ecclesiastical causes, and with the commissioners of the peace: in abusing the authority and trust committed unto him by the said commission, in bearing and maintaining disorderly riots and unlawful acts: in making without discretion fond and unlawful licences for keeping of May-games &c.: in threatening divers persons that had honestly done their duties in her majesty's service: in taking order for sparing the punishment of offenders: prohibiting without cause some honest persons from the communion, only for displeasure conceived by his lordship against them: in benefices ecclesiastical without incumbents; employing the profits to his own purse, or at his pleasure: taking rewards simoniacally for ecclesiastical livings granted by him, &c.: openly citing them (the justices) to appear at his consistory, to be reformed in religion, without any just cause of suspicion, information or presentment, upon untrue surmises of matter, on purpose to vex and trouble them, and to bring them into discredit. Also, they thought he wanted consideration in appointing so many men of such calling and credit (as they themselves were) to appear before his lordship, in so open a place, one day, time, and instant, viz. one knight, eighteen squires, some of them justices of peace, and above thirty other persons, most whereof gentlemen. Also, that his lordship came that day with many more men than he was accustomed to ride with, being well weaponed; who stood about the consistory during the time of his lordship's sitting: and the register being his lordship's servant, having his sword holden by him in the consistory by a sumner, during the time of his lordship's sitting. And that he caused two of the servants, upon a surmised warrant made to them, as special bailiffs of the same for that time, in a matter of an action upon the cause, at his lordship's own suit to arrest one Rand. Barlow in his said church near the consistory; and violently to have drawn and carried him away, without shewing any warrant, until a justice of peace within the city, seeing the tumult, commanded them, in her majesty's name, to keep the peace." It appears that to these articles the bishop made replies which were referred to commissioners who prescribed conditions for his observance. At the same period the bishop was involved in disputes with William Grover as to the transport of corn; with Walter Coverley and William Fayres about the bailiwick of and right of common in the Manhood claimed by the bishop as part of the see; and with Edward Amyers as to the registrarship of the diocese. In June 1577 he was obliged to procure a testimonial under the hands and seals of several gentlemen that he was not drunk at Mr. John Sherwin's house as by some he was most unjustly slandered.

In the course of 1577 appeared his translation of Hugo's Exposition, whereto was appended a preface in his commendation to the following effect: "First, over and beside his ordinary preaching upon Sondays and Holidays, he hath gone three times through this whole diocese of Chichester, preaching himselfe at the greatest towns, and many learned preach-

ers with him, in other places. And this last sommer was accepted of the substaunce both of gentlemen, preachers, and people of the whole shire exceeding well, and in suche sorte as the like hath not been seen in the memory of man, to any of the calling in this country. And whereas it was a rare thing before his time to heare a learned sermon in Sussex, now the pulpittes in most places sound continually with the voyce of learned and godly preachers, he himself, as Dux gregis, giving good example unto the rest in so grave and learned manner, that the people, with ardent zeale, wonderfull rejoicinge, and in great number, take farre and long jorneys to be partakers of his good and godly lessons. We are assured that the rooting out of bad and unlearned curates, and the planting of zealous and learned preachers, hath been occasion to him of great expenses and charge. And so, within these six yeares, he hath brought into this diocese, and preferred, or been the meanes of the preferring, of twenty preachers, which be well able to preache in any learned audience in this realme. And by the diligent preaching and other exercising of himself and these in the Scriptures, hath trayned up a xl. more in such sort that they be sufficient enough to preach to any ordinary audience. He hath travelled in the suppressing of Machevils, Papistes, Libertines, Atheists, and such other erroneous persons; in the maintayning of poor fatherless children against the oppressor, the protecting of widows from the violent; the releaving of strangers for the Gospel's sake; the punishment of fornicators and adulterers; the withstanding of robbers and pyrates; the restrayning of such as unnaturally carry away grayne, victuals, and other the commodities of this realme, and in the meeting with simoniacal practices, &c.: for the which good deeds (such is the malice of Sathan and his lims), most bitter and bad speeches are throwne out agaynst him; yea, and certaine hyred and suborned to go from nobleman to nobleman, from justiciaries to justiciaries, from common table to common table, and, to be brief, from place and person to place and person, to carry such tales and surmises as the informer knowith to be false, and the reporter is meer ignorant of. But the scholler is not above his master, &c. And surely we, for our partes, have often times wondred at his constancie and patience, that whereas we see others so overcome with importunity of slaunderous and infamous reportes and great enemyes, when he heareth any lewd and opprobious speeches spread of him, he is no whit moved, but onely answereth It is for doynge my duty. My master, Christ, escaped not evill tongues, and St. Paul counselleth us to go on by good reportes and evil reportes, et a malis vituperari et laudari est; and Benedicit mihi Deus propter maledictiones istas. God will bless me for these curses; and never thinketh more of the matter. It is also apparent to the eyes of men, what cost he hath, and doth from tyme to tyme bestow, in repayring of his houses, and hospitalitye to men of all degrees, and especially upon the poor, whom he doth often and in great numbers feed in his hall after his sermons, &c." This is subscribed by Henry Blaxton, Thomas Gillingham, Daniel Gardyner, William Coal, Richard Fletcher and above thirty more preachers in his diocese, and dated 16 Dec. 1576. On New-year's day 1577-8 he presented the queen with £10. in gold, her majesty giving him in return gilt plate weighing 16 ounces and upwards. We find him after he was raised to the episcopal dignity preaching before the queen at Greenwich, Richmond and Westminster; also at S. Paul's-cross. In 1579 he was called upon to deprive his brother Edmund of the vicarage of Cuckfield and of a canonry in Chichester as "a lewd vicar, void of all learning, a scoffer at singing of psalms, a seeker to witches, a drunkard, &c." The bishop adroitly waived the delicate task, and subsequently the bishop of London was directed to proceed to the deprivation of the delinquent.

He died in August 1582 and was buried in Chichester cathedral on the 31st of that month. The see remained vacant for above three years, and this has caused many writers erroneously to state that his death occurred in 1585. Mr. Baker makes it to have happened 27 Feb. 1584-5. Strype gives that date in one place, but elsewhere assigns other dates, all of which are inaccurate. It appears that bishop Curteys had adopted a generous and hospitable mode of living, far ex-

ceeding what was justified by the slender revenues of his see, and that he consequently died very poor and greatly in debt to the queen. He left a widow with whose name we are not acquainted.

There is extant a curious inventory of his goods, taken by commissioners appointed by the lord-treasurer.

His works are:

1. Oratio gratutaloria ad M. Guill. Cicellum Secret. Regium, Equitem auratum et Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Cancell. ingredientem Collegium Joannis Aug 4 anno 1564. In Nichols's Prog Eliz. iii. 46.

2. Oratio in disputationem philosophicam 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 61.

3. Prooemium in disputationem theologicam 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 97.

4. Articles shewing that the disorders in regard to apparel and surplices in S. John's College, Cambridge, have arisen by the disorderly acting and preaching of Mr. Fulke and others, making Robin Hoodes penny-worthes of their copes, and other vestments. [Dec. 1565 ?] MS. in State Paper Office.

5. Articles against Mr. Richard Longworth, President, and now Master of S. John's College, of undue election and malpractices. MS. in State Paper Office. Sent to sir William Cecil 12 Dec. 1565.

6. Articles against William Fulke, of S. John's College, of disorderly conduct particularly in the article of apparel. MS. in State Paper Office. Sent to sir William Cecil 12 Dec. 1565.

7. Articles exhibited against Ric. Longeworth, Master of S. John's, describing his arbitrary dealings with the Fellows since his return from London 31 Dec. 1565. MS. in State Paper Office.

8. A Sermon preached before the Queenes Majestie, at Greenwich, 14 of March on Eccles. 12; 1—7. Lond. 8vo. 1573, 1574, 1579, 1584.

9. A Sermon preached before the Queenes Majestie at Richmond the 6 of March last past (Judges 1; 1—13). Lond. 8vo. 1575.

10. Two Sermons, preached the first at Paules Crosse [4 March] (Apoc. 12; 1—9) the second at Westminster before the Queenes Majestie (Acts 20; 28—31). Lond. 16mo. 1576, 8vo. 1584.

11. An Exposition of certaine Wordes of S. Paule to the Romaynes entitled by an old writer, Hugo, a Treatise of the Workes of thre Dayes. Also another Worke of the Truthe of Christes naturall Bodye. Lond. 8vo. 1577. A Translation.

12. Answer to articles by sir Thomas Palmer, Richard Ernlie, and Thomas Lewkenor, esquires; [in or about April 1577]. MS. in State Paper Office.

13. Answer to 38 other articles by sir Thomas Palmer, Richard Ernlie, and Thomas Lewkenor, esquires. MS. in State Paper Office.

14. Answers by him & Dr. Henry Worley to the information of William Grover against him relative to the transportation of corn. MS. in State Paper Office.

15. Answer to the complaint of Walter Coverley relative to the office of bailiwick of the Manhood. MS. in State Paper Office.

16. Answer to the complaint of William Fayres relative to the right of commonage in the Manhood. MS. in State Paper Office.

17. Answer to the complaint of Edward Amyers relative to his claim to the office of register of the diocese of Chichester. MS. in State Paper Office.

18. Answer to the order set down by the Commissioners appointed to examine him. MS. in State Paper Office.

19. An Corpus Christi sit ubique, Tract. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 8 D. vii. art. 1.

20. Translation from english into latin of the first part of Bp. Jewel's answer to Harding's confutation. Royal MS. in Brit. Mus. 8 D. vii. art. 2.

21. Letters. We are not aware that any have been printed.

Arms: Paly of six O. & Az. on a fess chequy A. & S. 3 martlets O. (Granted by sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter 1569-70.)

Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 250, 257; iii. 618. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 288, 344, 348, 356. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Fruits of Endowment. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 803. Nasmith's Cat. of C.C.C. MSS. 152. Parker Correspondence, 290, 331, 350, 383. Grindal's Remains, 359, 360. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 262—264, 268, 283, 314, 323, 477, 508, 521, 539, 541—545, 548, 620, 621. Rymer, xv. 680, 682, 697. Cooper's Ann. of Cambr. ii. 184, 185, 191, 195. Herbert's Ames, 919, 936, 1202, 1203, 1331. Drantæ Sylva, 57, 58. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. 1st edit. iii. 46, 61, 97; 2nd edit. ii. 69, 84. Lowndes' Bibliog. Manual. Strype's Annals, ii. 18, 408, 429, 487, 591, 657; iii. 331, Append. lib. i. no. lvi. Strype's Parker, 271,

276, 277, 302, 319, 322, 325, 459, 509, Append. p. 102, 158. Strype's Grindal, 161, 197, 208, 263, 267. Strype's Whitgift, 80, 132, 242. MS. Kennett. xlvii. 197; xlviii. 24. Casley's Cat. of MSS. 152. MS. Baker, xxiv. 143. Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex, i. 77. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 160, 280. Sussex Archæological Coll. iii. 90; x. 58.

NICHOLAS ASHTON, of an ancient family seated at Great Leaver Lancashire, was fellow of Christ's college, B.A. 1533-4, M.A. 1538, and B.D. 1547. He was admitted lady Margaret preacher 17 Sept. 1551, and in November following was presented by the crown to the vicarage of Kirby in Kendal Westmorland. He was chaplain to the earl of Derby, and became rector of Whichford Warwickshire 12 June 1557. His death took place 30 Sept. 1582. In Whichford church is the following inscription:

Hic jacet Nicholaus Asheton sacre theologie baccalarius Cantabr. Cappellanus Comitis Derbie, nuper rector istius ecclesie, et olim vicarius de Kendalle Lancastrensis apud magnam Leaver, qui obiit ultimo die mensis Septembris anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo secundo, regni Elizabethe regine vicesimo quarto.

Arms: A. a mullet S.

Bp. Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, edit. Hymers, 96. Strype's Mem. ii. 528. Dugdale's Warwicksh. 449.

THOMAS BERNARD, born at Castle Morton in the county of Worcester, was elected from Eton to King's college 1524, proceeded B.A. 1529-30, and commenced M.A. 1533. We are told that he was subsequently steward to Dr. Morley dean of S. Paul's, but this statement is perfectly unintelligible, as there never was such a person as Dr. Morley dean of S. Paul's. By the charter of foundation of Christchurch Oxford, 4 Nov. 1546, he was appointed one of the canons, and he obtained the vicarage of Pirton Oxfordshire, having also a grant of the rectory from the dean and chapter of Christchurch. In 1547 he occurs as one of the chaplains of archbishop Cranmer, and in March 1550 he had a licence to preach. He was deprived of his preferments and suffered much in the reign of Mary for being a protestant and a married man, but on the accession of Elizabeth obtained restitution of all he had lost. He proceeded B.D. at Oxford 22 March 1566-7, and died 30 Nov. 1582, being buried in the churchyard of Pirton. He edited a latin oration on tranquillity of mind by his brother John Bernard sometime fellow of Queens' college in this university. He was father of Daniel Bernard, D.D. canon of Christchurch, who died in 1588.

Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 528, 529. Alumni Eton. 143. Wood's Coll. & Halls, 432. Herbert's Ames, 699. Strype's Cranmer, 176. Strype's Mem. ii. 524. Pilkington's Works, ed. Scholefield, 682. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 172, 232.

JOHN BROOKE was appointed a scholar of Trinity college by the charter of foundation 19 Dec. 1546, but for some cause with which we are unacquainted did not proceed to the degree of B.A. till 1553-4. In 1577 we find him residing at Ash near Sandwich. In the valley in the parish of Ash, less than half-a-mile from the village, stands Mote-farm alias Brooke-house, and perhaps he resided there.

He is author of:

1. The Staffe of Christian Faith profitable to all Christians, for to arme themselves agaynst the enemies of the Gospel: and also for to knowe the antiquitie of our holy fayth, and of the true Church. Gathered out of ye works of the ancient Doctors of the Church and of the Counsels and many other Doctors whose names ye shall see here following. Translated out of Frenche into English. Lond. 8vo. 1577. Dedicated to Edward earl of Oxford lord great chamberlain of England.

2. John Gardener his confession of the Christian faith, translated out of French. Lond. 8vo. 1578, 1582.

3. A Christian discourse upon certain points of religion, presented to the Prince of Condé. Lond. 8vo. 1578. A translation.

4. The Christian disputations by Master Peter Viret. Divided into three partes Dialogue wise: Set out with such grace, that it cannot be but that a man shall take greate pleasure in the reading thereof. Translated out of French into English. Lond. 4to. 1579. Dedicated to archbishop Grindal.

5. Of two Woonderful Popish Monsters, to wyt, Of a Popish Asse which was found in Rome in the river Tyber (1496), and of a Moonkish Calfe, calved at Friberge in Misne (1528). Which are the very foreshewings and tokens of God's wrath, against blind, obstinate and monstrous Papistes, Witnessed & declared, the one by P. Melancthon, the

other by M. Luther. Translated out of French into English. Lond. 4to. 1579.

6. A Faithful and familiar exposition upon the prayer of our Lorde Jesus Christ, and of the things worthie to be considered upon the same: Written in French, Dialogue wise, by Peter Viret: and translated into english by John Brooke. Lond. 4to. 1582. Dedicated to sir Roger Manwood chief baron of the exchequer.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Rymer, xv. 108. Herbert's Ames, 662, 867, 1010, 1011, 1060. Hasted's Kent, iii. 690.

JOHN MORDEN, of Peterhouse, proceeded B.A. 1578-9. In a disputation in the Logic schools 28 April 1581 he made an oration reflecting on the duke d'Anjou, whose marriage with queen Elizabeth was then in contemplation. He was immediately convened before the vicechancellor and heads of colleges, and on its being demanded what he meant by abusing the duke, he answered that he did it in imitation of Cicero, and it appeared that many phrases and sentences were taken from the orations against Verres and Catiline but applied to the duke. The vicechancellor sent him to prison, and wrote to lord Burghley the chancellor of the university with a copy of Morden's oration and an account of the proceedings against him. In this letter he says that Morden was of no credit or estimation any way, that he was well known both in the college and otherwise to be so greatly troubled with melancholy, that he had lived altogether solitary, without any discretion and greatly troubled in his wits, having a great opinion of his own wit and learning, and that being puffed up with vainglory and madness he had played that mad part. When or how he obtained his liberty does not appear, but we find him commencing M.A. 1582.

MS. Lansd. 33, art. 30. Strype's Annals, iii. 48. Cooper's Ann. of Cambr. ii. 386. Zouch's Sir Philip Sidney, 133.

THOMAS PEACOCK, a native of Cambridge, was probably the son of Thomas Peacock burgess of that town, whose will, dated 1528 and proved in the court of the archdeacon of Ely in 1541, contains the following clause, "Item, I bequethe to my Sone Thomas Pecocke, xli. to be payd to hym at xxijti yeres of age, yf that he be a Mane of the worlde, & yff that he wyl be prieste, yt to be payd to hym whan the same day that he schall syng hys fyrste masse." He was educated at S. John's college, was admitted a fellow 1533, took the degree of B.A. 1534-5, and commenced M.A. 1537. On 23 April 1554 he was installed a canon of Norwich. The same year he proceeded B.D. His name is subscribed to the roman catholic articles of 1555. On 9 Oct. in that year he occurs as being present at Ely when Wolsey and Pigot were condemned to be burnt for heresy, he being then one of the chaplains of Dr. Thirleby bishop of Ely, who on the 25th of the same month collated him to the rectory of Downham isle of Ely, as he did on the 3rd of November following to a canonry in the church of Ely. At or about the same time he relinquished his canonry at Norwich.

Mr. Peacock was elected president of Queens' 23 Nov. 1558, but refusing to comply with the changes of religion which soon afterwards ensued, lost all his preferments. He resigned the presidentship of Queens' in order to avoid expulsion 1 July 1559. It seems that during his brief prefecture there were violent disputes in the college. From this period he seems to have led a life of retirement. On 1 May 1563 he granted to the churchwardens of the parish of the Holy Trinity in Cambridge (in which he appears to have been born), and their successors, an annuity of 20*s.* payable out of the messuage or inn called the Crane. and on 23 Oct. 1581 he gave £20. to the corporation of Cambridge, they covenanting to distribute 16*d.* a month amongst the prisoners in the Tolbooth. In all probability he died soon after this time. At any rate we have been unable to discover any subsequent notice of him.

Arms: O. a cheveron G. between 3 peacocks' heads erased Az.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 335. Cooper's Ann. of Cambr. ii. 114, 388. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. iii. 385. Lamb's Cambr. Doc. 175, &c. Bentham's Ely. Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 666. Le Neve's Fasti. MS. Searle. Parker Correspond. 67. Newcourt's Repert. i. 800. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 172, 173. MS. Baker, xxx. 218, 253, 256. Charity Reports, xxxi. 30, 72. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 125, 126.

RICHARD WILLOUGHBY, youngest son of George Willoughby, esq. of

Wigenhall S. Mary Magdalen in Norfolk, was B.A. 1567-8, and was in 1569 elected a fellow of Corpus Christi college. He commenced M.A. 1571, and occurs as one of the petitioners against the new statutes of the university 1572. In 1574 he was one of the taxors, and in 1575 an attempt was made to deprive him of his fellowship for not taking orders, but doctors Perne, Hawford, and Whitgift the visitors decided in his favour on 27th October in that year. In 1578 he was one of the proctors of the university, and he was both bursar and president of Corpus Christi college. It is believed that he subsequently held a canonry in the church of Canterbury. He travelled to Paris and there embraced the roman catholic faith, and was, it is said, a seminary priest. These facts appear in a return to the privy-council, the date of which we cannot discover.

Masters' Hist. of C. C. C. C. 114, 414; ed. Lamb, 294, 322. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 51; iii. 619. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 358.

ROGER TAVERNER, a native of Norfolk and brother of Richard Taverner of whom a notice has been previously given, was a student in Cambridge, but at what time or in what house we have not been able to ascertain. He does not appear to have taken any degree. In the reign of Henry VIII. he was appointed surveyor-general of the king's woods south of Trent, and he and his brothers Richard and Robert had very extensive grants of monastic lands. He was continued in the office of surveyor-general of woods under Edward VI. and perhaps also under queen Mary. In the parliament which met at Westminster 5 April 1554 and was dissolved 5 May following, he represented the borough of Launceston in Cornwall. He occurs as surveyor of the royal woods in the reign of Elizabeth, and held the office up to his death, which occurred at Upminster Essex in 1582. He was buried in the church of that parish, and left a son named John who died in 1606, having succeeded his father in the office which he had held under the crown.

Roger Taverner is author of:

1. A boke concerning the dearth of victuals and other inconveniences growing to the realm by the enhauncing the coin. MS. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth [1560].

2. Enquiries into the occasion of the present derth with remedies for the same. MS. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth [1562].

The above appear to constitute MSS. C. C. C. C. 370, which is described by Nasmith as A discourse presented by Roger Taverner to Queen Elizabeth of the means of preventing a scarcity of provision. It is said that although no professed scholar the author was competently learned and well read in the affairs of the commonwealth and of foreign kingdoms, and that the book was at one period deemed worthy of publication, yet it does not appear ever to have been printed.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 58, 248. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 423. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 370. Willis's Notitia Parl. iii. (2) 33. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 95. Originalia, 36 H. 8, p. 1, r. 37, 106; p. 3, r. 25; p. 5, r. 3; p. 6, r. 77; p. 8, r. 15; 37 H. 8, p. 3, r. 17; 38 H. 8, p. 5, r. 6; 17 Eliz. p. 2, r. 205. Commissiones Pasch. 2 Eliz. r. 17. Tenth Rep. D. K. Rec. App. ii. 283—286. Pits, Append. p. 903.

JOHN CRANE, a native of Pulham in Norfolk, was born about 1514 and was educated in Christ's college, proceeding B.A. 1537-8. He was elected a fellow of his college, and in 1541 commenced M.A. In Lent 1544-5 he took a part in the play of Pammachius acted at Christ's college. This play gave great offence to bishop Gardiner the chancellor of the university in consequence of its reflecting on the roman catholic mode of fasting and certain ceremonies of the church. Mr. Crane was called on for an explanation, and in the meantime was bound with sureties to be forthcoming. He proceeded B.D. 1549. It is said that in the reign of queen Mary he was an earnest professor of the reformed faith. In 1561 he was instituted to the rectory of Feltwell S. Nicholas Norfolk, as he was in 1565, on the presentation of the queen, to the rectory of Pulham S. Mary the Virgin in that county with the annexed chapel of S. Mary Magdalen, which benefice was then occasionally called Pulham utraque. In June 1578 he was instituted to the rectory of Tivetshall S. Mary and S. Margaret Norfolk, on the presentation of sir Thomas Cornwallis, knt. This he resigned the same year in favour of Thomas Crane, B.A. John Crane died 3 May 1583, and on the 14th of the same month was buried at Pulham, the following

memorial of him being entered in the parish register:

John Crone, an aunceant Bacheller of Divinitie, an ernest Proffessor of Christ in the tyme of Queene Marie, a trew, a constaunt, and a devout follower of Christ unto his Deathe, sometyme Parson of Feltwell, Tittishall, and Pulham Utraque, at once; a Man of greate Learninge, muche Wysdome, and noe less Gravitie: For his manifold Vertues reverenced and honoured of many, loued of all Men, and hated of None, (except it were for his good deeds as was Abel of his brother Caine) being borne in this Parishe, and continewinge Parson therof by the space of twentie Years and more, and dyed the 3d Day of May Ao 1583, to the great Grief of diverse, and to the extreme Loss among the Poore of his Countrey, unto whose Wants he did plentifully by Gyfts, and abundantly by lending, Supply and Minister, without Receit of any Commodity therefore; was very solemnly and with much Lamentation, buried 14 May, aged 69 Years.

Script. per me Edw. Slyn. sometyme his Mynister.

It appears that he was unmarried and a licensed preacher.

Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 209; ii. 193; v. 391. Strype's Parker, 19. Parker Correspond. 25, 26. Cooper's Ann. of Cambr. i. 425.

THOMAS RADCLIFFE, born about 1526, was the eldest son of Henry Radcliffe subsequently called the lord Fitzwalter and who ultimately became earl of Sussex, by his first wife Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk. We have no accurate information respecting his education; there is however good reason to presume that it must have been of a very superior character, and we believe that he was sometime a student of this university and afterwards of Gray's inn. From the year 1542, when his father succeeded to the earldom of Sussex, he was commonly called lord Fitzwalter, and in 1544 he attended Henry VIII. on his expedition against France. It is recorded that on 9th September he with other lords and gentlemen proceeded to Hardelot castle in the Boulonnais, where they met certain ambassadors from the king of France.

He was one of the lords who bore the canopy at the funeral of Henry VIII. He had a command in the expedition against Scotland under the duke of Northumberland of a number of demilances, and was at the battle of Musselborough or Pinkie fought 10 Sept. 1547. In this engagement he was unhorsed, but soon mounted again. Ultimately he escaped with some difficulty, his horse being hewn to pieces. On 6 March 1549-50 he obtained the royal licence to eat flesh in Lent. The lord Fitzwalter with other noblemen and gentlemen, on 31 Oct. 1551, met the queen dowager of Scots in a valley two miles and a-half from Hampton-court and escorted her to that palace. He also took a part in tilts and barriers at the king's court 3rd, 6th, and 17th Jan. 1551-2. He was elected one of the knights for the county of Norfolk to the parliament which assembled 1 March 1552-3. His name occurs amongst the witnesses to the will of Edward VI. whereby the crown was settled on lady Jane Grey, but he soon gave in his adhesion to queen Mary and rendered her essential service in the suppression of Wyat's rebellion, for which it would appear that he was rewarded by the grant of land worth £50. per annum.

In March 1553-4 he and John earl of Bedford were dispatched on embassies to the emperor and Philip king of Spain, to negotiate the marriage of the latter with queen Mary. They accomplished the object of their mission and returned to England in time to be present at the nuptials. On 22 Nov. 1554 he first sat in the house of peers as baron Fitzwalter, but he had been summoned to that assembly by the same title some months previously, probably whilst he was abroad on his embassy. In May 1555 he was selected as ambassador to France for the purpose of announcing an event which, although for some time confidently anticipated, never took place. We find him present at the church of the friars observant at Greenwich on 22 March 1555-6, when cardinal Pole was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury. In 1556 he was appointed lord-deputy of Ireland, his patent bearing date 27th April. He arrived at Dublin on Whitsunday, and in the same week took his oath at Christchurch. On the 2nd July he proceeded to S. Patrick's nobly accompanied, and was received at the church door by the archbishop of Dublin under a canopy of state, that prelate being arrayed in his pontificals and the clergy in rich copes; then kneeling he was censed, and having kissed the cross received the archbishop's blessing, after which he proceeded towards the high altar where he continued kneeling while

Te Deum was sung; he was then censed and blessed a second time and service was performed by the archbishop, after which the lord-deputy rose from his place, proceeded to the altar, and having kneeled there for a certain space of time offered a piece of gold. After the ceremony he dined with the archbishop. Immediately afterwards he marched to Ulster against the Scots, 200 of whom were slain. Subsequently he made a journey into Munster, and received many english and irish to mercy. Shane O'Neill also came to him at Kilmainham and made his humble submission.

Soon after his assumption of the viceregal dignity in Ireland he summoned a parliament in that kingdom. The precise time at which this assembly was held is variously stated, but therein a bull reconciling the realm to the church of Rome was published and statutes were passed repealing all acts against the holy see made since 20 Hen. 8, and restoring to the church all its possessions except lands granted to the laity. Leix and Offally were also made counties, called respectively the Queen's county and the King's county; the chief town of the one being Maryborough and of the other Philipstown. An important measure was also passed defining the meaning of Poynings' law.

His father dying 17 Feb. 1556-7 he thereupon succeeded to the title of earl of Sussex. On 23 April 1557 he was elected K.G., and about the same time became chief-justice of all forests south of Trent and captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners. In July 1557 the lord-deputy made an expedition against the O'Maddens and took and garrisoned the castle of Meelik. On the 10th August he advanced into Munster against the scots. On the 22nd October he made another journey into Ulster, came to Dundalk on the 24th, and to Armagh on the 25th. This city he burnt on the 27th, and returned to Dublin on the 30th. On the 4th December he set sail for England, leaving archbishop Curwen and sir Henry Sidney as lords-justices. On 20 March 1557-8 his stipend as lord-deputy was fixed at £1000. per annum. On 27 April 1558 he again arrived in Dublin, and on the Sunday following, being the 1st of May, took his oath at Christchurch. He began a march to Munster against Donal O'Brien, advanced to Limerick and Thomond, marched to Galway, shipped his army at Dalkey and sailed to Raghline, took the island 15th September, and then invaded and wasted Cantire in Scotland, and having also wasted Arran and Comber put in at Carrickfergus, and returned to Dublin 8th November. A new patent constituting him lord-deputy of Ireland passed the great seal 17 August 1558. It was received in Dublin on the 17th November, when he was sworn at Christchurch. On that very day queen Mary died, and so soon as that event became known in Ireland his authority there was at an end. By her will the queen appointed him one of her executors with a legacy of 500 marks.

Sir Henry Sidney became lord-justice of Ireland 13 Dec. 1558, about which time the earl of Sussex took his departure for England. He was present at queen Elizabeth's coronation 15 Jan. 1558-9, doing service thereat as chief sewer of England, which office he held by hereditary right, and he received as his fee 18 yards of crimson velvet. He was one of the peers who sat in judgment on Thomas lord Wentworth on his trial for high treason 22 April 1559. By patent dated 3 July the same year he was reappointed lord deputy of Ireland, arriving at Blakey on Sunday 27th August, and on the 30th taking his oath at Christchurch. He held a parliament at Dublin 12 Jan. 1559-60. In this parliament acts were passed for restoring the jurisdiction of the crown over the state ecclesiastical, and abolishing all foreign power repugnant to the same: for uniformity of common prayer and service in the church; for restitution to the crown of first-fruits and twentieths; for confirming and consecrating archbishops and bishops within the realm; for repealing the recent laws against heresy; and for the recognition of the queen's title to the crown of Ireland. On 13th February he set sail for England, leaving sir William Fitzwilliam lord-justice. On 28 April 1560 he took a part in justs at court, he, lord Robert Dudley and two others being against the earl of Northumberland, lord Ambrose Dudley, lord Hunsdon, master Cornwallis and another.

He had a commission as lord-lieu-

tenant of Ireland 6 May 1560, soon after which time he appears to have returned to that kingdom, which he left 29 Jan. 1560-1, sir William Fitzwilliam acting as lord-justice during his absence. Another commission was granted him as lord-lieutenant of Ireland 24 May 1561, and he arrived in the harbour of Dublin on Sunday 1st June, being on the 5th sworn at Christchurch. On the 12th he made a journey to Armagh, where he cast up vast entrenchments round the church and established a garrison, who with difficulty defeated Shane O'Neill, with whom however the earl entered into negotiations. Ultimately the earl advanced into Tyrone, and having concluded a sort of peace with Shane O'Neill marched with his army into Tirconnell, where he restored Calvagh O'Donnell to the chieftainship. O'Neill subsequently made his appearance at Dublin and was received by the lord-lieutenant with outward favour, after which he went to England to make his submission to the queen. On 16 Jan. 1561-2 the lord-lieutenant took the sea for England leaving sir William Fitzwilliam lord-justice. On 4 July 1562 his commission as lord-lieutenant of Ireland was again renewed, his allowance for diet being fixed at £1500. per annum over and above other advantages. He arrived in the port of Dublin on the 24th of the month, and on the 29th took the oaths and received the sword at S. Patrick's. On 1 April 1563 he set forward against Shane O'Neill, and on the 13th destroyed an ambush laid by him. On the 16th he passed over the Blackwater and took a prey of 200 kine. On the 26th he came back to Dundalk. On the 1st of June he advanced to Dungannon, and on the 2nd came to Tulloghoge; he took 80 cattle on the 3rd June, and his army returned to Armagh on the 4th. On the following day he took a prey of 3000 kine and 1502 garons and mares. Then the army returned to Drogheda.

The earl of Sussex built at his own cost a new church in the parish of Woodham Walter Essex. It was consecrated 30 April 1564. In May that year he obtained his recall from Ireland, and in August following accompanied the queen to Cambridge, where he was created M.A. He lodged at Catharine hall, and the mayor and aldermen presented him with a marchpain and sugar-loaf. We find him officiating as one of the principal mourners at the celebration of the funeral of the emperor Ferdinand at S. Paul's in October the same year.

In January 1564-5 he was dispatched to Flanders to make a commercial treaty. The earls of Sussex and Leicester were on very bad terms, and the queen enjoined that neither of them should molest the other. About June 1565 we find Sussex writing to the queen to complain that Leicester, notwithstanding her majesty's injunctions, had assembled great bands of armed men to waylay him. Lord Burghley in his diary has this entry on the 20th of that month: "The two Erles of Sussex and Lecester accorded in the Queens Majestys Presence." The disputes between the two earls were however subsequently renewed. In the same diary, under 16 June 1566, lord Burghley has recorded, "A Discord inter Com. Sussex et Lecester at Grenwych, ther appeased by hir Majesty," and under the 21st, "Accord between the Erle Sussex and Lecester afore hir Majesty at Grenwych." When the queen visited the university of Oxford in September that year she was accompanied by the earl of Sussex.

In 1567 he was dispatched on an embassy to the emperor Maximilian, whom he invested with the order of the Garter, and with whom he negotiated for a marriage between queen Elizabeth and Charles archduke of Austria. The earl left Dover on 29th June and returned to the queen's court 14 March 1567-8. In this embassy he was accompanied by Roger lord North, who it is said privately did all within his power to thwart the designs of the earl.

In 1568 he was appointed lord-president and lord-lieutenant of the north, and he acted as one of the commissioners in the negotiations at York with the queen of Scots in October that year, and also in the negotiations which soon afterwards took place with reference to the same matter at Hampton-court and Westminster.

On the breaking out of the rebellion under the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland in November 1569, the earl of Sussex marched against them from York with 7,000 men, accompanied by the earl of Rutland, lords Hunsdon, Eure, and Willoughby of Parham. The

rebels fled to Hexham and shortly afterwards to Naworth castle, where, hearing that the earl of Warwick and the lord high-admiral Clinton were in pursuit of them with 12,000 men from the southern and midland counties of England, the two earls withdrew themselves with a small company and fled to Scotland. Unfortunately Egremont Radcliffe the half-brother of the earl of Sussex was engaged in this rebellion, and this circumstance, together with the earl of Sussex's known friendship for his relative the duke of Norfolk, then confined on a charge of treason, caused the earl's enemies at court to make unjust insinuations that he had not proceeded so promptly as he might have done in suppressing the insurrection, the fact being that he was not in a position to leave York until new levies had arrived. In January 1569-70 he was summoned to court to confer with her majesty and her ministers touching affairs in the north. Certain matters had occurred which gave him offence, and he addressed a letter to sir William Cecil from Darlington on the 23rd in which is the following passage: "I was first a lieutenant; I was after little better than a marshal; I had then nothing left to me but to direct hanging matters (in the mean time all was disposed that was within my commission), and now I am offered to be made a Sheriff's bailiff to deliver over possessions. Blame me not good Mr. Secretary, though my pen utter somewhat of that swell in my stomach, for I see I am kept but for a broom, and when I have done my office to be thrown out of the door. I am the first nobleman that hath been thus used. True service deserves honour and credit, and not reproach and open defaming; but, seeing the one is ever delivered to me instead of the other, I must leave to serve, or lose my honour; which, being continued so long, in my house I would be loth should take blemish with me. These matters I know proceed not from lack of good and honourable meaning in the Queens Majesty towards me, nor from lack of duty and truth in me towards her, which grieves me the more; and, therefore, seeing I shall be still a camelion, and yield no other shew than as it shall please others to give the colour, I will content myself to live a private life. God send her Majesty others that mean as well as I have done; and so I commit you to the Almighty." On his arrival at court he was well received by the queen, and he highly commended the loyal and efficient service of those, both protestants and roman catholics, who had cooperated with him in suppressing the insurrection. He departed for the north on the 15th February, and on the 4th March wrote as follows to sir William Cecil: "Where it pleased you yesternight to declare to me some speeches used by the Queens Majesty to you in secret, I thought fit rather to deliver the answer to you by writing, seeing I cannot this day come to you myself, than to deliver to the trust of any other that which you so friendly delivered to me. Touching the queen's opinion of my contentation; at her late speech with me, which as I remember was yester se'nnight, it is true that upon the Queen's Majesty's earnest words of her honourable and favourable intent and meaning towards me I rested satisfied of her good opinion and favour towards me, which herself knew best; and yet, nevertheless, declared to her in plain words that though her Majesty's favourable speech had satisfied me for my own particular, in that I doubted of her good favour, yet the world, seeing contrary actions, would not be so satisfied; and concluded that if this last service had not given a sufficient cause to testify to the world my truth to her Majesty, I thought I should never have the like occasion offered hereafter. Whereupon her Majesty directly answered that she would deal so with me as the world should see the trust and credit she committed to me; and so ended with better words than I confess I have deserved: all which speeches I declared to my Lord of Leicester, and required his Lordship to be a mean to know of her Majesty what her pleasure was to do, whereby the world might see her credit towards me in some action; for that I have often received good words, and never yet good deeds; but, contrariwise, did find all my good service to be by sinister means depraved, and thereby the reward and honour to be cut from me. Since which time I do not know further of her Majesty's meaning than that her pleasure is to continue me

in those offices wherein she did continue me when she had me in greatest suspicion, and did command me to remain upon them (as I was coming up by her license), which the world conceives was more for her present service than for any good affection towards me, and perhaps may conceive the like of my sending again in this sort. Touching my promise to make declaration of my opinion how her Majesty might hereafter govern those parts, and defend and strengthen her borders with less charge, I have been, am, and will be, ready to perform the uttermost therein that I can do, whensoever her Majesty shall command me; which I promised by letters before my coming up, and have ever since been ready to accomplish, upon commandment. Touching my conceiving of her Majesty's favourable dealing with me in suspending of credit against me, notwithstanding the rebels did by their letters declare such manner of my protracting of time in her service as after fell out in execution; true it is that her Majesty told me that the rebels wrote such letters, but I never heard of them, saw them, nor knew of any such, otherwise than of her Majesty's declaration; neither did I, nor do, nor will confess, while I live, any protracting of time, or any lack of speedy execution of her service, so far as by any possibility I could. Lastly, touching my contentation to go in this service; I told her Majesty, with very plain words, how great the service was, and how fit it was for her to use a person therein whom the world thought she credited better than she did me. And when she said she would shew to the world how much she credited me; and so as should be to my contentation; and therefore willed me to make me ready to go shortly; I made courtsey, but I answered nothing; and she sat down, and willed me to call one of the women; and so I departed, and how I rested satisfied you and my Lord of Leicester do know. I have written thus much, because, if the Queen's Majesty speak with you herein before I speak with you, it may please you, having this knowledge from me, to use by way of answer so much thereof as you shall think fit; which I fully refer to your own wisdom." Then he gives details of lands sold by him and of money he had raised by wood-sales and leases amounting in the whole to £12,700., and adds, "I have besides this spent my whole revenues for twelve years in the Queen's Majesty's service, and to this hour I never received, directly or indirectly, any other benefit than was incident to the ordinary fees belonging to the offices of charge that were committed to me."

A special commission was appointed to try the principal offenders at York, Durham and Carlisle. The court consisted of the earl of Sussex, lord Hunsdon, sir Gilbert Gerrard attorney-general, and sir Thomas Gargrave. The proceedings were by indictment, but the commissioners were empowered to compound with such as submitted themselves to the queen's mercy and had not land to the amount of £5. a-year. The earl of Sussex issued a proclamation to the offenders in the west riding of Yorkshire 22 March 1569-70. In April 1570 the earl of Sussex by the queen's command made two expeditions into Scotland with a view of reducing the northern fugitives and punishing those who harboured them in that kingdom or had relieved them in their flight. He burnt 300 villages and overthrew 50 castles. Lord Hunsdon, in a letter to sir William Cecil dated from Berwick 9th May, speaking of the earl says, "Hys extremes travell bothe of boddy and mynd, with lyynge opon the cowld ground and hard rokkes yn Hewme, and yn Tyvydale, hathe browght hym too an extreme cowld, whyche hath drevyn hym ynto a fevar, whyche hath contynewed with hym thys ten dayse. I assure youe nott withowt grete perryll, but I thanke God, now good hope of hys recovery, for yesterday he escapyd hys fytt, and thys day fynds hymselfe much better then byfore." He made another incursion into Scotland in August following. His inroads on the scottish borders have been characterised as marked with undiscriminating harshness and cruelty, but they finally relieved the north from all apprehension. Tranquillity was generally restored and the principal rebels were obliged to fly to the continent as Scotland was unable to afford them a safe refuge. On 30 Dec. 1570 the earl of Sussex was sworn of the privy-council, having about that time relinquished the government of the north.

In the summer of 1571 the queen paid

him a visit at his residence at Bermondsey. He was one of the peers who sat in judgment upon and condemned Thomas duke of Norfolk. The duke was his relative and friend, and in the disposition of his property, in anticipation of his execution, directed his best george chain and garter to be given to the earl of Sussex. On 13 July 1572 he was constituted lord-chamberlain of the household. His name occurs in a commission of gaol delivery for the marshalsea 14 April 1573, and in another commission which was issued on the 29th of the same month relative to the commerce between England and Portugal. He was attendant upon her majesty during her progress in Kent in August that year.

He obtained of the queen, but at what time we know not, a grant for his life of New-hall in Essex, which had been the residence of her father. He was anxious to obtain a grant in fee. Lord Burghley, on 29 March 1574, wrote him on the subject as follows: "My good Lorde, I have, in presence of Sr. Walter Mildmay, renewed your sute for New hall to hir Majesty, and told hir that your L. had thereof wrytten to me because the season of the yere will pass awey wherein you might do much good with the house. Mr. Mildmay also asisted me with affirmance of that I sayd on your behalf. Whereunto answered, as most commonly she hath doone, that she thought it best that yow shuld have it, but therwith she mixed spechees, after also hir accustomed manner, what a notable House it was, and with what charges hir father had buylt it, &c. Whereof being satisfyed that hir father did in his latter tyme abandon it, and that it was no such place mete for hir, as was pretended, than she wore a new dout, whereof I never heard, whyther she shuld not have a rent for the Park, to which I told hir that you shuld relynquish to hir Maty all your fees which you had duryng your liff, and that you had interest in the park duryng your liff without rent, so as it wer not resonable to require rent of you. In the end she chaunged hir talk, and being by me pressed, wold gyve no resolvt answer of yea or knay, so as, presenly, I can not otherwise answer." On the 23rd of May following, the grant of New-hall to the earl of Sussex and his heirs passed the great seal, to which, on the 31st of December the same year, was added the manors of Boreham, Walkfare, Oldhall, and their dependencies, the whole estate being commonly called the honour of Beaulieu. His eminent services well deserved this ample and princely gift.

The earl of Sussex was in attendance on the queen during her progress in September and October 1574. In 1577 he invited her majesty to New-hall. The invitation was declined through the earl of Leicester, who on the 30th of July wrote Sussex as follows: "My good Lord, I have shewed your Letter to her Majesty, who did take your great care to have her welcome to your house in most kind and gracious part, thanking your Lordship many times. Albeit she saith very earnestly, that she will by no means come this time to Newhal; saying, it were no reason, and less good manners, having so short warning this year to trouble you; and was very loth to have come into these parts at al, but to fly the further from these infected places; and charged me so to let your Lordship know, that by no means she would have you prepare for her this time. Nevertheless, my Lord, for mine own opinion, I believe she wil hunt, and visit your house, coming so neer. Herein you may use the matter accordingly, since she would have you not to look for her."

On New-year's day 1577-8 he gave the queen £20. in gold, his countess also giving £10. in gold. He received in return a double bowl of silver and gilt weighing 35 ounces, and his countess a bowl of silver and gilt weighing 20¾ ounces. When the university of Cambridge waited on the queen at Audley-end on Tuesday 27 July 1578, the earl of Sussex was not there, but there was left for him a pair of Cambridge gloves price 3*s.* 4*d.* with certain verses. The next day he came there, and as doctor Chaderton was taking leave of him to return to Cambridge he desired him to thank the university and assure them of his good will, saying, "I am ready to pleasure the university to my powre. I am a master of arte of that universitie, and have been twice at Oxford, and there that degree hath been twice offered me, but I have refused the same: for I mean not to have two strings to my boe." We also find the earl of Sussex with the

queen at Norwich in August the same year. On the 26th of that month he addressed to her majesty a very long and able letter on the subject of her contemplated marriage with the duke d'Anjou. At the New-year 1578-9 he gave the queen £20. in gold and his countess £5. in gold, and he had in return a bowl with a cover weighing 35¼ ounces, and his countess a gilt cup with a cover weighing 22 ounces. He made a settlement of New-hall and other estates 20 Dec. 1579.

In April 1581 the earl of Sussex was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with certain commissioners of the king of France respecting her majesty's marriage to the duke d'Anjou. In July 1581 there was another quarrel between him and the earl of Leicester, in allusion to which we have the following passage in a letter dated the 13th of that month from lord Burghley to sir Christopher Hatton: "I am most sorry to hear of the disaster fallen out yesterday between two great Planets; but I hear they know their Jupiter, and will obey her Majesty, rather to content her than to follow their own humours. It is far out of season to have these breaches; our adversaries are ever ready to make them greater, and to leap in also to our common harm." Dr. Dee, in his diary under date 12th July, gives the following notice of the matter: "The erle of Lecester fell fowly owt with the Erle of Sussex, Lord Chamberleyn, calling each other traytor, whereupon both were commanded to kepe their chambers at Greenwich, wher the court was." On 1 Jan. 1581-2 he was one of the challengers in the royal combat and fight on foot which took place before her majesty and the duke d'Anjou.

After a lingering illness, in the course of which he sought relief from the baths at Buxton, the earl of Sussex expired at his residence at Bermondsey on 9 June 1583. His bowels were buried in the church at Bermondsey, and on 8th July his body was taken to Boreham in Essex: "First went before him 45 poore men in blacke gownes, then on horsebacke 120 serving men in blacke coates, then 25 in blacke gownes or clokes, besides the heraults of armes and others, which bare his helme, crest, sword, coate of armes, and banners of armes, &c.; then the deceased earle in a chariot covered with blacke velvet, drawne of foure goodly geldings: next after him was led the earles steed covered with blacke velvet, then sir Henry Ratclife the succeeding earle chiefe mourner, and 8 other lords all in blacke, then the lord maior and aldermen of London riding in murrey, then ye gentlemen of Greis Inne, and last of all the worshipful merchant Tailers in their liveries, for that the said earle was brother of their companie...... the maior and aldermen, the gentlemen of Greis Inne, and the merchant Tailors accompanied the corps to the bars without Aldgate and returned." On the arrival of his body at Boreham it was buried in a red brick building adjoining the church of that parish called the Sussex chancel, where also repose the remains of his father, mother, grandfather, and grandmother, which, pursuant to his testamentary directions, were removed thither from the place of their first sepulture S. Laurence Pountney in London. On a large altar-tomb in the Sussex chancel are recumbent figures in armour of Robert Henry and Thomas Radcliffe successively earls of Sussex. One of the inscriptions is as follows:

Pretiosa in conspectu Domini mors justorum.

Thomas Radclif, Miles, Comes Sussexiæ, Vicecomes Fitzwalter, Baro de Egremond et de Burnel, Eques Auratus prænobilis Ordinis Garterii, capitalis Justitiarius omnium Forestarum, Parcorum, Chacearum, Warenarum regiæ Majestatis citra Trentam, Capitaneus generosorum Pencionariorum et generosorum ad arma. Camerarius Hospitii Reginæ Elisabethæ, et e Consiliis privatis. Duas amplissimas legationes Reginæ Mariæ ad Imperatorem Carolum Quintum, et Regem Hispaniæ, tertiamque serenissimæ Reginæ Elisabethæ ad Imperatorem Maximilianum obivit. Prorex Hiberniæ, ipsam per annos novem subjugatis rebellibus pacavit, Scotiamque ipsis adhærentem spoliavit. Præses borialis Provin. Angliæ, Perduelles profligavit. Scotiamque ipsis faventem, multis Castellis captis dirutisque, iterum vastavit. Magno Henrico Regi Octavo, heroicæ et ipsius Progeniei propagandæ semper fidelissimus. Invictus animo; semper Belloque fortis et felix: Pace Consiliarius prudentissimus. Linguarum varietate facundus, vitæ inculpatæ, etc. Obiit 9 die Junii, Anno Domini 1583, ætatis 57.

Conjuges habuit { *Elisab. filiam Tho. Comitis Southampt.* / *Franciscam, filiam Gulielmi Sidnei Equitis.* }

Unicam filiam ex priore uxore primâ infantiâ mortuam

Hæredem reliquit fratrem Henricum, proximum Comitem Sussexiæ.

The tomb of the three earls was, it

appears, much mutilated by the falling in of the roof of the Sussex chancel a few years before 1845. If not since repaired, may we be permitted to express a hope that its restoration may hereafter be considered as not altogether unworthy the attention of that learned society which owes its existence to the pious bounty of the widow of earl Thomas.

He married first Elizabeth Wriothesley daughter of Thomas earl of Southampton. She was buried at Woodham Walter 16 Jan. 1554-5, which was before her husband succeeded to the earldom. Some genealogists make her the mother of two sons Henry and Thomas who died young in their father's lifetime. We however prefer the authority of the earl's monumental inscription, which states her to be the mother of an only daughter. His second wife and sole countess was Frances daughter of sir William Sidney, knight. She had no issue, survived her husband nearly six years, and was the munificent foundress of Sidney Sussex college in this university.

The earl of Sussex by his will, after giving directions for his burial and for the removal of the bodies of his father, mother, grandfather and grandmother to Boreham, and the erection of a chapel there for their reception, bequeathed to the lady Frances his wife all his jewels, habiliments, chains, buttons and ornaments, with or without precious stones, except the five stones (two great table diamonds, one great table ruby, one great pointed diamond and a great balas) which were given him on a sword by Philip king of Spain, and which he bequeathed to his brother sir Henry Radcliffe, knight, for his life, and afterwards from heir to heir. He also gave the lady Frances 4000 ounces of gilt plate, and all the coaches, horses, and furniture which she and her women used to ride in besides their riding horses and 6 geldings, also one third of his linen. Under settlements and his will this lady was to enjoy for life New-hall and other manors in Essex with Attleborough, Hempnall and Diss in Norfolk. From the inventory of his effects it appears that the jewels given to his widow were worth £3169., and that he had 19,024 ounces of plate.

It would appear that the earl of Sussex's guiding principle must have been implicit obedience to the will of his sovereign. On no other theory can we at all account for his proceedings in Ireland, where within little more than three years he was instrumental first in the reestablishment of the roman catholic religion, and then of the substitution of the protestant mode of worship. He undoubtedly had a strong and well cultivated mind, was of a most noble and generous nature, and displayed on all occasions princely munificence and hospitality. His integrity was unimpeachable, and although it has been said that he was not of a conciliatory temper he had many attached and devoted friends, and his death appears to have been generally lamented.

His works are:

1. Opinion touching the Reformation of Ireland 1560. MS. Lambeth. 614, fo. 271.

2. Relation of the state of the kingdom of Ireland, when he went thither, and his Opinion of the Reformation thereof 1562. MS. Lambeth. 614, fo. 225. MS. Addit. 4767, art. 27.

3. Opinion relating to the government of Ireland after the expulsion of Shane Oneal; what the yearly charges might be; and what might be levied ordinarily in that realm towards those charges besides extraordinary means that might afterwards be made use of. Sent by him to the Queen 1562. MS. Lambeth. 609.

4. Answer to several Articles delivered to him by the Lords of the Council 1565. MS. Lambeth. 628, fo. 100.

5. Letters. The number of these is very considerable. Many have been printed and several evince great ability.

His portrait has been engraved by Thane, H. Meyer, and H. Robinson.

Arms: A. a bend engrailed S.

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EDMUND GRINDAL, son of William Grindal, gent., was born in or about 1519 at Hensingham in the parish of S. Bees in the county of Cumberland. He applied to study at an early age. Walking in the fields when a boy with a book in his bosom, an arrow accidentally struck the book, which thus probably became the means of saving his life. His preliminary education being completed he proceeded to Magdalen college in this university, whence he removed to Christ's college and ultimately to Pembroke hall. He was B.A. 1537-8, was elected fellow of Pembroke hall in 1538, commenced M.A. 1541, and had the college title for orders 4 July 1544, being ordained thereunder by John Bird bishop of Chester. Mr. Grindal was one of the proctors of the university for the year 1548-9, and on 24 March 1548-9 was admitted lady Margaret preacher. In 1549, although still proctor, he took the degree of B.D. In the same year he was president of his college. In June that year he took a part in the disputations before the king's commissioners for the visitation of the university, maintaining that the doctrine of transubstantiation could not be proved by holy scripture. Soon afterwards he was selected by Ridley bishop of London to serve him in the capacity of chaplain, and on 24 Aug. 1551 was collated by that prelate to the precentorship of S. Paul's. He argued on the protestant side in the private conferences respecting transubstantiation held at the houses of sir William Cecil and sir Richard Morysin. In December 1551 he was appointed one of the king's chaplains with a salary of £40. per annum. In June 1552 he obtained a licence to preach, and on 28th July the same year was installed a canon of Westminster. On 2 Oct. 1552 we find the articles of religion referred to him and other of the king's chaplains for consideration. About this time it was designed to appoint him to a bishopric, probably one of the new sees into which it had been intended to divide the diocese of Durham. That scheme however was never carried into effect. In 1553 he vacated his fellowship at Pembroke hall.

When queen Mary came to the throne Grindal resigned or was deprived of his preferments and fled to Strasburg. He soon left that city and went to Wasselheim that he might have better opportunities of learning the german language. He also made a brief stay at Spires, being courteously entertained there by William Leach, whose kindness was not unforgotten by him in after-life. In those unpleasant controversies which arose amongst the exiles respecting the use of the book of common prayer, Grindal sided with the party opposed to innovation, and was instrumental to some extent in restoring peace.

On 15 Jan. 1558-9, being the day of queen Elizabeth's coronation, he arrived in London from abroad, and he preached before her majesty on the 24th February. Mr. Grindal was appointed with others to take a part in the disputation at Westminster with the leading roman catholic prelates and clergy, and he was also one

of those employed to revise the book of common prayer. On the occasion of the revised service being first read at S. Paul's 15 May 1559, he preached before an august auditory comprising the lords of the council, the principal nobility of the realm, and the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city. On 19 July 1559 he was appointed one of the commissioners to put in execution the act for the uniformity of common prayer, and proceeded to the north to inspect the cathedrals there and to inquire as to the manners of the clergy and the state of religion generally. Dr. Young, master of Pembroke hall, having refused the oath of supremacy was ejected, and 20 July 1559 Grindal was elected master in his stead. He desired to be excused, but at length on the 3rd August deputed John Pilkington one of the fellows to take admission as his proxy. In the meanwhile (26th July) he had been elected bishop of London.

In October 1559 he was appointed one of the commissioners to receive the oaths of ecclesiastics. Before accepting the bishopric of London he wrote to his friend Peter Martyr, desiring his opinion respecting impropriations and the use of the episcopal vestments. Martyr answered that in his judgment Grindal need not be solicitous about impropriations, and that although he disapproved of the use of vestments, he considered that the exigency of the times rendered a compliance necessary, for bad as the use of the vestments might be, the being forbidden to preach would be worse: at the same time he said he could by no means allow the crucifix to be placed upon the table at the administration of the sacrament. Before this answer arrived Mr. Grindal intimated his acceptance of the bishopric. With Matthew Parker archbishop elect of Canterbury, Richard Cox bishop elect of Ely, William Barlow bishop elect of Chichester, and John Scory bishop elect of Hereford, he signed a letter to the queen against the contemplated exchange of bishopric lands for tithes and impropriations. On 21 Dec. 1559 he was consecrated bishop of London at Lambeth. Others of the new bishops were consecrated on the same occasion, and the sermon was preached by Alexander Nowell afterwards dean of S. Paul's. Bishop Grindal was enthroned at S. Paul's on the 23rd of the same month. On 8 Jan. 1559-60 he preached at S. Paul's-cross, as he did again on the 3rd March: "after sermon done the pepull dyd syng; and ther was my lord mayre and the althermen, and ther was grett audyence." On the 21st of that month he obtained restitution of the temporalities of the see of London, and soon afterwards he was appointed by the dutch church in London superintendent of that congregation. In a letter from bishop Jewel to Peter Martyr, 4 Feb. 1560 [1559-60], mention is made of a disputation respecting the crucifix, which was to take place the next day before certain persons selected by the council, the disputants on the one side being archbishop Parker and bishop Cox, and on the other bishops Grindal and Jewel. It was probably about 1560 that bishop Grindal, with archbishop Parker and bishop Cox, wrote a letter to the queen earnestly exhorting her to marry. His name was inserted in the ecclesiastical commission, and he appears to have taken an active part in its proceedings. In August 1560 he preached at S. Paul's a funeral sermon for Dr. May dean of that church and archbishop elect of York. On 22 March 1560-1 he was constituted one of the commissioners for reforming the calendar and changing the lessons appointed to be read in the service of the church. In 1561 he held a general visitation of his diocese, and in the afternoon of the 1st November that year preached at S. Paul's before the lord-mayor, aldermen, and all the crafts of London in their liveries, with four-score men who carried torches. His new-year's gift to the queen 1561-2 consisted of £20. in demi-sovereigns in a red satin purse, her majesty presenting him in return with a gilt cup with a cover weighing 28 ounces. On the 31st January a commission issued to him and others to examine into the alleged marriage between Edward Seymour earl of Hertford and the lady Catharine Grey. In the afternoon of Good-Friday 27 March 1562 he preached before the queen. In May that year he resigned the mastership of Pembroke hall. During the time he held the office he had never once resided in that college, having had continued leave of absence from time to time. He took a prominent part in

the convocation which met 1562-3, subscribed the thirty-nine articles, and signed the orders for readers and deacons. A grace having passed the senate for conferring on bishop Grindal the degree of D.D. he was actually admitted thereto by Dr. Miles Coverdale as deputy of the vicechancellor 15 April 1564. On the 3rd October the same year he preached at S. Paul's at the funeral solemnity in honour of the emperor Ferdinand.

Whilst he held the see of London he had the custody at various periods of roman catholics who were obnoxious to the ruling powers. Amongst them may be mentioned Dr. John Feckenham sometime abbat of Westminster, Dr. Thomas Watson the deprived bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Richard Martiall sometime dean of Christchurch Oxford, sir John Southworth of Lancashire, John Leslie bishop of Ross, Michael Hare, esq., and Milerus an irishman who was ignorant of the english language. The morbid dread of the roman catholics which prevailed at that period must have made many dupes. Infinitely ludicrous is the grave correspondence of the good bishop with the privy-council about a supposed monster of which of course he could make nothing. One of the arbitrary proceedings engendered by the prevailing panic, and with which bishop Grindal's name is mixed up, must be noticed. The study of John Stow the chronicler was ransacked by the bishop's order for the sake of discovering suspicious books. A number of such being found, it was of course charitably concluded that the estimable and laborious collector (who had been patronised by archbishop Parker as he was subsequently by archbishop Whitgift) was a great fautor of papistry.

Bishop Grindal was also greatly troubled with the spread of puritanical principles and practices within his diocese, and occasionally was obliged to resort to measures which would appear harsh and unwarrantable, if we did not bear in mind that the principles of toleration were then altogether unknown. Undoubtedly however much was done by him to win over separatists by exhortation and conciliation, and it is not surprising to find that on the one hand he has been censured for too much connivance, and on the other charged with undue severity and rigour. When we add that arians and anabaptists were also to be sought out and put down, it can easily be believed that the exercise of episcopal functions in those days involved duties which could not but be unpleasant to one who, albeit imperfectly understanding the sacred rights of conscience, was certainly by nature mild and gentle.

In 1570 he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York, as he was not reckoned sufficiently resolute and severe for the government of the diocese of London. His election as archbishop of York took place 11th April, the royal assent was given 16th May; he was confirmed at Canterbury on the 22nd of that month, had restitution of the temporalities 6th June, and was installed by proxy on the 9th. In the latter part of the year he visited his diocese, and issued a commission for the pulling down of rood-lofts. In May 1571 he commenced a general metropolitical visitation of his province. The injunctions issued by him on this occasion evince how strongly the people of the north of England were attached to the old religion. They prohibit the frequent use and veneration of crosses, months minds, obits, and anniversaries, lords of misrule, summer lords or ladies, disguised persons, morris-dancers, minstrels or others at Christmas, Maygames, rushbearings, or other times coming into church during the time of service; putting the consecrated bread into the receivers' mouths; crossing the elements in the celebration of the Lord's supper; pauses and intermissions in reading the services of the church; the use of rosaries; setting up candles in the churches to the blessed virgin on Candlemas-day, and the like. On 10 Oct. 1572 he commenced a visitation of the cathedral church of York. He also again visited that church 26 April 1575. He took great pains to settle preachers of ability and character throughout his province, and the effect is said to have been that the number of roman catholics rapidly diminished.

Soon after the death of Dr. Matthew Parker, Dr. Grindal was fixed upon as his successor in the archbishopric of Canterbury. His election to the primacy took place 10 Jan. 1575-6, he had the royal assent the 14th of February, and was confirmed the next day. On the 19th he made a great feast at Lambeth,

at which many of the nobility and gentry appear to have been present, and on the 17th March he presided in the convocation. In this synod certain articles were agreed upon touching the admission of apt and fit persons to the ministry, and the establishment of good order in the church. The archbishop, immediately on his appointment, directed his serious attention to the reform of the court of arches, the court of audience, the court of faculty, and the prerogative court; but from circumstances which soon afterwards occurred he was not in a position effectually to carry out his designs. On 23 April 1576 he obtained restitution of the temporalities of the see of Canterbury, and on the same day, at his instance, a new commission for causes ecclesiastical was issued. On the 16th May the same year he commenced a visitation of his cathedral, and in the course of that and the following year issued commissions for the visitation of the cathedrals and dioceses of S. Asaph, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Oxford, and Winchester.

At this period the practice prevailed in many localities of having what were called exercises or prophesyings. The ministers of some particular district met at given times in the church of some town or other large place, and each explained in order a particular portion of scripture. In conclusion one of their number who had been selected as moderator determined the true sense of the passage in question. Large numbers of the laity attended these assemblies. They had been sanctioned by several bishops, particularly by Scambler bishop of Peterborough in 1571, Parkhurst bishop of Norwich in 1572, and Cooper bishop of Lincoln in 1574. Archbishop Grindal was also favourable to them, but finding that they had in some instances led to abuses he set down rules and orders for their more useful management. These were to the following effect:—"(1) The exercises to be only used in such churches and at such times as the Bishop of the diocese shall under his hand and seal appoint. (2) That in all assemblies for the said conferences or exercises either the archdeacon, if he be a Divine, or else some one-other grave, learned graduate, at the least, to be appointed and allowed by the Bishop to be present, and moderate the exercises. (3) That a catalogue of names be made and allowed, of those judged meet to be speakers in course in the said exercises; which are known to be able to speak aptly, and to the profit and edifying of the hearers: and such parts of the Scripture entreated of as the Bishop shall appoint. (4) That the rest of the Ministers not able to speak publicly with commendation, be assigned by the Moderators some tasks for the increase of their learning, to be comprised in writing or otherwise concerning the exposition of some part of Scripture. And those tasks to be read privately before the Ministers only, and not before the laity. (5) Ante omnia, that no lay person be suffered to speak publicly in those assemblies. (6) That no man speaking in the said exercises shall be suffered to glance openly or covertly against any state or any person public or private. If he do, the Moderators shall immediately interrupt him, and put him to silence; and notice to be made of the cause of interruption to the Bishop; and the party interrupted not to be again admitted without the Bishop's approbation and the knowledge of his offence. (7) That no man be suffered in the said exercises to make any invections against the laws, rites, policies and discipline of the Church of England established by public authority. If any attempt the contrary he is immediately to be commanded to silence. And the Moderator or Moderators are therein to satisfy the auditory. And the speaker shall not be permitted to speak any more, till he, after public satisfaction made, shall obtain a new admission and approbation of the Bishop. (8) Forasmuch as divers Ministers deprived from their livings, and inhibited to preach for not obeying the public orders and discipline of the Church of England, have intruded themselves in sundry places to be speakers in the said exercises; and being excluded from pulpits, have in the said exercises usually made their invections against the orders, rights and discipline of the Church, which hath been the cause to move divers to a mislike of the said exercises (being of themselves, if they be well used, very profitable, for many respects), every Bishop is to take strict order in his diocese, that

hereafter none be suffered to be speakers in the said exercises which remain deprived or inhibited for the causes aforesaid, except they shall have before conformed themselves to order: neither any other which shall not both by subscription and daily practice conform himself to public orders and discipline of this Church by law established." The archbishop's regulations appear to have been so well calculated to put an end to the abuses which had made the exercises obnoxious, that it excites the greatest surprise to find that they were not allowed a fair trial. The queen however determined that the prophesyings should be altogether suppressed, and verbally communicated her pleasure to that effect to the primate, adding moreover that there were too many preachers, that three or four in each county might suffice, and that the reading of the homilies to the people was enough. Her language was both sharp and resolute, and she refused to hear him on the subject at any length; wherefore he soon afterwards addressed her in an able and eloquent letter.

Acknowledging his humble, faithful and thankful heart to her majesty; protesting that he never intended to offend her in any thing, unless in the cause of God or of his church by necessity of office and burden of conscience he should thereunto be enforced; acknowledging the many and excellent benefits received from her government; and expressing his persuasion that in the matters which she had urged her zeal and meaning was to the best; he urged upon her the plain words of scripture that the gospel should be plentifully preached, and that plenty of labourers should be sent into the Lord's harvest, which being great and large stood in need not of a few but many workmen. He enlarged upon the advantages which had accrued from the preaching of the word, and without ostentation declared that he had always been very careful in allowing such preachers only as were able and sufficient, and had charged his suffragans to do the like. After a comparison between the advantages to be derived from preaching and homily-reading, he submitted that the exercises had been profitable to the church and were therefore expedient to be continued. A detailed explanation of these exercises is then given; he enlarges upon their antiquity, and states that the bishops of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Lichfield, Gloucester, Lincoln, Chichester, Exeter and S. David's approved of them and found them beneficial in six particulars which are duly specified. As to the abuse of them, he remarked that they might be reformed and that which was good might remain. Being himself assured by scripture and experience that the exercises were profitable and tended to edifying, he was forced with all humility and yet plainly to profess that he could not with safe conscience and without the offence of the majesty of God give his assent to their suppression, much less send out any injunction for the utter and universal subversion of the same. Should it be her majesty's pleasure to remove him from his place he would with all humility yield thereunto, choosing rather to offend her earthly majesty than to offend the heavenly majesty of God. In conclusion he petitioned, (1) that she would refer all ecclesiastical matters unto the bishops and divines of her realm; (2) that when she dealt in matters of faith and religion she would not use to pronounce so resolutely and peremptorily as she might do in civil and extern matters, but always remember that in God's causes the will of God and not the will of any earthly creature is to take place. In forcible language he exhorts the queen to remember her mortality, to obey the voice of God, and to go forward in the zealous setting forth of his true religion. There is no date to this memorable letter. The 20th Dec. 1576 has been usually assigned to it, but the 8th of that month seems more probably correct.

This letter incensed the queen in no slight degree. The archbishop was cited before the lords in the Star-chamber, and refusing to submit was suspended from the exercise of his archiepiscopal functions. On 8 May 1577 the queen issued a letter to the bishops for the entire suppression of the prophesyings. During the primate's suspension two civilians nominated by her majesty were appointed to discharge certain acts of archiepiscopal jurisdiction. On 30 Nov. 1577, at which time the archbishop had been under suspension six months, he addressed a letter to the lords in the Star-chamber explain-

ing that his refusal to obey the queen was only upon conscience, extolling her majesty's clemency, and beseeching their lordships to intercede with her for his restoration to favour. This submission, although it is too plain that he had thereby to some extent forsaken the high position which he had occupied, was not deemed sufficiently abject. It is very remarkable that in 1578 Dr. Sandys, who had succeeded Dr. Grindal in the see of York, expressly enjoined the use of the prophesyings throughout his province. In the convocation which met at S. Paul's 17 Jan. 1580-1, some of the members were so affected with the disgrace of the metropolitan that they were against entering upon any business or so much as granting a subsidy until his suspension was removed. The majority were too cautious to adopt this suggestion. However it was unanimously resolved to petition the queen for Grindal's restitution, and a latin address to the queen was prepared by Toby Mathews dean of Christchurch Oxford. The bishops also, about the same time, in a letter to the queen earnestly implored her to restore the archbishop to the full exercise of his authority.

His suspension appears to have been entirely taken off about the close of 1582, he having, as it is asserted, previously subscribed a declaration expressing his sorrow at having offended the queen; and stating that his refusal to execute her commands was by reason of scruple of conscience only; that her majesty had a sincere and godly meaning to the quietness of her people; that her commandment was not against positive law or the constitution of the realm: and to the intent that her majesty might think that he meant no disobedience, he alleged that in his own diocese and peculiar jurisdiction he had not suffered the prophesyings to be used after her majesty's commandment against them. During the period he was under sequestration he had occasionally exercised archiepiscopal functions, especially as regards the consecration of bishops, and on 20 Jan. 1582-3 he issued a commission for the visitation of the city and diocese of Lichfield. About the same time the queen requested him to resign the archbishopric: he was willing to do so, and arrangements were matured with respect to his pension and other allowances. His resignation however was never actually made, in consequence, as it is supposed, of the honourable reluctance of Dr. John Whitgift bishop of Worcester to accept the archbishopric during the life of Grindal.

Having been for some time previously entirely blind and otherwise much afflicted, he departed this life at the archiepiscopal residence at Croydon 6 July 1583.

Agreeably to his testamentary directions he was buried in the church at Croydon, where there is a monument to his memory on the south side of the altar. On a sarcophagus within an arched recess is the effigy of the archbishop in a scarlet robe. This monument is adorned with corinthian columns and the arms of the deceased as bishop of London, archbishop of York, and archbishop of Canterbury. There are also the following inscriptions:

Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur: Requiescunt enim a laboribus suis. Et opera illorum sequuntur illos. Apoc. 14.

Præsulis eximiiter postquam est auctos honore,
Pervigiliq. greges rexit moderamine sacros:
Confectum senio durisq. laboribus, ecce
Transtulit in placidam Mors exoptata quietem.

Mortua marmoreo conduntur membra sepulchro
Sed mens sancta viget, Fama perennis erit,
Nam studia et Musæ, quas magnis censibus auxit,
Grindalli nomen tempus in omne ferent.

Edmundus Grindallus, Cumbriensis, Theologiæ Doctor, Eruditione, Prudentia, et Gravitate clarus; Constantia, Justitia, et Pietate insignis, civibus et peregrinis charus: ab exilio (quod Evangelii causa subiit) reversus ad summum dignitatis fastigium (quasi decursu honorum) sub R. Elizabetha evectus, Ecclesiam Londinen. primum, deinde Eborac. demum Cantuarien. rexit. Et cum jam hic nihil restaret, quo altius ascenderet, e corporis vinculis liber ac beatus ad cœlum evolavit 6°. Julii, anno Domini 1583. *Ætatis suæ* 63. *Hic, præter multa pietatis officia, quæ vivus præstitit, moribundus maximam bonorum suorum partem piis usibus consecravit. In Paræcia Divæ Beghæ (ubi natus est) Scholam Grammaticam splendide extrui, et opimo censu ditari curavit. Magdalenensi cætui Cantabr. (in quo puer primum academiæ ubera suxit) discipulum adjecit. Collegio Christi, (ubi adultus literis incubuit) gratum* Μνημόσυνον *reliquit. Aulæ Pembrochianæ (cujus olim Socius, postea Præfectus, extitit) Ærarium et Bibliothecam auxit, Græcoque Prelectori, uni Socio, ac duobus Discipulis, ampla stipendia assignavit. Collegium Reginæ Oxon. (in quod Cumbrienses potissimum cooptantur) nummis, libris, et magnis proventibus locupletavit. Civitati Cantuar. (cui moriens præfuit) centum libras, in hoc, ut pauperes honestis artificiis exercerentur, perpetuo servandas, atque impendendas, dedit. Residuum bonorum Pietatis operibus dicavit. Sic vivens moriensque, Ecclesiæ, Patriæ, et bonis literis profuit.*

Grindallus doctus, prudens, gravitate verendus,
Justus, munificus, sub cruce fortis erat.
Post crucis ærumnas Christi gregis Anglia fecit
Signiferum, Christus cœlica regna dedit.
In memoria æterna erit justus.—Psal. cxii.

By his will, dated 8 May 1583, he revoked all former wills, except one dated the 12th April preceding concerning a portion of tithes in Ashwell given to Pembroke hall. He bequeathed to the queen Stephens's New Testament in greek as an argument of his dutiful and loving heart towards her highness, whom he prayed Almighty God long to prosper and preserve to the benefit of his church. To his successor he gave the pictures of archbishop Warham and of Erasmus, together with all such instruments of music and other instruments as were bequeathed and left unto him by his predecessor. To lord Burghley, whom he constituted supervisor of his will, he bequeathed a standing cup which the queen had given him at the preceding new-year's day. To Dr. Whitgift bishop of Worcester a gold ring with a sapphire. To sir Francis Walsingham his best standing cup which he brought from York. To Mr. Nowell dean of S. Paul's his ambling gelding called Grey Oliphant. To the petty canons of Canterbury £10. To Pembroke hall a standing cup double gilt, given him by the queen the first year after he was archbishop of Canterbury, also certain books. To Queen's college Oxford a nest of bowls and a cover with £40. and certain books, also £10. towards the clasping bossing and chaining of the same. To the mayor and citizens of Canterbury £100. for a stock to be employed upon wool, flax, tow, hemp and other stuff to set the poor of that city on work. To the poor of Lambeth £10. To the poor of Croydon £10. To the poor of the town and lower part of the parish of S. Bees £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. To the parish church of S. Bees a communion cup with the cover double gilt, and his fairest Bible of the translation appointed to be read in the church. There were also bequests to his household servants, chaplains and officers, to the daughters of his deceased brother Robert Grindal, esq. and of his deceased sister Elizabeth Woodhal, and also to John Browne fellow of Pembroke hall. To William Redman archdeacon of Canterbury he gave his white hobby called York. The executors, to each of whom he gave £50., were archdeacon Redman, John Scott, esq. steward of his house, and his nephew William Woodhal. The clear residue of his goods and chattels he willed to be bestowed upon the poorest of his kinsfolk and servants and upon poor scholars, and other godly uses at the discretion of his executors.

This will gives but an imperfect notion of his donations to charitable uses. In 1561 S. Paul's cathedral was partially destroyed by lightning; bishop Grindal contributed nearly £1200. for the repair thereof, and obtained contributions from the clergy and others for the same purpose, amounting in the whole to nearly £6000. In 1565 he granted the chapel of Highgate, the premises thereto adjoining, and two and a-half acres of land, for the better maintenance of the free-school at that place. An inscription formerly on the school attributes the grant to bishop Sandys, but this seems to be an error. Under letters-patent from queen Elizabeth dated 24 April 1583, he founded and endowed a free grammar school at S. Bees. To Pembroke hall he gave 40*s*. per annum for the greek lecturer, likewise stipends for a fellow and two scholars. He also obtained a licence for the college to hold lands in mortmain. To Magdalen college he gave £5. per annum for a scholarship. To Christ's college a standing cup value £13. 6*s*. 8*d*. To the erection of the chapel of Corpus Christi college he contributed £20. At Queen's college Oxford he founded and endowed a fellowship and two scholarships. On 24 June 1583 he gave £50. to be laid out in land for the use of the little almshouse at Croydon. He expended whilst bishop of London considerable sums in the repair and improvement of London-house and the episcopal residences at Fulham and Hadham, and when archbishop of York succeeded in recovering for the use of that see Battersea-house and eighty acres of land pertaining thereto.

Sir John Hayward, speaking of Grindal whilst he held the see of London, remarks: "The Bishopp was a man famous, whilest he lived, for his deepe judgment, both in learning and affayres of the world; famous, alsoe, both for his industry and gift in preaching; but

chiefly he was famous for his magnanimous courage, in that it was noe lesse easy to divert the sunne from his proper course, than to pervert him to indirect actiones. Hereuppon, because he stoode inflexible, eyther to a bad cause or from a good, because his authority could not be made serviceable eyther to the ambitione or lustes of otheres, certayne greate persones wer displeased against him, and drew uppon him some displeasure from the Quene. But, for that he was not fearefull of the losse of his dignity, he was esteemed by her the more worthy to retayne it."

Mr. J. B. Marsden makes the following observations upon the archbishop and the suppression of preachers and prophesyings. "The name of Grindal was revered by his contemporaries,—those to whom zeal and apostolic piety were dear. At his death, Spenser embalmed his memory in some of his sweetest verses, and not only the clergy but the great body of the people deeply bewailed his loss. Posterity has done him great injustice. Our popular historians have passed him over with neglect, or spoken only to condemn. He is described as a weak man, whose want of energy laid open the church to the inroads of schismatics; and these later times, occupied with heroes and idols of their own, have been contented to receive, and to repeat, the ignorant slander. Whoever shall search the annals of the church of England, happily not wanting in such materials, for a list of those bishops who have revived the apostolic character, and displayed in their lives the pastoral graces which S. Paul delineates, will not omit the name of Grindal. That his firmness and courage should be called in question must appear strange to those who bear in mind his contest with the court. Of his wisdom let the reverence of his own age bear witness, and the calamities which his neglected counsels brought upon another. Of his freedom from violence and the warping influence of faction, the evidence is this,—that while the courtiers of Elizabeth reviled him as a puritan, the followers of Cartwright reviled him as a persecutor. To his piety, his letters, his sermons, above all his life, bear witness. His love of truth, as in all good men of high example, was greater than his love of victory. The Zurich letters in a single incident will explain his character; in confidential intercourse with Foxe, he points out a passage in the martyrology in which a slight injustice had been done to the arguments of the Romish party, and desires to have it removed. For many years he was in possession of a large episcopal revenue. He lived unmarried, but he died poor; for his charities were boundless. But it is enough to say of him, that he was the worthy successor of Cranmer, and that he sustained the part of John the Baptist in the court of queen Elizabeth. He has it is true been called the Eli of the English church, but the likeness exists only in his old age, his blindness, and his misfortunes. It is evident from the Archbishop's letter to the queen, that he considered the character of the church of England, as a preaching church, in danger. It was not for the prophesying only that he pertinaciously contended, but for the right of christian bishops to send forth a free, unfettered, ministry, 'to teach and to preach' in obedience to our Lord's command. The queen and her courtiers, on the other hand, depreciated the ministry of the word, partly from ignorance of its value, partly from apprehensions of political disquietude, occasioned by the rashness of a few indiscreet preachers who were ever dabbling in affairs of state, but most of all from that dislike of earnest and spiritual religion which began deeply to mark her court. She gained a disastrous triumph, Preaching was discountenanced; it fell into decay. The puritans assiduously cultivated an art which their enemies despised. They seized the rusty weapon, and with it smote their opponents. Both parties suffered; for the extreme of coldness in the one, produced an artificial fervour in the other, and the sermon undervalued in the cathedral was doated upon in the meeting-house. But inasmuch as the error arising from excess was less injurious than that arising from the contempt of a divine ordinance, the church party suffered most. The dictum of queen Elizabeth, that one or two preachers were enough for one county, obtained a mischievous currency, and received an almost literal interpretation. Her successor on the throne repeated it in substance, and discouraged

preaching to the utmost of his power. We became an unpreaching church. Eloquence, powerful at the senate and the bar, was banished from the pulpit. Then followed the drowsy audience and the deserted pew, and at length the profound spiritual lethargy of the eighteenth century. There were great divines, and there were writers of sermons of high and deserved repute, but preaching as an art—as the noblest and most legitimate exercise of eloquence,—had departed from amongst us; and an alienation of the hearts of the common people took place from which we have never yet recovered. With her usual versatility Rome began once more to cultivate what she had formerly denounced. An Englishman still reads with a blush, and a foreigner with exultation, if not with incredulity, the irony with which the accomplished abbé Mauray contrasts the great preachers of Lewis XIV. with those of Charles II. But the pulpit had not even then attained its lowest depression. Towards the middle of the last century the dulness of sermons had become a vulgar proverb: and a polite essayist, himself a clergyman, describes a good preacher as a kind of antiquated luxury once in great request; while a popular teacher of our rhetoric complains that a minister of the church of England would not raise his eye or lift his hand to set off the finest composition in the world. The dread of enthusiasm was the paralysis of the pulpit. So low had fallen that ordinance of Christ, which had once overthrown the vast empire of idolatry, and long afterwards shaken the papacy in its strongest holds, which had left deeper traces of its power upon the institutions of nations and the characters of men than all other influences combined. The decay of religion attended the decay of preaching with equal and melancholy steps; and the period in which the pulpit was most despised was precisely that in which God was most forgotten. But from any participation in the guilt of this long series of calamities the sacred memory of Grindal at least is free."

His works are:

1. Disputation at Cambridge A.D. 1549 about the Sacrament of the Lord's supper.

2. A Fruitful Dialogue between Custom and Verity declaring these words of Christ, "This is my body."

3. Notes & Suggestions respecting the revision of the book of common prayer. MS. Petyt.

4. Articles ministered to John Hille, parson of St. Olave's Silver Street, relative to John Apleforth, curate of Newington, 3 Jan. 1561-2. MS. in State Paper Office.

5. Brief rehersal of the matter which gave occasion of the words that were between Lady Radcliffe and the bishop of London relative to Greens wife. MS. in State Paper Office.

6. Report of the conversation between him and Lady Radcliffe, on the terrace at the Court, relative to Greens wife, 5 March 1561-2. MS. in State Paper Office.

7. Brevis quædam formula revocationis Hadriano Hamstedio per reverendum Episcopum Londinensem oblata, ultima Julii, anno MDLXII.

8. Animadversiones in Justi Velsii Normam.

9. A Fourme to be used in Common prayer twyse aweke, and also an order of publique fast, to be used every Wednesday in the weeke, duryng this time of mortalitie, and other afflictions wherwith the Realme at this present is visited. Set forth by the Queenes Majesties special commaundement, expressed in her letters hereafter following in the next page, xxx. Julii 1563. Lond. 4to. 1563.

10. A Forme of Meditation, very meete to be daylye used of householders in their houses, in this daungerous and contagious time. Set forth according to the order in the Queens majestys injunctions. Lond.

11. A Short Fourme of thankesgeuvng to God for ceassing the contagious sicknes of the plague, to be used in Common prayer, on Sundayes, Wednesdayes, and Frydayes, in steade of the Common prayers, used in the time of mortalitie. Set forth by the Byshop of London, to be used in the Citie of London, and the rest of his diocesse, and in other places at the discretion of the ordinary Ministers of the Churches. Lond. (Jugge & Cawood) 4to. n. d.

12. Admonition to be read by Ministers [in his diocese] to the people [touching the infection] 4 March 1563-4.

13. A Sermon at the funeral solemnitie of the most high and mighty Prince Ferdinandus, the late Emperour of most famous memorye, holden in the Cathedrall Churche of saint Paule in London the third of October 1564. Lond. 4to. 1564. A translation into latin by John Fox appeared the same year.

14. A short Forme of Thankesgeving to God for the Delyverie of the Isle of Malta from the invasion and long siege thereof by the great armie of the Turkes both by sea and lande, and for other sundrie victories lately obteined by the christians against the saide Turkes, to be used in the common prayer within the province of Canturburie, on Sondayes, Wednesdaies, and Fridaies, for the space of syx weekes next ensuinge the receipt hereof. London. 4to. 1565.

15. Examination of certain Londoners before the ecclesiastical commissioners June 20, 1567.

16. Judicium de Antonio Corrano Junii 5° 1567.

17. Notes relative to the mode of electing a Bishop of Oxford, August 1567. MS. in State Paper Office.

18. The talke between the Bishop of London and Master Pattinson, who had been suspended for preaching without a cure, and had in his sermons called the Bishop a traitor and antichrist. [About September 1567.] MS. in State Paper Office.

19. Articles inquired of in the search for the number of strangers within the city of London, and about the same in the months of November and December anno Domini 1567.

20. Translation of the books of the minor prophets. In the Bishop's Bible.

21. Articles commanded and enjoined to be put in execution within the archdeaconry of York by the archdeacon of the same or his official with speed and effect 26 Dec. 1570. It seems that similar articles were sent to the other archdeacons of his diocese and to the bishop of Man.

22. Injunctions given by the Moste Reverende Father in Christe Edmonde, by the Providence of God Archbishop of Yorke, Prymate of Englande, and Metropolitane, in his Metropoliticall Visitation of the Province of Yorke, as well to the Clergye, as to the Laytye of the same Province, Anno Domini 1571.

23. Injunctions given by the moste Reverende Father in Christ Edmunde, by the Providence of God, Archbyshop of Yorke, Prymate of Englande and Metropolitane, unto the Deane and Chapter of the Cathedrall Churche of Yorke, in his Metropoliticall Visitations begunn in the Chapitor House of the saide Cathedrall Churche the xvth day of Maye, Anno Domini 1571, continued and proroged from daye to daye, and tyme to tyme, until this present, being the tenth of October in the year of our Lord God a thousande fyve hundrede seventye and two.

24. Answer to objections for the restitution of a portion of the temporalities of the See of Canterbury. [About Feb. 1575-6.] MS. in State Paper Office.

25. Articles whereupon it was agreed by the most reverend father in God, Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, and other the bishops, and the whole clergy of the province of Canterbury, in the convocation or synod, holden at Westminster by prorogation, in the year of our Lord God, after the computation of the Church of England, MDLXXV, touching the admission of apt and fit persons to the ministry, and the establishing of good order in the Church. Lond. 4to. 1575.

26. A Fourme of Prayer with thankesgevyng to be used every yeere, the 17. of November, beyng the day of the Queenes Majesties entrie to her raigne. Lond. 4to. [1576], 1578. There are metrical anthems appended to the edition of 1578.

27. Articles to be inquired of in the metropolitical visitation of the most reverend father in God Edmund, by divine sufferance Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, in all and singular Cathedral and Collegiate churches within his province of Canterbury. Lond. 4to. 1576.

28. Injunctions given to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Bangor and others of the clergy of that diocese by the most reverend father in God Edmund archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and metropolitan in his metropolitical visitation of the said diocese of Bangor, 25 Feb. 1576-7.

29. Orders for reformation of abuses about the learned exercises and conferences among the ministers of the church.

30. Articles to be enquired of, within the Province of Canterburie, in the Metropoliticall visitation of the most reverende father in God, Edmonde Archbishop of Canterburie, Primate of all England, and Metropolitane. In the xviij[th] year of the reign of our most gracious sovereign Ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of Englande, France and Irelande, defender of the fayth, etc. Lond. 1576.

31. Declaration concerning the estate at Battersea belonging to the archbishopric of York, 1579.

32. Decree touching a controversey in Merton college Oxford, 22 April 1580.

33. Brief of defence and answer to the articles of dilapidations presented against him by the Bishop of London [about April 1580]. MS. in State Paper Office.

34. Articles of inquiry for recusants, 30 May 1581.

35. Opinions and directions concerning excommunication and penance.

36. Account of the Court of Faculties.

37. Statutes and Ordinances made and published by the most reverend Father in God, Edmund, by the providence of God, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan, for the better government and ordering of his free Grammar School in Kirkby Beacock alias Saint Beghes, in the county of Cumberland; and of the lands revenues and goods thereto belonging, the 3[d]. day of July Anno Domini 1583. Partly printed in Charity Reports, iii. Append. p. 24—27.

38. Letters, latin and english. The number is considerable and most of them appear to have been printed.

The foregoing works are, with some few exceptions, included in his Remains, edited for the Parker society by the Rev. William Nicholson, M.A., rector of S. Maurice with S. Mary Kalendar Winchester. Camb. 8vo. 1843.

Besides the works above enumerated archbishop Grindal materially aided John Fox in the compilation of his Acts & Monuments. He also revised Nowell's answers to Dorman; was one of the devisers of the book of Advertisements, assisted in the revision of the liturgy and of the thirty-nine articles, and made considerable contributions to Buceri Scripta Anglicana.

He was the friend and correspondent of Martin Bucer, Peter Martyr, Henry Bullinger, Hierome Zanchy, Theodore Beza, John Sturmius, Rodolph Gualter, and Conrad Hubert. Amongst many men of merit and eminence who benefitted by his patronage were Miles Coverdale, Alexander Nowell, Laurence Humphrey, William Redman afterwards bishop of Norwich, John Whitgift who succeeded to the archbishopric of Canterbury, John Young bishop of Rochester, and Matthew Hutton afterwards archbishop of York. As a horticulturist he is entitled to remembrance. He first introduced the tamarisk into this country, and his grapes at Fulham were renowned for excellence.

There are portraits of archbishop Grindal at the palaces at Lambeth and Fulham, and at the University library and Pembroke hall Cambridge, also engravings by S. Pass, Vertue, Vander-Gucht, and J. Fittler.

Arms: Quarterly O. & Az. a cross quarterly Ermines & O. between 4 doves counterchanged. Granted by sir Gilbert Dethick Garter 25 Dec. 1559.

Life by Strype. Strype's other Historical & Biographical Works. Grindal's Remains. Burnet's Hist. Reform. Gough's Gen. Index. Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 26; ii. 301, 350; iii. 114, 353, 618, 674. Biog. Brit. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Newcourt's Repert. i. 26, 101. Rymer, xv. 532, 546, 574, 680—682, 751—755. Nugæ Antiquae, i. 5. Peck's Desid. Curios. 4to. ed. 259. MS. Baker, vi. 181; xxxiv. 377, 431; xxxviii. 13. Machyn's Diary, 190, 197, 201, 222, 226, 237, 241, 252, 271, 279. Burgon's Gresham, ii. 397. MS. Richardson, 236. Ellis's Lett. (1) ii. 257; (2) ii. 273; (3) iii. 349, 356, 364, 365. Ellis's Lit. Letters, 27. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 61, 62, 83. Troubles at Frankfort. MS. Cai. Coll. 197, p. 475. Nasmith's Cat. C. C. C. MSS. 76, 96, 151, 156. Nicolas's Life of Hatton, 52. Faulkner's Fulham, 181, 187, 207. Marsden's Early Puritans, 56, 75, 98, 109—124. Hartshorne's Book Rarities, 479, 506. Hayward's Eliz. 19, 27, 89. Arnold's Theol. Critic. i. 182. Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 130. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 144. Parte of a Régister, 23—35, 71, 349. Cardwell's Doc. Annals. Bancroft's Pretended Holy Discipline, 52. Neale's Puritans. Brook's Puritans. Hanbury's Memorials, i. 4, 139, 262. Hutton Correspondence, 17—20, 56, 58, 60, 66—70. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 109, 121, 152, 385. Granger. Smith's Autogr. Collect. Topog. et Geneal. v. 43, 172. Haynes's State Papers, 395, 435. Murdin's State Papers. Bishop Fisher's Serm. for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 95. Mather's Magnalia, iii. 41, 102. Gorham's Gleanings, 152, 163, 345, 402, 430, 446, 502. Steinman's Croydon, 76, 156. Wright's Eliz. i. 133, 135, 163, 166, 177, 330. Holland's Heroologia, 199. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2d. ed. 217, 223, 224, 244. Churton's Nowell. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, vi. 322, 332; vii. 43, 203; viii. 287, 296, 598, 679, 687, 694, 740. Walton's Life of Hooker. Restituta, i. 19—21. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 136. Charity Reports, ii. 101, 272; iii. 5, Append. p. 5; xiii. 567; xxx. 282. Herbert's Ames, 638, 654, 657, 702, 721, 724, 775, 861, 928, 929, 1631. Ander-

son's Ann. Engl. Bible, ii. 358, 359. Lewis's Islington, 292. Middleton's Biog. Evan. ii. 210. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 276—281. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 55, 153, 259. Egerton Papers, 98. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poetry, ii. 23; iii. 19. Durel's Reformed Churches, 254. Lupton's Mod. Prot. Divines. Burnet's Travels, 52. Drake's Eboracum, 454, 522. Hasted's Kent, iv. 742. Brook's Life of Cartwright.

WILLIAM LATIMER, of Corpus Christi college, after studying law for two years and arts for five, was in 1536 created M.A. by special grace. On 1 Oct. 1538 he was instituted to the rectory of Witnesham in Suffolk on the presentation of Edward Latimer, esq., and on the 22nd of the same month the king constituted him master of the college of S. Laurence Pountney in London. He sat in the convocation of 1547 as one of the proctors for the clergy of the diocese of Norwich, and voted for priests' marriages. It has been often said that he was in 1549 one of the accusers of Edmund Bonner bishop of London, but as respects that matter we incline to believe that he has been mistaken for his contemporary Hugh Latimer. William Latimer was instituted to the rectory of S. Mary Abchurch London 22 July 1553. Being married he lost his preferments in the reign of queen Mary. In 1555 we find him residing at Ipswich in receipt of the annual pension of £28. 13*s*. 4*d*. which had been granted to him as late master of the dissolved college of S. Laurence Pountney. In a complaint exhibited to queen Mary's council sitting in commission at Beccles 18 May 1556, under the title "Names of Priests' Wives that have access to their Husbands," is this entry, "Latimer's wife, curate of S^t. Laurence and S^t. Stephen."

On the accession of Elizabeth he was restored to the rectory of S. Mary Abchurch, and 17 April 1559 was admitted on her majesty's presentation to the rectory of S. George Southwark. In 1560 he was appointed dean of Peterborough, and was constituted a canon of Westminster by the charter refounding that church dated the 21st June the same year. On 29 Jan. 1560-1 he obtained a charter from the queen ratifying the ancient exemption from toll of the church of Peterborough and its tenants. On or shortly before the 12th of March following he resigned the rectory of S. Mary Abchurch, and about 2 July 1561 he gave up the rectory of S. George Southwark. The queen appointed him one of her chaplains and the clerk of her closet, and he is occasionally styled archdeacon of Westminster. In the convocation of 1562-3 he signed the thirty-nine articles, voted for the retention of certain ceremonies which it was proposed to abrogate, but subscribed the petition of the lower house for discipline. In 1563 he occurs as rector of the church of Kirkton in the hundred of Colnies in Suffolk, to which he had been presented by sir Thomas Felton. Those who assign the date of 24 June 1554 to his admission to this benefice are probably in error as regards the year, for there is good evidence that in 1555 he was married and unbeneficed. He also appears to have held the rectory of Shotley in the hundred of Samford in the same county, but we make this statement with diffidence, as preceding accounts of his preferments are almost unintelligible.

Accompanying the queen to Cambridge in August 1564 he was created D.D. in her majesty's presence. He occurs as one of the Lent preachers at court 1565. On 9th July 1567 the queen granted a charter confirming by inspeximus all the lands and privileges of the church of Peterborough. "In his time the Cathedral was by a great Peer begged of Queen Elizabeth to build him an House, upon Information to the queen that it was ruinous, and no Prayers said therein: but Dean Latimer recovered it by the queen's favour, upon better Information."

Dr. Latimer, who died in August 1583, was buried on the 28th of that month near the pulpit in Peterborough cathedral.

Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 331. Page's Suppl. to Suffolk Traveller, 75. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 539; iii. 356. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 162. Rymer, xv. 590. Gunton & Patrick's Peterborough, 89. Newcourt's Repert. i. 389, 432, 926. Strype's Cranmer, 189. Strype's Mem. iii. 23. Strype's Annals, i. 154, 327, 329, 339, 343; iii. 232. Strype's Parker, 318; Append. p. 75. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, viii. 600. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 35. Manning & Bray's Surrey, iii. 645. Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 511.

WILLIAM BUTTS, eldest son of sir William Butts, M.D., was educated in this university and as it has been conjectured in Corpus Christi college. In 1562, being then as it seems a knight, he

served the office of sheriff of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. In 1569 and for many years subsequently he and sir Christopher Heydon were the queen's lieutenants for the county of Norfolk, and they were both returned as knights of that shire to the parliament which met 2 April 1571. He was in the commission against popish recusants in Norfolk in 1572, and his name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer issued for that county 20 Oct. 1573. He died 3 Sept. 1583, and was buried at Thornage Norfolk, where is a tomb with kneeling effigies of him and his wife, he being represented in armour with a helmet at his feet. His wife was Jane daughter and one of the coheiresses of Henry Bures, esq. of Acton in Suffolk, by whom he had no issue. A book of epitaphs on him was published by Robert Dallington, and dedicated to Thomas Butts, esq. the brother of the deceased. Our efforts to obtain a sight of this work have not been successful.

Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. 258. Blomefield's Norfolk, ix. 446. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 342, 367, 374, 424, 425, 459, 482. Farr's Eliz. Poet. p. xxvii, 309. Rymer, xv. 75. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 82. Strype's Annals, i. 618. Strype's Parker, 361.

ROBERT MONSON was a younger son of William Monson, esq., of South Carlton in Lincolnshire, by Elizabeth daughter of sir Robert Tyrwhitt, of Ketelby in the same county. He was born in Lincolnshire and was sometime a scholar of this university, but being designed for the common law left here without a degree. He was entered of Lincoln's-inn 23 Jan. 1545-6, and called to the bar by that society 2 Feb. 1549-50. He sat for Dunheved alias Newton in Cornwall, in the parliaments of 1 March 1552-3 and 5 Oct. 1553; for Penryn, in that of 2 April 1554; for Newport juxta Launceston, in that of 12 Nov. 1554; and for Dunheved in that of 20 Jan. 1557-8. In the first parliament of queen Elizabeth he was returned for the city of Lincoln. It is said that in 1562 he was appointed one of the council of the north. He was again returned for Lincoln to the parliament which assembled 11 Jan. 1562-3. In 1565 he was Autumn reader of Lincoln's-inn, lecturing upon the statute for the due payment of tithes. In October 1566 he was one of a large committee of the house of commons appointed to confer with the lords touching petitions to the queen for her marriage and succession, and we find him soon afterwards giving utterance to his dissatisfaction at the very absurd and evasive answer returned by her majesty. In 1568 he was one of the governors of Lincoln's-inn, which office he held for five years successively. In 1569 he was elected recorder of the city of Lincoln, and in 1570 was double Lent reader at Lincoln's-inn. He was elected for Lincoln for the third time to the parliament which began 2 April 1571, and on the 12th of that month spoke respecting proposed additions to the bill for not resorting to church. He occurs in Jan. 1571-2 as one of the commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, in which capacity he signed a letter to Catharine duchess dowager of Suffolk respecting Robert Brown one of her chaplains. He sat for Totnes in the parliament which began 8 May 1572. On 1 July 1574 Peter Evers a young gentleman of Lincolnshire, who was in trouble for counterfeiting portuguese coin, was transferred from the Marshalsea to Mr. Monson's custody.

In Michaelmas term the same year Mr. Monson was created serjeant-at-law by special mandate, and on 31st October was raised to the bench as a justice of the common-pleas. We regret to state that he took a part in the condemnation of Peeters and Turwert the dutch anabaptists, who were burnt to death as heretics in or about June 1575. From some cause which does not distinctly appear he was under the displeasure of the queen in 1576, but in the following year we find him with other judges advising her majesty as to the power of the bishops to impose pecuniary penalties on such persons as without just excuse refused to resort to church. In or about November 1579 Mr. justice Monson was committed to the Fleet for having ventured to express a doubt whether the statute under which John Stubbs was sentenced to have his right hand cut off for libel were in force. He regained his liberty about the end of February 1579-80, and was permitted to retire to his own house in Lincolnshire, but never afterwards acted as a judge, although he nominally retained the office for some little time.

He died 24 Sept. 1583 and was buried in the cathedral of Lincoln, where on a marble at the west door is a brass with the following inscription round the verge:

Hic jacet Robertus Mounson, nuper unus justitiariorum de communi banco; qui duxit in uxorem Elizabetham filiam et hæredem Johannis Dyon armigeri; et obiit xxivo *die mensis Septembris, anno Domini* mocccccolxxxiijo *sine exitu de corpore suo,* [c] *predicta sua superstite, quæ hos sumptus fieri fecit.*

There is also an effigy of the deceased with these verses underneath:

Quem tegit hoc marmor si forte requiris, amice,
Lunam cum Phœbo jungite, nomen habes.
Luce patrum clarus, proprio sed lumine major;
De gemina merito nomina luce capit.
Largus, doctus, amans, aluit, coluit, recreavit
Musas jus vinctas sumptibus, arte, domo.
Tempora læta Deus post tempora nubila misit;
Læta dedit sancte, nubila ferre pie.
Et tulit, et vicit; superet sua lumina virtus;
Fulget apud superos, stella beata facit.

John Dyon his wife's father was of Tathwere.

He is author of:

1. Reading at Lincolns Inn on the act for the true payment of tithes 1565. MS. Harl. 5265, p. 29.

2. Letters (*a*) to Mr. Secretary Walsingham 10 Nov. 1576, (*b*) to lord Burghley ... November 1576.

His abilities as a judge are fully displayed in the reports of Dyer, Plowden, and Coke.

Arms: O. 2 cheverons G.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 411, 414, 422, 524. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 253, 260, 329; Chron. Ser. 92, 93. Parker Correspondence, 390. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 39, 482, 530. Rymer, xv. 740. Wright's Eliz. ii. 106. Strype's Annals, i. 530. Strype's Parker, 327. Strype's Grindal, 233. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 18, 25, 34, 40, 54, 65, 73, 82, 90. Parl. Hist. iv. 62, 71, 120. Lodge's Illustr. ii. 163. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 16 Eliz. r. 27. Peck's Desid. Curiosa, 4to. ed. 305. Cat. of Harl. MSS. iii. 256. MS. Lansd. 23, art. 85.

THOMAS HATCHER was born in Cambridge, being son and heir of John Hatcher, M.D., sometime fellow of S. John's college and afterwards Regius professor of physic and vicechancellor of the university. He was educated at Eton, whence in 1555 he was elected to King's college. He proceeded B.A. 1559-60, and commenced M.A. 1563. He also studied the law in Gray's-inn, and subsequently applied himself to medicine. He does not, however, appear to have practised either profession, his means being apparently ample. In the latter part of his life he resided at his father's estate, Careby near Stamford Lincolnshire. He was a good antiquary and the friend and correspondent of John Stow. There is extant a letter dated Careby 18 Jan. 1580-1 from him to Stow on various literary topics. He desires Stow to publish Leland's commentaries or whatever he had of Leland's whether latin or english, and puts him again in mind of setting forth his manifold antiquities under the title of Stow's Storehouse; he desires him to speak to Mr. Camden about printing the history of Tobit in latin verse, and states that he intended a discourse about the authors cited by Stow in his Chronicle, wherein he requested Stow's assistance and also the sight of Leland de Scriptoribus.

Mr. Hatcher was buried at Careby 14 Nov. 1583.

He married Catharine daughter and heiress of Thomas Rede son of Richard Rede of Wisbech, and had issue, John elected from Eton to King's college in 1584, who succeeded to the estates of his grandfather Dr. John Hatcher and subsequently received the honour of knighthood; Henry sometime of S. John's college; William; Alice wife of Nicholas Gunter sometime mayor of Reading; and other daughters.

Thomas Hatcher, who is often confounded with his father, was author of:

1. Catalogus praepositorum, sociorum, et scholarium collegii Regalis Cantabrigiae, a tempore fundationis ad annum 1572. MS. Cai. Coll. 173, f. 119. MS. Harl. 6114. MS. Addit. 5954, 5955.

2. De viris illustribus academiae Cantabrigiae MS. This is said to be in two books in centuries according to the method of Bale, but some conjecture, with little reason as we think, that it is the preceding work under another title.

3. Latin verses (*a*) On the restitution of Bucer and Fagius 1560. (*b*) In commendation of bishop Alley's Poor Man's Library 1571. (*c*) In commendation of Carr and Wilson's Demosthenes. (*d*) On the death of Nicholas Carr. (*e*) On Frere's translation of Hippocrates. (*f*) In Paracelsitas. MS. C. C. C. Oxon. 258, fo. 67.

4. Letters. Latin and English.

Mr. Hatcher also edited Dr. Nicholas Carr's oration de paucitate scriptorum, and Dr. Walter Haddon's Lucubrationes et Poemata.

Arms: Az. a cheveron between 6 escallops A.

Strype. Alumni Eton. 171, 194. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Masters's Life of Baker, 119. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 282. Herbert's Ames, 698. Gough's Brit. Topog. i. 185, 219, 234. MS. Baker, iii. 323. MS. Harl. 374, fo. 14; 1190, fo. 50 b; 1550, fo. 192 b, 202 b. Heywood & Wright's Laws of King's & Eton Colleges, 212. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 86. Information from Rev. John Birch Reynardson.

THOMAS WENTWORTH, eldest son and heir of Thomas lord Wentworth by his wife Margaret daughter of sir Adrian Fortescue, knight, was educated at S. John's college, but appears not to have taken a degree. In 1 Edw. 6 he served in the army against Scotland, worthily behaved himself in the battle of Musleborough, and on the 28th September received the honour of knighthood in the camp beside Roxburgh. He was one of the knights of the shire for Suffolk in the parliament which met 8 Nov. 1547. On the death of his father on 3rd March 1550-1 he succeeded to the barony and was in due course summoned to parliament. In 1551 he, lord Darcy and sir Anthony Wingfield were appointed lord-lieutenants of Norfolk and Suffolk, and on the 1st December in that year lord Wentworth sat on the trial of Edward Seymour duke of Somerset. It has been said that he was constituted lord-deputy of Calais in the reign of Edward VI. but was removed from that post on account of his youth and inexperience. The statement admits of question. He occurs as one of the witnesses to the will of Edward VI. whereby the crown was settled upon the lady Jane Grey. However he gave in his adhesion to queen Mary, and 18 Aug. 1553 was one of the peers who sat in judgment on John Dudley duke of Northumberland. On the same day a special commission wherein his name occurs was issued for Hertfordshire, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Middlesex, for the trial of sir Ambrose Dudley, sir John Gate, sir Henry Gate and sir Thomas Palmer for high treason. Lord Wentworth was also sworn of the queen's privy-council, taking his seat in that body at Richmond on the 21st August. By letters-patent dated the 13th September in the same year he was appointed lord-deputy of Calais, being the last person who held that office, for on 7 Jan. 1557-8 he was obliged to surrender the town of Calais to the duke of Guise, the lives of the inhabitants being saved and he and fifty others being made prisoners of war subject to ransom.

The loss of Calais, which had been in the possession of the english for above two hundred years, occasioned a general burst of indignation in England. An indictment, charging lord Wentworth with having traitorously surrendered the town in pursuance of a compact previously made with the king of France, was found in London 2 July 1558, and on the 15th of the same month orders were given for sequestering his estates and taking an inventory of his goods. We believe that he continued a prisoner of war in France until after the accession of Elizabeth when he returned to England, but was sent to the Tower to await his trial. On 22 April 1559 he was arraigned before the house of peers on the before-mentioned indictment, but was fully acquitted. Immediately upon his discharge we are told that he retired to Whittington college in London. At the close of the same year Edward Grimston late comptroller of Calais, sir Ralph Chamberlain late lieutenant of the castle of Calais, and John Harleston late lieutenant of the castle of Ruysbank, were tried for the traitorous surrender of Calais. Grimston was acquitted. The others were convicted but their lives were spared. In the first parliament of Elizabeth an act passed confirming certain grants to lord Wentworth of estates which had pertained to the see of London. On 8 Aug. 1560 he and the earl of Oxford were ordered to receive the young king elect of Sweden on his arrival in England. On 24 Dec. 1562 he and the sheriff of Norfolk were required to send 600 soldiers by sea to Newhaven, and to provide 100 pioneers for that place. His brothers James and John accompanied this expedition and were unhappily lost at sea. We find him engaged with others in July 1565 in taking the musters and view of horses and geldings for the county of Middlesex. In December 1569 he with other justices of the peace for Suffolk signed a declaration of their obedience to the act of uniformity. He occurs in April 1570 as lord-lieutenant of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk.

Lord Wentworth sat upon the trial of Thomas duke of Norfolk 16 Jan. 1571-2. In 1572 his name occurs in a commission against popish recusants in Norfolk. His death occurred at Stepney 14 Jan. 1583-4, although many authors erroneously place the event seven years later. He married first Anne daughter of sir John Wentworth of Gosfield Essex, knight, by whom he had no issue; secondly Anne daughter of Henry Wentworth, esq. of Suffolk. By this lady, who died 2 Sept. 1571, he had issue, sir William who died in his father's lifetime (having married Elizabeth Cecil daughter of William lord Burghley); Henry who succeeded to the barony; Roger; and Elizabeth the wife of William Hynde son and heir of sir Francis Hynde of Madingley Cambridgeshire.

Fuller, Lloyd, and other writers confound this lord Wentworth with his father in a very curious manner.

He is author of:

Letters. Some are printed.

A portrait purporting to represent this nobleman is in the Antiquarian Repertory. We question its authenticity.

Arms: S. a cheveron between 3 leopards' faces O.

Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 310. Strype's Mem. ii. 261, 459, 484, 529; iii. 25, 479. Strype's Annals, i. 27, 64, 71, 191, 256; iii. 208, 336, Append. p. 247; iv. 339. Strype's Parker, 361. Collins's Peerage. Baga de Secretis. Antiq. Repert. 2d. edit. iii. 59. Lewis's Islington, 80, 458. Machyn's Diary, 195, 302, 394. Fuller's Worthies (Suffolk). Nicolas's Life of Hatton, 279. Chron. of Calais, p. xxxix. Hayward's Eliz. 36. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 104, 158, 214, 255, 357, 372, 400, 649. Zurich Letters, i. 5, 99, 267; iii. 139. Wright's Eliz. i. 133; ii. 69, 83. Chron. of Q. Jane, 99. Originalia, 3 & 4 P. & M. p. 5, r. 4; 13 Eliz. p. 1, r. 76. Mem. Scacc. Hil. 3 Eliz. r. 98; Hil. 7 Eliz. r. 8. Lloyd's State Worthies. Bromley's Cat. of Engr. Portr. 28. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 14. Haynes's State Papers, 171, 196, 532, 538, 560. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 149. MS. Addit. 4104, art. 9, 10; 12505, art. ...... MS. Lansd. 33, art. 4; 36, art. 7, 8, 9; 40, art. 12; 105, art. 27. Lysons' Environs, iii. 130, 419, 431, 439, 449. Hardwicke State Papers, i. 103—120. Coke's Entries, 618.

WILLIAM WHITLOCK was elected from Eton to King's college 1537, became B.A. 1541-2, commenced M.A. 1545, and proceeded B.D. 1553. On 15 Dec. 1558 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Prescot in Lancashire. On 2 July 1560 he was admitted to the rectory of Greenford Magna in Middlesex, on the presentation of sir Edward Thornton, knight, patron for that turn as the grantee of sir Thomas Wroth, knight, and on 10 Jan. 1560-1 he was collated to the prebend of Curborough in the church of Lichfield. He died about February 1583-4.

He is author of:

1. Additamenta ad Historiam veterem Litchfeldensem. In Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 444—447.

2. Continuatio historiæ Litchfeldensis ab A.D. MCCLIX. ad MDLIX. In Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 448-459.

He was a friend of John Twyne the antiquary. Another person of the same name, who does not appear to have been of this university, occurs in 1589 as prebendary of Sandiacre in the church of Lichfield, and of Dultincote in the church of Wells.

Alumni Eton. 156. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. MS. Cole, xiv. 10. Newcourt's Repert. i. 615. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 594. Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. p. xxxiv. Cat. of Cott. MSS. 482.

THOMAS NORTON, born at London in or about 1532, was the eldest son of a citizen of the same name by his first wife. He received a good education, but where we have not been able to ascertain. Early in life he was patronised by the lord-protector Somerset and was tutor to his children. In 1550, at which time he was only eighteen, he published a translation of a latin letter addressed by Peter Martyr to Somerset. This translation has become valuable as the original is not now known to be in existence. He became a member of the Inner-temple in 1555, and was in due course called to the bar. It appears that in 4 & 5 Philip & Mary and 1 Eliz. he sat in parliament for Gatton in Surrey. On 18 Jan. 1561-2 the tragedy of Gorboduc, written jointly by him and Thomas Sackville afterwards lord Buckhurst and ultimately earl of Dorset, was acted before queen Elizabeth at Whitehall by the gentlemen of the Inner-temple. It is said however to have been previously represented at one of the Christmas festivities in that inn of court. It is the earliest regular drama in blank verse in the english language. He was appointed counsel to the stationers' company 12 Dec. 1562, with the fee of 20*s.* per annum. In the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3 he sat as one of the members for Berwick-upon-Tweed. In October 1566 he was one of a committee

appointed by the house of commons to confer with a committee of the house of lords to petition the queen to marry.

On 10 June 1570 a grace passed the senate of this university, that Mr. Norton's having studied for twelve years in humanioribus disciplinis might suffice for his degree of M.A., to which he was accordingly admitted on the 3rd July. He was appointed remembrancer of the city of London 6 Feb. 1570-1, being the first person who held the office, and he was elected one of the members for that city to the parliament which met 2 April 1571. His name frequently occurs in the debates in the house of commons in that year. He took part in a discussion respecting abuses in religion 5 April, being described as a man wise bold and eloquent. It appears that he then had in his possession the code of ecclesiastical laws framed in the reign of Edward VI. On the 12th April he made a speech, in what is termed his accustomed manner of natural eloquence, on a bill for making certain offences treason, and he was appointed a member of the committee to whom that bill was referred. On the 14th April, in a debate respecting a bill against licenses and dispensations granted by the archbishop of Canterbury, he inveighed against the shameful and most hateful usage amongst the ecclesiastical judges for delivery of clerks convict upon their oaths, shewing at large the circumstance of the practised order upon the purgation of clerks, declaring of truth such disordered and hateful doings that we are told that the whole house resolved to take care for redress. On the 19th April he made a sensible speech in favour of a bill to allow persons to serve in parliament as burgesses although not residing in the towns for which they were elected, observing that the whole body of the realm and the good service of the same should rather be respected than the private regard of place, privilege, or degree of any person. On the same day he spoke on the bill against usury. On the 21st April, in the debate which arose on a proviso offered to the bill for compelling persons to come to church and receive the communion, he pointedly alluded to the bulls issued by the pope to discharge subjects of their allegiance, urging that the receiving of the communion must be the touchstone to try who were the rebellious calves whom the bull had begotten. On the 23rd April he and others were appointed to draw a bill for the preservation of wood, and to receive information of all such as for that purpose should repair unto them. He was also appointed one of the committee on the bill against bulls procured from the see of Rome, which committee met in the Temple church.

On 20 Oct. 1571 he addressed a letter to Dr. Whitgift to dissuade him from publishing his answer to the admonition to the parliament, although, in consequence of the puritans continuing to write against the church, Norton soon changed his opinion as to the expediency of Whitgift's replying to them. This letter to Whitgift made him an object of suspicion to archbishop Parker with whom he had to set himself right. He took notes of the trial of the duke of Norfolk 16 Jan. 1571-2, being as it would appear specially appointed so to do by the government. We incline to think that this is a very early instance of the use of short-hand on such an occasion.

He was again returned for the city of London to the parliament which began 8 May 1572, and his name occurs as one of the committee of the house of commons appointed to confer with the lords on the great matter touching the queen of Scots. On 4 July 1576 he supplicated the university of Oxford for incorporation, but it does not appear whether it were granted.

In August 1580 he and John Hammond, LL.D. were sent as the queen's commissioners to the isle of Guernsey to investigate the complaints of the inhabitants of that island against sir Thomas Leighton the captain or governor. The orders made by these commissioners were afterwards ratified by the privy-council. In January 1580-1 he was employed by sir Francis Walsingham to prepare interrogatories to be administered to lord Henry Howard afterwards earl of Northampton, touching a book published in defence of his brother the late duke of Norfolk, the bull of Pius V., and the departure of Gregory Martin from England. On sir Walter Mildmay moving the house of commons on the 20th of that month to secure the kingdom against the pope and his adherents, he supported the proposal and

suggested the appointment of a committee to frame the necessary bills. This was agreed to, and he was appointed a member of the committee. He occurs in 1581 as a licenser of the press appointed by the bishop of London, being designated "councellor and solicitor of the city of London." On 28 April in that year he captured Alexander Briant a priest of the seminary, and on 3rd May following the privy-council addressed a letter to Norton, to the lieutenant of the Tower, and to Dr. Hammond, authorising them to examine Briant on interrogatories, and if he should obstinately refuse to confess, to put him unto the torture. It was alleged that Norton vaunted that he had pulled the poor wretch a foot longer than ever God made him. Norton's explanation of this charge does not mend the matter. He states that he had not said this as a boast after the racking, but that before Briant was racked those who had commission told him that "if he wold not for his dutie to God and the Quene tell truthe, he shold be made a foote longer than God made him." On 30 July 1581 the privy-council authorised him and the lieutenant of the Tower to rack one Thomas Myagh an irishman brought over by the command of the lord-deputy of Ireland to be examined respecting a treasonable correspondence with the rebels in arms in that country. This man had been previously ineffectually tried by the torture of Skevington's irons. On the walls of the dungeon in the Tower wherein he was confined are still to be seen some rude verses wherein he alludes to his "torture straunge." On tne same day Norton, Dr. Hammond and Robert Beale were empowered to examine Edmund Campian the famous jesuit, "and in case he continewe wilfullie to deny the truthe, then to deale with him by the racke." They were also to examine two other priests, "and if they shall find them to halte, then to put them in feare of the torture." On 29th October the lords of the council addressed a letter to the attorney and solicitor-general, the lieutenant of the Tower, Dr. Hammond, Thomas Wilkes and Norton, to examine Edmund Campian, Thomas Fourde and other prisoners in the Tower and to put them unto the rack.

In the spring of 1581-2 Norton was ordered to be confined to his own house in the Guildhall London, for having spoken disrespectfully of the bishops in a conversation which he had with Mr. Hampton of Trinity college, afterwards archbishop of Armagh. No long time however elapsed before he procured his liberty by the intercession of Lord Burghley and sir Christopher Hatton. In January 1582-3 he occurs as acting in a commission touching the isle of Sark. In 1583 he was employed in the examination of George Throgmorton and his wife as to the escape of John Throgmorton; of John Halter of Arundel for bringing over papists to Sussex; of William Warde as to the escape of Paget to France; of Hugh Hall relating to sir Thomas Cornwallis; and of George Breton as to Cotton a priest. He seems also to have been engaged in racking Francis Throgmorton. When the earl of Arundel was examined at Whitehall by the earl of Leicester, Lord Hunsdon, sir Francis Walsingham, and others of the council, Norton was present and accused him and his countess of many things, but they satisfactorily established their innocence, and were soon afterwards discharged. Norton conducted the prosecution of William Carter who was executed 11 Jan. 1583-4 for printing the Treatise of Schism. Soon after this period Norton was again in trouble, and was sent prisoner to the Tower on a charge of treason. It has indeed been asserted that he died in the Tower, but it would seem that on urging his services to the city of London, to the parliament, to the queen, and to religion, he obtained his discharge. Whilst in the Tower he was employed by Walsingham to devise measures against the roman catholics to be proposed in parliament, and from Norton's prison thoughts no doubt resulted that severe and sanguinary statute which a year or two afterwards obtained the sanction of the legislature.

He did not long survive his incarceration, dying about 24 March 1583-4 at his own house at Sharpenhoe in Bedfordshire, a good estate at that place and in the neighbourhood having fallen to him by the death of his father (which had taken place 10 March 1582-3). He was buried in the church of Streatley Bedfordshire. His nuncupative will, wherein he is designated "Thomas Norton of Shapnoll

in the countie of Bedford, Esquier," was proved in the prerogative court 15 April 1584 by Thomas Cranmer his brother-in-law and executor.

He married first Margaret only daughter of archbishop Cranmer, she died without issue; secondly, Alice daughter to Edmund Cranmer the archbishop's brother, she left a plentiful issue; and thirdly, Elizabeth ...... who survived him and was living in Holborn in June 1584. One of his wives is said to have zealously aided him in his persecution of the catholics, and to have afterwards gone mad and been an inmate of Bethlehem hospital. He had a brother Lucas Norton admitted of the Inner-temple 1583.

R. N., the translator of Camden's Annals of Elizabeth, has interpolated in the third edition of that work an account of Thomas Norton to whom he was probably related. He speaks of his excellent gifts and able parts, and states that as Remembrancer and M.P. for London "hee gave such proofe of his surpassing wisedome, remarkable industry and dexterity, singular piety, and approved fidelity to his Prince and Country, that the most upright Lord Keeper Bacon, the most wise Lord Treasurer Burghley, the most sharpe sighted, subtile searching Secretary Walsingham, and the rest of the Queens most honourable Privy Councell, taking notice of his sufficiencies, made use of his counsaile and employment in many weighty and important affairs of State." Referring to his literary labours he alludes to the "petty bookes he wrote corresponding with the times and tending to the promoting of religion, the safety of his Prince and good of his Country, to the advancement whereof, he applied his uttermost studies and endeavours, his best credite in Court and City, and his sundry excellent speeches in Parliament wherein he expressed himselfe in such sort to be a true and zealous Philopater, that hee attained the noted name of Master Norton the Parliament man, and hath left even to this day a pleasing impression of his wisedome and vertue in the memories of many good men."

His atrocious cruelty towards the unfortunate adherents of the roman catholic faith obtained for him the appellation of the rackmaster. There even exists an engraving wherein the epithet Archicarnifex is applied to him; and if it be true, as asserted, that he was instrumental in bringing one hundred of his fellow-creatures to the scaffold he richly merited the appellation.

He is author of:

1. An Epistle written by D. Peter Martir to the Duke of Somerset. Translated by Thom. Norton. Lond. 8vo. 1550, and in Gorham's Reformation Gleanings, 128—140.

2. The Tragedie of Gorboduc, Whereof three Actes were wrytten by Thomas Nortone, and the two last by Thomas Sackvyle. Set forthe as the same was shewed before the Quenes most excellent Majestie, in her highnes Court of Whitehall, the xviij day of January, Anno Domini, 1561. By the Gentlemen of Thynner Temple in London. Lond. 12mo. 1565, 1569, 1570; 4to. 1590. Reprinted in Dodsley's Old Plays and Hawkins's Engl. Drama. A new edition by W. D. Cooper, esq., for the Shakespeare Society. Lond. 8vo. 1847. Reprinted with other old english dramas by Francis James Child of Cambridge U. S. Ferrex and Porrex is the title given to this tragedy in some of the editions.

3. The institution of Christian Religion written in Latine by M. John Calvine and translated into English according to the Author's last edition with sundry tables. Lond. fo. 1562, 4to. 1587.

4. Twenty-eight Psalms in metre. In the old version.

5. A Bull granted by the pope to Doctor Harding and other, by reconcilement and assoylying of English Papistes, to undermyne faith and allegeance to the Quene. With a true declaration of the intention and frutes thereof and a warning of perils thereby imminent, not to be neglected. Lond. 8vo. 1567.

6. A disclosing of the great Bull, and certain calves that he hath gotten, and specially the Monster Bull that roared at my lord Byshops gate. London, 8vo. 1567. Reprinted in Harleian Miscellany.

7. An addition declaratorie to the Bulles, with a searching of the Maze. Lond. 8vo. 1567.

8. XIII Bloes at the Popes Bull.

9. A Discourse touching the pretended Match betwene the Duke of Norfolke and the Queene of Scottes. ...... 8vo. n. d. Also in Anderson's Collections, i. 21.

10. Devices (*a*) touching the universities; (*b*) for keeping out of Jesuits and Seminarians from infecting the realm; (*c*) Impediments touching the ministrie of the church and for displacing the unfitte and placing fitte as yt may be by lawe, and for the livings of the church and publishing of doctrine; (*d*) touching simonie and corrupt dealing about the livings of the church; (*e*) of the vagabond ministrie; (*f*) for the exercise of ministers; (*g*) for dispersing of doctrine throughout the realm; (*h*) for scoles and scolemaisters; (*i*) for establishing of true religion in the Innes of Court and Chancerie; (*k*) for proceeding upon the lawes of religion; (*l*) for courts and offices in lawe; (*m*) for justice in the countrie touching religion. MS. Lansd. 155, fo. 84 seq.

11. Epistle to the Quenes Majestes poor deceived Subjects of the North Countrey, drawen into Rebellion by the Earles of Northumberland and Westmorland. Lond. 8vo. 1569.

12. A Warning against the dangerous Practices of Papistes, and specially the Parteners of the late Rebellion. Gathered out of the common feare and speeche of good Subjectes. Lond. 8vo. 1570.

13. A Catechisme or first Instruction and Learning of Christian Religion. Translated out of Latine [of Alex. Nowell] into Englishe. Lond. 4to. 1570, 1571, &c., and with Nowell's latin catechism edited by Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D. master of Jesus college Cambridge, for the Parker society. Camb. 8vo. 1853. Dedicated to the archbishops and bishops.

14. Orations of Arsanes against Philip king of Macedon. Lond. 8vo. 1570. Translation.

15. The trial of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk before the lords at Westminster for high treason 16 Jan. 1571-2. In Howell's State Trials, i. 957, and Jardine's Criminal Trials, i. 140.

16. An Exhortation or Rule whereby the lord mayor of London is to order himself and the city [1574]. MS.

17. Defence against Mr. Hampton's false report. In Archaeologia XXXVI. 109.

18. Advice for proceeding with Campian in disputation, 28 Sept. 1581. In Strype's Parker, Append. No. LXXIV.

19. For discovery of unsound subjects towards the queen. MS. Cott. Titus, F. IIII. 267.

20. Of the five periods of 500 years. MS. Cott. Titus, F. IIII. 268.

21. The Serpent of Devision. Wherein is conteined the true History or Mappe of Romes overthrowe, governed by Avarice, Envye, and Pride, the decaye of Empires be they never so sure. Lond. 4to. 1590 (with Gorboduc). It is probable that there was an earlier edition.

22. Speeches on the trial of William Carter for treason in publishing heretical and seditious books. Translated into latin in Aquepontani Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ, 127 b—132.

23. Poems. One is printed in Ellis's Specimens, and that and another in W. D. Cooper's Memoir of Norton, prefixed to his reprint of Gorboduc. Jasper Heywood, in a poetical address before his translation of the tragedy of Thyestes by Seneca, says, "Norton's Ditties do delight." Norton has commendatory verses in english, latin, and french prefixed to Turner's Preservative 1551, and latin verses on bishop Jewel at the end of Humfredi Vita Juelli.

24. Letters. Several have been published.

He rendered essential service to John Fox in the compilation of his Acts and Monuments, and was no doubt engaged on other literary works. Our author has been frequently confounded with another person of his name who was pensioner of Pembroke hall, B.A. 1565-6, M.A. 1569.

Arms: G. a fret A. over all a bend vaire O. & G.

Memoir by W. D. Cooper. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. MS. Baker, xxiv. 153. Archaeologia, xxxvi. 97, 105. Corrie's Nowell, p. viii. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 185; Fasti, i. 205. Restituta, iv. 33, 35. Shakespeare Society's Papers, iv. 123—126. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 59, 74, 82, 92. Lives of Earl & Countess of Arundel, 24, 25. Ellis's Specimens, ii. 114. Churton's Nowell, 175, 213. Alleyn Papers, 47. Manship & Palmer's Yarmouth, ii. 199. Farr's Eliz. Poetry, p. xlviii, 487. Biog. Dram. MS. Lansd. 31, art. 6; 33, art. 61; 65, art. 41. Zurich Letters, iii. 339. Jardine's Crim. Trials, i. 143. D'Ewes's Journ. of Parl. of Eliz. 157, 163, 167, 168, 174, 177—179, 222. Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. ii. 537; iii. 149, 227, 289, 290, 300, 301, 335. Cat. of Burney MSS. 2. Aquepontani Concert. Eccl. Cathol. 64, 73, 127 b, 221 b, 223, 229. Strype's Annals, ii. 647; iii. 64, 73. Strype's Parker, 364, 375. Strype's Whitgift, 28. Strype's Aylmer, 13, 199. Collier's Ann. of the Stage, i. 180; ii. 414, 423, 481, 482. Zouch's Sir Philip Sidney, 203. Collier's Reg. Stat. Com. i. 115; ii. 59. Herbert's Ames, 647, 672, 674, 677, 678, 754, 880, 883, 923, 1038, 1343, 1626. Howell's State

Trials, i. 958, 1062, 1078. Murdin's State Papers, 780. Gorham's Gleanings, 128. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 497, 637. Jardine on Torture, 30, 31, 85, 87, 89. Wright's Eliz. i. 346; ii. 19, 123, 161, 162, 167, 183, 187. Dr. Bliss's Sale Catalogue, part i. 3179. Nicolas's Life of Hatton, 161, 234, 242, 305. Camden's Annals Eliz. ed. 1635, p. 254. Parl. Hist. iv. 62, 104, 106, 115, 122, 126, 129, 146, 152, 177, 236, 250, 251. Cens. Lit. i. 77; iii. 386, 426; vi. 75; x. 196.

JOHN BINGHAM, of Clare hall, was B.A. 1574-5, and M.A. 1578. He became preacher of Hoadley in Sussex, but was in 1583 suspended by the commissaries of archbishop Whitgift, for refusing subscription to the queen's supremacy, the book of common prayer, and the thirty-nine articles. On 6th December in that year he and other suspended ministers of the diocese of Chichester appeared at London before the archbishop, the bishops of London, Salisbury, and Rochester, and Gabriel Goodman dean of Westminster. Having stated the doubts which induced them to refuse subscription, the bishops assured them that their subscription was not required in any sense against the word of God. They thereupon voluntarily subscribed, and their suspensions were taken off.

Strype's Whitgift, 129, 130.

WILLIAM BOSTON, of S. John's college, B.A. 1572, M.A. 1576, is author of latin verses subjoined to Ogerii Bellehachii Sacrosancta Bucolica, 1583.

WILLIAM DELAUNE, a french protestant minister, was living in this university in 1583. He published:

Institutionis christianae religionis a Joanne Calvino conscriptae epitome. Per Guil. Launeum, in Eccl. Gallicana ministrum. Lond. 8vo. 1583, 1584. Dedicated to sir Richard Martin master of the mint and alderman of London. An english translation by Christopher Fetherstone Minister of the word of God, was published, Edinburgh 8vo. about 1585.

We have been unable to ascertain Mr. Delaune's college, but the fact of his residence here appears by an autograph dedication to his son of one of the copies of his book.

Herbert's Ames, 1073, 1504. Cat. of C. J. Stewart, bookseller, London, 1856, No. 311.

BRIAN MELBANCKE, of S. John's college, was B.A. 1579 and afterwards studied the law in Gray's-inn.

He is author of:

Philotimus. The Warre betwixt Nature and Fortune. Lond. 4to. 1583.

This rare work, which is dedicated to Philip earl of Arundel, is a close imitation of the Euphues of John Lilly who has a prefatory address to the gentlemen scholars of Oxford. Melbancke, in another address to the gentlemen scholars in the inns of court and chancery and the university of Cambridge, alludes to his having been sometime a scholar of Cambridge. There are also commendatory verses by George Wastnes, esq., who calls the author "a mirrour of a man," says he was "of learning rare," and addresses him as "my sugred darling boy." The many old proverbs in this work render it interesting. In it mention is made of Romeo and Juliet, a proof that the story was long known in England before the appearance of Shakspere's play.

Brit. Bibliographer, ii. 438. Herbert's Ames, 1192. Dr. Bliss's Sale Catalogue, Part i. 2905.

THOMAS UNDERDOWN, of Clare hall, B.A. 1564, M.A. 1568, was, as we conceive, the person so named who was the author of the following works:

1. The Excellent Historye of Theseus and Ariadne. Wherein is declared her fervent loue to hym: and his Trayterous dealynge towarde her: Written in English Meeter in Commendacion of all good women: and to the Infamie of such lyght Huswyues as Phedra the sister of Ariadne was: which fled away with Theseus her Sisters Husbande: and is declared in this History. Lond. 8vo. 1566.

2. Verses before Studley's Agamemnon, 1566.

3. An Ethiopian Historie, written in Greeke by Heliodorus no less wittie then pleasaunt: Englished by Tho. Vnderdowne. Lond. 4to. [1568]. Newly corrected and augmented, 1587, 1605. Dedicated to Edward de Vere earl of Oxford.

4. Ovid his Invective against Ibis. Translated into English Meter. Whereunto is added by the Translator, a short draught of all the Stories & Tales contained therein very pleasant to be read. Lond. ...... 1569, 8vo. 1577. Dedicated to Thomas Sackville lord Buckhurst.

We are however told that our author was the son of Stephen Underdown, that he was born in Oxford, and that he was

educated in that university, but took no degree there. We find one of the name who was prebendary of Tipper in the church of S. Patrick Dublin in 1572, and he or another of the name was a minister at Lewes in 1583 when he was complained of for nonconformity.

Warton's Hist. Engl. Poet. iii. 339. Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp. i. 127, 190, 199; ii. 41. Brook's Puritans, i. 264. Bibl. Angl. Poet. 363. Strype's Whitgift, 128. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 430. Herbert's Ames, 921, 979. Cotton's Fasti, ii. 159. Mason's S. Patrick's, Notes, p. lxxx. Brit. Bibl. ii. 373, 534. Sussex Archaeological Collections, v. 196. Cens. Lit. iv. 133. Brüggemann's View of Engl. Edit. of Classics, 417, 617. Tanner's Bibl. Brit.

RICHARD ALVEY, B.A. 1529-30, M.A. 1533, was a fellow of S. John's college. The time of his admission to his fellowship is unknown. It is supposed that it took place during the prefecture of Dr. George Day. On 12 March 1538-9 he was admitted to the rectory of Thorrington in Essex on the presentation of his college. He proceeded B.D. 1543, was admitted to the rectory of Grinstead near Colchester on the king's presentation 11 May 1546, and to the rectory of Sandon also in Essex on the presentation of sir John Gate 13 Nov. 1548. On 11 Dec. 1552 he was installed canon of Westminster.

Early in the reign of queen Mary he was deprived of all his preferments, whereupon he went into exile, residing at Frankfort till after the accession of queen Elizabeth when he returned to England and was restored to the rectory of Thorrington. By letters-patent dated 13 Feb. 1559-60 he was appointed master of the Temple, and he was again constituted one of the canons of the church of Westminster by the charter of refoundation 21 June 1560. It is recorded that he preached a godly sermon to a great audience in Westminster abbey in November 1561. In or about September 1565 he resigned the rectory of Thorrington. Dr. Sandys bishop of London collated him to the rectory of Bursted Parva in Essex 10 April 1571.

We find him in 1574 consulting archbishop Parker as to the course to be taken respecting Anthonius Corranus a spaniard who was divinity lecturer at the Temple, but whose doctrines were disliked, inasmuch as he differed from Calvin and Beza touching predestination and free will, pressed earnestly for good works, and uttered his judgment suspiciously concerning arianism. Mr. Alvey resigned his canonry at Westminster about the end of 1575, and the rectory of Bursted parva in or about June 1576.

He died about August 1584. Isaac Walton referring to the event states that he "was a man of a strict life, of great learning, and of so venerable a behaviour, as to gain so high a degree of love and reverence from all men that he was generally known by the name of Father Alvey." Moreover he informs us that at the reading in the Temple next after his death, Dr. Sandys archbishop of York being at dinner with the judges, the reader and the benchers of the society "met with a general condolement for the death of Father Alvey, and with a high commendation of his saint-like life and of his great merit both toward God and man; and as they bewailed his death, so they wished for a like pattern of virtue and learning to succeed him." His successor was the excellent and justly famous Richard Hooker.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 336. Newcourt's Repert. i. 925; ii. 118, 287, 517, 593. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 352, 353. Zurich Letters, ii. 255; iii. 755, 763. Strype's Mem. ii. 533. Strype's Cranmer, 315. Strype's Annals, iii. 243. Strype's Parker, 482. Troubles at Frankfort, 133. Aschami Epistolæ, 88. Rymer, xv. 590. Machyn's Diary, 272. Walton's Life of Hooker. Originalia 2 Eliz. p. 2, r. 74. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 262, 725. Parker Correspondence, 476. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 77. MS. Lansd. 27, art. 4; 107, art. 2.

THOMAS WATSON was born about 1516, being a native of the diocese of Durham, and according to tradition of Nun Stinton near Sedgefield. He was educated in S. John's college, proceeded B.A. 1533-4, and was soon afterwards admitted a fellow of that college. He commenced M.A. 1537, and was for several years dean of the college and one of its preachers. He proceeded B.D. 1543, and about 1545 became domestic chaplain to Gardiner bishop of Winchester, who gave him two benefices in his patronage, one of them being the rectory of Wyke Regis in Dorsetshire. It is said that he was presented to the vicarage of Buckminster Leicestershire in 1547. He was sent to the Fleet with the bishop and was in confinement there in 1550-1, when he was examined as a witness on that prelate's

trial both in support of the promoter's articles and also of the defendant's matter justificatory. It has been asserted that he was rector of North Crawley Bucks, but the person of the same name who had that benefice in 1537 died in possession thereof in 1545. In the course of the reign of Edward VI. Mr. Watson preached a sermon in the north of England, which was considered so objectionable that he would have been prosecuted for treason but for the interference of John Rough formerly a dominican friar at Sterling, then however a noted protestant preacher at Hull. He was one of the roman catholic divines who took part in the private discussions on the sacrament at sir Richard Morysin's 3 Dec. 1551. He preached at S. Paul's-cross 20 Aug. 1553, there being present the marquess of Winchester, the earls of Bedford and Pembroke, lords Wentworth and Rich, the lord-mayor and aldermen, and all the crafts of London in their best livery sitting on forms; bishop Bonner was also there, and so were 120 soldiers with their halberts "to gard the preacher, and to apprehend them that would stirre." He exhorted his audience to keep the old faith, censured the proceedings as regarded religion in the late reign, intimated that the translation of the bible was inaccurate, and in allusion to the variety of catechisms which had been recently put forth, observed that they might be all false but that they could not be all true. By a letter dated 25 Sept. 1553 bishop Gardiner as chancellor of the university deputed Watson to proceed to Cambridge to act on his behalf in restoring the old religion. He was also instructed by the bishop to make a report to him as to the state of the several colleges at that period.

He was admitted master of S. John's college 28 Sept. 1553, and soon afterwards became D.D. though not actually created till the following year. He was one of the proctors of the convocation which met in October 1553, and in that assembly strenuously maintained the tenets of the roman catholic church against John Philpot, James Haddon, Richard Cheyney, and other learned protestants. On the 18th November following he was presented to the deanery of Durham, and on the 3rd and 5th Fridays in Lent 1553-4 preached two notable sermons before the queen in favour of the real presence and the sacrificial character of the mass. In April 1554 he was one of the divines deputed by the senate of this university to proceed to Oxford to dispute with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, on which occasion he was incorporated D.D. in that university. About the beginning of May following he resigned the mastership of S. John's. He took a part in the proceedings against bishop Hooper, John Rogers and others who were charged with heresy and suffered for their steadfast adherence to their opinions.

On 7 Dec. 1556 the queen issued a license for filling up the see of Lincoln, and soon afterwards Dr. Watson was elected to that bishopric. On the 24th of the same month he had a grant of the temporalities with all profits accruing since the vacancy. His bull of confirmation is dated 24 March 1556-7. Cardinal Pole on 29 May 1577 empowered him to hold the deanery of Durham pro tempore in commendam with his bishopric. He did not however receive consecration till the 15th August in the same year, when the rite was performed at Chiswick by Nicholas Heath archbishop of York acting under a commission from cardinal Pole. During the eight months which intervened between his election and consecration he was not inactive. He was one of the delegates empowered by cardinal Pole to visit this university, arriving here 9 Jan. 1556-7, and briefly acknowledging the congratulatory oration made on that occasion by one of the fellows of Trinity college. He preached at King's college chapel in the afternoon of Sunday the 31st January "inveying against Bucer and his doctrynes, and setting furthe ceremonies." With reference to the observance of Candlemas he stated that Joseph and the blessed Virgin had carried wax candles in procession on that day, as the church had still continued to do from their example. He also preached at Great S. Mary's on Saturday the 6th of February, on which day the dead bodies of Bucer and Fagius were consigned to the flames. In this sermon, which appears to have occupied two hours or more, he again set forth "Bucer's wyckedness and heretycall doctryn." He preached before the queen in London the 17th March following;

he also preached 4 April 1557 at Allhallows the great London, "wher was grett audyens of pepull." On the 22nd of the same month he is recorded to have made a godly sermon at S. Mary Spital. Bishop Watson recovered many rich vestments, articles of plate and other furniture of which the church of Lincoln had been despoiled, and 9 Nov. 1557 obtained by letters-patent a re-grant of certain of the estates which had been alienated from the see ten years previously, also the patronage of certain benefices in his diocese which had belonged to the dissolved religious houses. In December 1557 John Rough, who had saved his life on a former occasion, was brought before Bonner charged with heresy. Bishop Watson stigmatised him as a pestilent heretic, and said that he had done more hurt in the north parts than any hundred others of his opinion. Rough pertinently remarked, "Why, sir, is this the reward you give me for saving your life in King Edward's days when you preached erroneous doctrine?" This appeal was made in vain, for poor Rough was burnt to death at Smithfield. Bishop Watson preached at S. Paul's-cross 20 Feb. 1557-8 before the lord-mayor and aldermen, ten bishops, the judges and men of the law, and a great audience.

He was one of the roman catholics appointed to dispute upon certain doctrinal points with the leading divines of the reformed persuasion at Westminster on 31 March 1559. Ultimately bishop Watson and the other roman catholics refused to proceed with the disputation, and he and White bishop of Lincoln are said to have threatened to excommunicate the queen. On the night of 3 April 1559 he was sent by water to the Tower. On 25th June in that year he was deprived of his bishopric, but the next day was released from confinement. He was however again sent to the Tower 20 May 1560. After a time he was once more discharged from the Tower, but was committed to the care of Grindal bishop of London, from whose custody he was transferred successively to that of Guest bishop of Rochester and Dr. Cox bishop of Ely. When the pope promulgated his bull for the excommunication of the queen, Dr. Watson was with other roman catholic captives subjected to examination. His answers were very temperate and shewed a due regard to his allegiance to his sovereign. He was a prisoner in the Tower in 1571. In 1580 he and Feckenham late abbat of Westminster were sent to Wisbech castle a prison belonging to the bishop of Ely. There Dr. William Fulke visited them by order of the privy-council for the purpose of conferring with them and persuading them to resort to church. They wisely declined disputation as unprofitable. On 16 March 1580-1 interrogatories were framed for examining Dr. Watson as to his correspondence with John Castell in Portugal. We are told that he greatly disliked the violent proceedings of the jesuits.

He died in Wisbech castle in September 1584, and was buried at the church of Wisbech S. Peter on the 27th of that month, as appears from the parish register, wherein however he is erroneously designated John Watson, D.D.

He is author of:

1. Absalon a latin tragedy. Never published.

2. Translation into english verse of part of the first book of Homer's Odyssey. Now lost.

3. Latin verses in commendation of Seton's Logic.

4. Disputation on the sacrament at sir Richard Morysin's 3 Dec. 1551. MS. C. C. C. C. 102, p. 259. In Strype's Life of Cheke, 77—87.

5. Disputation on the sacrament in the convocation Oct. 1553. In Fox's Acts & Mon.

6. Twoo notable Sermons, made the thirde, and fyfte Fridayes in Lent last past, before the Queenes highnes, concerning the reall presence of Christes body and bloude in the blessed Sacrament: also the Masse, which is the sacrifice of the newe Testament. Lond. 4to. & 12mo. 1554. In answer to these sermons Robert Crawley in 1569 published A setting open of the subtyle Sophistrie of Thomas Watson, D.D. &c. &c. Bishop Ridley also wrote annotations on these sermons. These annotations appear to be now lost.

7. Disputation at Oxford April 1554. In Fox's Acts & Mon.

8. Holsome and Catholyke doctryne concerninge the seven Sacramentes of Chrystes Church, expedient to be knowen

of all men, set forth in maner of shorte Sermons to bee made to the people. Lond. 4to. 1558. Contains thirty sermons.

9. A sermon of saint Ciprian the Martyr concerning the supper of our lord, And the fyrste institution of the Sacrament whiche doth perfyte all the other Sacraments. Truely translated by Doctor Watson Busshope of Lincoln. MS. Univ. Libr. Camb. Kk. 1. 3, art. 17. Transcript in MS. Baker, xii. 107.

10. Sermons. MS. Stanyhurst.

11. Certayne Experiments and approved medicines good for those that be any way diseased. MS. Addit. 63, art. 9.

He also greatly assisted bishop Gardiner in the composition of his Confutatio Cavillationum, as he entitled his second book against archbishop Cranmer. Pits terms Watson, "Orator facundus, bonus Poëta, solidus Theologus et Concionator celebris."

He has been frequently confounded in an incomprehensible manner with Thomas Watson the translator of the Antigone of Sophocles. Mr. J. P. Collier rightly supposed that the latter was not the person referred to as Dr. Watson. We must confess however that we know no author but Mr. Collier who mentions a Dr. Watson "who was employed by queen Elizabeth in some of her foreign negotiations."

Roger Ascham in his Schoolmaster refers to "one of the best scholars that ever St. John's college bred, Mr. Watson myne old friend, sometime bishop of Lincolne." Elsewhere also he highly commends him. Thomas Nash bears testimony to Dr. Watson's merit, scholarship, wit and good humour. Bishop Godwin, whilst he allows that he was well versed in abstruse points of divinity, says that his temper was so morose and sullen as to be unbearable. This reflection upon his temper, which is adopted by Burnet, Strype, and others, is, we are satisfied, not only entirely unwarranted by facts, but the very reverse of the truth. We may add that his extraordinary skill in the art of memory is recorded by Schenkel.

Arms: A. on a cheveron S. between 3 cross crosslets fitché G. 2 doves ...... in chief an eagle's head erased between 2 serpents O.

Baker's Hist. S. John's, 149, 334. Herbert's Ames, 791, 944. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Rymer, xv. 452, 454. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 301. Richardson's Godwin. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 23; iii. 299, 692. Pits, 783. Strype's Mem. ii. 69, 239; iii. 21, 74—79, 181, 183, 297, 312, 314, 354, 374, 390, 402, 444. Aquepontani Concert. Eccl. Cath. in Anglia, 31, 32. Strype's Annals, i. 88, 89, 90, 94, 95, 139, 141, 143, 144, 148, 576; ii. 640, 641; App. p. 132. Strype's Parker, 41, 89, 141. Strype's Cranmer, 259, 279, 335, 480; App. p. 183, 185. Strype's Grindal, 7, 23, 78, 188. Strype's Aylmer, 25. Strype's Cheke, 70—86. Strype's Smith, 14. Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 384, 590. Cat. of Harl. MSS. ii. 355. Aschami Epistolæ, 82, 90, 91, 112, 209. Zurich Letters, i. 7, 11, 16, 79; ii. 20. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 91, 553, 646, 647, 649, 681. Nichols's Lit. Illustr. iv. 231; vi. 715. Machyn's Diary, 41, 103, 124, 128, 131, 132, 166, 192, 201, 235, 332. Murdin's State Papers, 13, 15. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 80, 85, 113 seq. Biog. Dram. Ascham's Works, ed. Bennet, 247, 320, 321, 327. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 36, 37, 118, 144, 187. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 73, 104, 192. Philpot's Works, ed. Eden. p. xxviii. 168. Grindal's Remains, 281, 351. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, i. 281, 391. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, p. xv, 191, 242. Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre, iv. 1196, 1202. Cooper against the Privy Mass, ed. Goode, p. xiv. Sandys' Sermons, ed. Ayre, p. xii. Parker Correspond. 122. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 183. Nash's Pierce Penniless, ed. Collier, 43, 49, 101. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 185. Lipscomb's Bucks. iv. 129. Nichols's Leicestersh. ii. 125. Schenckelii Gazophylacium Artis Memoriæ, 36. Information from Rev. W. B. Hopkins.

RICHARD WHITE, born at Llanidloes in Montgomeryshire, was educated at Christ's college, proceeding B.A. 1574-5, and commencing M.A. 1578. On leaving the university he became a noted schoolmaster, first at Wrexham in Denbighshire and afterwards at Overton in Flintshire. It appears that he had always a leaning towards the doctrines of the church of Rome, although like many others who held similar opinions he had not scrupled to attend the protestant worship. While at Overton however he conferred with some priests from the college of Rheims, who formally reconciled him to the church of Rome. The vicar of Wrexham hearing that a priest lay concealed in his parish, caused a search to be made in the house where it was suspected he was hid. The priest was not there, but White was taken. He managed however to effect his escape during the night and baffled the search of his enemies for eighteen months, during which period he occasionally visited Overton secretly and by night. Having gone on a message to Wrexham he met upon the road one David Edwards a zealous protestant, who commanded him to surrender. On his refusal to do so Edwards rushed upon him with a dagger. White then gave

his assailant a blow on the head with a staff. This brought him to the ground. Thinking he had killed the man, White was stupefied and stood gazing upon the body until Edwards gave signs of life, when White betook himself to flight. Edwards having by this time recovered from the effects of the blow got up and started off in pursuit, shouting "Stop thief! stop thief!" White was captured and led before Robert Puleston a justice of the peace, who committed him to Ruthin gaol, with strict orders to have him secured with fetters which were so heavy and troublesome as to be almost insupportable. He was promised his liberty if he would go to church. He steadily refused. At the Wrexham sessions in May he was brought before the judge sir George Bromley, who ordered him to attend the protestant service. He was taken there by force and heard a sermon preached by one Jones against the doctrines of the church of Rome. White attempted to reply, but not being permitted to do so raised a clamour by way of confutation. He was also put in the stocks and exposed to the insults and derision of the mob. While in this position a clergyman with a rubicund nose approached the unfortunate prisoner and wished to argue with him respecting the power of the keys. White was again led before the judge, indicted for having made a disturbance in the church, and remanded to the prison in which two other catholics, John Hughes and Robert Maurice, were confined. Subsequently they were all three brought into court, when a sermon was preached by a protestant minister. They said they came there to hear their sentence and not to listen to a sermon, and shook their chains to drown the voice of the preacher. Sir George Bromley finding that the prisoners would not recant had them brought before the council of the marches. White was examined on the 27th November (the year not specified) by Richard Atkins the attorney-general at his house and put to the torture for two hours. After dinner came sir George Bromley, Henry Townsend, Fabian Phillips, William Leighton of the Plashe, and Simon Thelwall councillors of the marches, a person who is termed Schererus, and Evans the solicitor-general. White's examination was renewed. At length he was tried for high treason before Simon Thelwall, Evan Lloyd, Elisius Price, LL.D. and other justices. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged drawn and quartered. The sentence was carried into full effect, with revolting circumstances, then we fear not uncommon, on the 17th Oct. 1584, White struggling with the executioner whilst he was performing his office. Dodd refers his execution to the year 1585, but so far as we can form a judgment from somewhat imperfect materials he is in error in this particular. It is said that White was the first person who suffered death in Wales under the sanguinary enactments designed to suppress the roman catholic faith.

Aquepontani Concertatio Eccl. Cathol. 172—203. Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 166, 172, 410. Challoner's Mem. of Missionary Priests, i. 90.

WILLIAM BENDLOWES was son of Christopher Bendlowes, esq. of Great Bardfield in Essex, and his wife Elizabeth daughter of John Ufford, esq. He was educated for a time in S. John's college, but leaving the university without a degree became a member of Lincoln's-inn and was called to the bar. In 1548 he was autumn reader of his inn, but did not lecture on account of the pestilence. He was again autumn reader in 1549. He was returned for Helston in Cornwall to the parliament which met 21 Oct. 1553, for Penryn in the same county to that which met 5 April 1554, and for Dunheved also in Cornwall to that which assembled the 12th November the same year. In 1555 he was double autumn reader at Lincoln's-inn, but was soon afterwards called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, he and the other serjeants included in the same call making their feast in the Inner-temple hall 16 Oct. 1555.

The serjeant's patrimony in the county of Essex was not inconsiderable, and he appears to have greatly increased it. Amongst other estates in that county he acquired the impropriate rectory of Great Bardfield which had belonged to the church of Stoke near Clare. In 3 & 4 Philip and Mary he obtained a license from the crown under which the impropriation was dissolved and the vicarage was converted into a rectory. The great tithes were leased for 500 years at 20 marks per annum, half of

which rent was to be paid to the rector and with the other half the serjeant endowed a chantry dedicated to the Holy Trinity in the church of Great Bardfield, wherein mass was to be celebrated for the souls of the king and queen, of his father and mother, of himself and his wife, and of his friends, benefactors, and all the faithful deceased. During the latter part of queen Mary's reign and the earlier part of that of Elizabeth serjeant Bendlowes was the only practising serjeant. Of course on the accession of queen Elizabeth the chantry he had founded was dissolved. He is said to have steadily adhered to the roman catholic faith during all his days. In 1576 he became one of the governors of Lincoln's inn, and served the same office in several succeeding years. We are told that on the investiture of serjeant Anderson as chief-justice of the common pleas in May 1582, "Father Benloos because he was auncient did put a short case."

He died 19 Nov. 1584, and was buried at Great Bardfield. Under the south window of the chancel of that church is a defaced brass with his effigy and that of Eleanor his wife, also an inscription of which the following lines only are now legible:

Mole jaces tectus gelidi, Bendlose, sepulchri,
Tuta jacent pietas, jusque, legesque simul.
Aula dedit patrii juris quæ semina primum
Læta bibi celebris Lincolniensis erat.
Illa juventutem generosa stirpe creatam,
Quæ juri studium sedulo navat, alit.
Auxit in immensum vigili concepta labore
Sedulitas, studii laurea fama comes.
Turba prius sidum vocitat plebeia patronum,
* * * * * *
Hinc fit ut ad decus eximium conscendit et amplum,
Factus qui legi serviat unus erat.
Consultor fidus causas agit ille clientum,
Patronum ut cupiat quilibet esse sibi.
Lintea confestim capiti concessa, superstes
* * * * * *
Servieris qui gereres ad legem unus eras.
Nec solum evasit solus, sed fama secuta est,
Sic mansit per tres septuaginta dies.
Solus et d mensis quindena luce Novembris,
Ad Januas sextum vicesimumque Diem.
Ast annus Regni Mariæ regnante Philippo
Reginæ sextus quintus et hujus erat.
Auxerat huic, Bendlose, satis tua luuta suppelles;
Quæ tibi, quæ multis, parta labore fuit.
Parta fuit multis, multis quia profuit ille,
Quid dederis, narrat narrat egenus opem.
Non erat e multis, unus sed is omnibus unus.
Profuit et patriæ, lux erat ille suæ,
Sic patriæ vixit magno dum vixit honore,
Sic patriæ magno concidit ille malo.
Ergo teget tumulus, reteget quid terra cadaver.
Bendlosi volitat fama per ora virum.
Terra teget terram, mens summis mentibus hæret
Vita perennis ave, vita caduca vale.
Qui legis hos versus nostras adverte ruinas,
Disce carere malo, disce timere deum.
Corpora delentur morti, mens querat Olympum,
Semper et Authorem cogitet illa suum.
Nunc teneas portum, valeant ludibria mundi,
Optima Mors salve, pessima vita vale.
Finis.

Obiit mortem 19 *die Novembris, Anno Domini* 1584, *annoque regni Elizabethæ reginæ* 27.

He married Eleanor daughter of sir Edward Palmer of Angmering Sussex, and widow of John Berners, esq. by whom he had issue William Bendlowes, esq. who appears to have been also a bencher of Lincoln's-inn and died in 1613. This Eleanor is said to have been his second wife. If this were really the case we are altogether unable to specify the name of his first.

In his lifetime he contributed £20. towards the erection of the chapel of Corpus Christi college in this university, and by various deeds settled small annual sums upon the inmates of almshouses at Thaxted, Much Maplested, Bocking, Finchingfield, Sible Hedingham and Shalford, and for the benefit of the church of Finchingfield and the poor of that parish and of Bocking. By his will, which is dated 17 Nov. 1584, and was proved in the prerogative court 16th February following, he gave an annuity of £10. to the schoolmaster of Much Bardfield for teaching grammar in the guildhall there to twelve children of that parish, four of Bardfield Saling, four of Little Bardfield, and six of Finchingfield. He made provision for the continuance of certain almshouses erected by him at Much Bardfield, and for doles in money and herrings to the poor of that parish every Sunday and at particular festivals, and bequeathed small annual sums for amending the drinking and repast of that town upon Rogation Tuesday for evermore, and for the repair of the parish church and the amendment of the highways there. He also bequeathed £50. to the society of Serjeants'-inn Fleetstreet. There can be no doubt that his disappropriation of the church of Great Bardfield was most piously intended, but the result has not been beneficial to the church in consequence of his not foreseeing the great alteration in the value of money which has taken place since he leased out the tithes for a long term at a fixed money rent.

There is a portrait of serjeant Bendlowes at S. John's college.

He is author of:

Les Reports de Gulielme Benloe Serjeant del Ley, des divers pleadings et cases en le Court del Comon-bank, en le several Roignes de le tres hault & excellent Princes, le Roy Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edw. VI. et le roignes Mary & Elizabeth. Lond. fo. 1689. Some Reports by him had been published at the end of Thomas Ashe's Tables to the Year-books &c. Lond. 12mo. 1609, and were reprinted with Robert Keilway's Reports. Lond. fo. 1688. Other Reports by him appeared with certain cases in the times of James I. and Charles I. Lond. fo. 1661. This latter work is cited as New Bendlowes.

Arms: Quarterly per fess indented G. & O. On a bend O. a cinquefoil between two martlets Az.

Masters's Hist. of C.C.C.C. 212; App. p. 61. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 28, 29, 71, 264, 531. Foss's Judges of England, v. 347, 349, 421; vi. 52. Restituta, iii. 44, 45. Wright's Essex, i. 661; ii. 65, 66. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 65. Manning's Serjeants' Case, 138, 167, 211. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 60, 119, 128, 134, 252, 331; Chron. Ser. 89. MS. Harl. 1432, fo. 124. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 25, 34, 40. Wright's Eliz. ii. 172. Hartshorne's Camb. Book Rarities, 492. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 207. Charity Reports, xxxii. (1) 622, 623, 758, 761—764, 767, 771, 782, 787, 788. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 123. Ducatus Lancastriæ, i. 160. Cat. of Hargrave MSS. 10. Coke's Reports, ii. 71. Croke's Reports Eliz. 242.

EDWARD FIENNES, alias Clinton, was the only son of Thomas lord Clinton by Jane his wife, natural daughter of sir Edward Poynings, K.G. He was born in 1514, and on 7 Aug. 1517 succeeded by the death of his father to his barony. He was in ward to the king, and it is said, with much probability, that especial care was taken with his education. When Henry VIII. landed at Calais 11 Oct. 1532, lord Clinton was in his retinue. On 21 April 1536 he received a writ of summons to attend the parliament to be held on the 8th of June following. In 1539 he was one of the numerous persons appointed to receive the lady Anne of Cleves. On 1 May 1540 and the five following days there was a great tournament at Westminster before the king, the queen, and the whole court. Lord Clinton was one of the forty-six richly appareled defendants who appeared on the occasion. We find him taking part in the creation of Donough O'Brian as baron Ibracan at Greenwich 1 July 1543. In 1544 lord Clinton had a command in the fleet which served in Scotland and at Boulogne. The earl of Hertford the commander-in-chief knighted him in Scotland, and in a letter to the king specially mentioned him as one of those who had done his majesty right honest and painful service. In August 1545 he occurs in command of a ship of war of 500 tons burden called the Pauncye, having 300 men on board. On 1 Aug. 1546 he was one of the witnesses before whom the king of France was sworn to observe the treaty made on the 7th June preceding in the tents on the field near the town of Campens on the confines of Ardres and Guisnes. At the funeral of king Henry VIII. in February 1546-7 lord Clinton was one of the twelve chief mourners.

In 1547 he was admiral of the fleet, consisting of fifty men of war and twelve gallies, which was sent to Scotland to aid the duke of Somerset in his expedition against that country, and he contributed materially to gain the battle of Musselborough on the 10th of September in that year, the scots' army being in such a position that the fleet was enabled to fire upon them and so to aid in their overthrow. Subsequently lord Clinton scoured the scotch havens and spoiled and took many ships. On his return from this expedition he received an extensive grant of lands in recognition of his services. About May 1548 he was again dispatched into the Frith of Forth to act against the scotch and french having also instructions to fortify Inchkeith and other places. He was examined as a witness against Thomas lord Seymour lord high-admiral 1548, and the next year was appointed governor of Boulogne which was beseiged by the french, to whom it was ultimately surrendered in pursuance of the terms of a treaty of peace. Lord Clinton having returned to England upon the surrender of Boulogne the council on 4 May 1550 thanked him for his services, and conducted him to the king who received him very graciously, publicly commended him for his demeanour at Boulogne, and promised that he should be made lord high-admiral, as he accordingly was on the 14th of that month, his grant being for life with the fee of 200 marks per annum. On the 10th June following he had a grant from the king of lands

of the yearly value of £246. 5*s.* 1*d.* On the 19th June the king supped at Deptford with the lord-admiral. After supper there was a sham attack on a fort erected on a lighter in the Thames. About the same time he became a member of the privy-council, and was appointed jointly with the earl of Rutland lord-lieutenant of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. On 23 April 1551 he was elected K.G. On 4 July the same year the king was banqueted by lord Clinton at Deptford, where his majesty witnessed the launch of the Primrose and the Mary Willoughby. On the 6th lord Clinton accompanied the king to Blackheath where there was running at the ring. At night his majesty, with the lords of the council and the nobles, knights and gentlemen of his court, supped at Deptford in the lord-admiral's ship. In November following he went on an embassy to France respecting the proposed match between king Edward VI. and the princess Elizabeth of France. He returned to England the 30th December. At a grand muster before the king in Greenwich park 16 May 1552 lord Clinton commanded a troop of 50 men in black coats embroidered with white, under his guidon having thereon the cross of S. George black with an anchor of silver. He was at this period in mourning for his second wife. In the same month he was appointed sole lord-lieutenant of Lincolnshire, and about that time was at the head of three several commissions for the seizure and sale of church goods in that county. During the reign of Edward VI. he had considerable grants of manors, lands and offices, besides those of which special mention has been made.

Lord Clinton attested the will of Edward VI., and with others of the council subscribed the engagement to uphold the settlement of the crown on lady Jane Grey. When the young king's death was seen to be inevitable lord Clinton took charge of the Tower, being appointed governor thereof. Faithful to his engagement he concurred in the proclamation of lady Jane Grey as queen, and accompanied the duke of Northumberland on his ill-fated expedition into Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, soon after which lord Clinton was taken into custody for treason and confined in the Tower. When he was liberated seems uncertain. His name does not appear in the indictments for treason found against lady Jane's principal supporters, and he must soon have obtained the confidence of queen Mary, for at her coronation his eldest son was made a knight of the bath. Lord Clinton himself took a conspicuous part in the suppression of sir Thomas Wyat's rebellion, being styled marshal of the queen's camp. On 9 May 1554 the queen wrote to sir Ralph Sadler, stating that she had appointed lord Clinton to remain about the city of London with a good number of horsemen and footmen under his charge for the better stay and quiet of her subjects and for repressing those that would in her absence attempt disorder and trouble, and that he had power and authority to call in aid the forces of Essex, Hertfordshire and other counties within twenty-five miles of the city. In July following he attended the marriage of the queen with king Philip of Spain. On the 17th October the same year he was commissioned to invest Emanuel duke of Savoy with the order of the garter. In July 1557 he went over to the siege of S. Quintin's, being lieutenant-general of the english army under the earl of Pembroke. On 13 Feb. 1557-8 he was again constituted lord high-admiral, and on 12 April 1558 had an ample patent as lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the fleet and forces going against France and Scotland. In this and several preceding grants to him he is designated lord Clinton and Say. On the 12th July following he set sail against Brest, but it was so strongly fortified that he did not make any attempt upon it. He however assaulted and took Conquet and burnt that town with the adjacent villages. On the 12th October in the same year we find the queen releasing a debt of £1362. 8*s.* 4*d.* due from him to her, and on the 10th November she made him a grant for life of lands and offices in Yorkshire. Her majesty appointed him one of her executors with a legacy of 500 marks. He was one of her privy-council, but not we think previously to the period when she appointed him lord-admiral.

Queen Elizabeth continued lord Clinton in the post of lord-admiral, and he was sworn of her privy-council immediately upon her accession. We find

him present, 22 April 1559, at the trial of Thomas lord Wentworth for traitorously surrendering Calais. We doubt not that his own experience in the defence of Boulogne induced him readily to concur in the unanimous judgment of acquittal which was pronounced. On the 1st July the same year he was present at the grand muster of the trained bands of London before the queen in the duke of Suffolk's park in Southwark. On the 15th August following he entertained the queen at his place in London (apparently in Canon row). It is recorded that he built a goodly banqueting-house richly gilt and painted expressly for her majesty's reception. On 28 April 1560 there were great justs at court and lord Clinton was the judge. About May following the queen granted him one-third of all ships or vessels taken as prizes from the enemy. We find him at Cambridge 26 August 1561, when the mayor and aldermen presented him with two dishes of marmalade and a gallon of ipocras. On new-year's day 1561-2 he presented the queen with £10. in gold, and lady Clinton gave her majesty a pair of sleeves of gold pulled out with lawn. The queen in return gave him and his wife gilt cups and covers weighing together above 78 ounces. In 1563 he was sent to relieve the garrison of Newhaven, as Havre-de-grace was then commonly called, but on account of contrary winds he did not arrive in sufficient time to render any effectual service. On the 2nd June in that year he was in a commission respecting the restitution of Calais by the French. In August 1564 he accompanied the queen to Cambridge. He lodged in Trinity hall, was created M.A., and the town gave him a marchpane and a sugar-loaf. In September 1566 we find him honourably engaged in a plan for draining the fen district now known as Lindsey level, a special session of sewers over which he presided being held at his residence at Sempringham in Lincolnshire. The lord-admiral was one of the commissioners who took part in the conferences at Hampton-court and Westminster in October, November and December 1568 respecting Mary queen of Scots, and we find him and secretary Cecil, 8 Jan. 1568-9, protesting to the spanish ambassador against the proceedings of the duke of Alva in the Low-countries. On the breaking out of the rebellion in the north under the earls of Northumberland and Westmorland in the winter of 1569, lord Clinton and the earl of Warwick commanded a large force dispatched from the southern, eastern, and midland counties. Ere this force could arrive in the north the insurgents had fled and the rebellion was at an end. He was present at the trial, on 16 Jan. 1571-2, of Thomas duke of Norfolk for high treason. On 4 May 1572 lord Clinton was created earl of Lincoln, and about the end of that month was sent into France to receive the ratification of the treaty of Blois. On 29 April 1573 he was appointed one of the commissioners relative to the trade between England and Portugal. At the new-year 1577-8 he presented the queen with £10. in gold, his countess also giving a doublet with double sleeves of ash colour upon tinsel lined with passamain lace of gold and silver lined with yellow sarcenet. In acknowledgment the queen gave to him a bowl silver and gilt with a cover weighing $22\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, and to the countess nearly 50 ounces of gilt plate. In November 1580 he occurs as one of the commissioners for the increase and breed of horses, and for the keeping of horses and geldings for service. The earl of Lincoln was in 1581 one of the commissioners to treat of the queen's marriage with the duc d'Anjou.

His death occurred 16 Jan. 1584-5.

He was buried in the collegiate chapel of S. George Windsor. In a chapel called the Lincoln chantry at the east end of the south aisle is a handsome tomb of alabaster with pillars of porphyry having this inscription:

Nobilissimo Domino Edwardo Finio Lincolniæ Comiti, Clintoniæ et Saiæ, Baroni, inclyti Ordinis Periscelidis Militi, et summo Angliæ Admirallo, cum, post præclaram operam, quatuor, continua serie, Illustrissimis Principibus, Henrico, Edwardo, Mariæ et Elizabethæ tam consilio quam armis, et domi et foris, Terra Mariq. fideliter navatam, placide functus esset. Charissimo marito, amantissima conjux Elizabetha, Comitis Kildariensis filia, piæ perpetuæq. memoriæ ergo mærens posuit. Obiit 16 *Die Januarii* 1584.

On the top are recumbent figures of the deceased and his countess who was probably also interred there, and on the sides are kneeling figures of his three sons and five daughters. This monument was restored a few years since at

the expense of the late duke of Newcastle.

He married first, in or after 1530, Elizabeth daughter of sir John Blount mother of Henry Fitzroy duke of Richmond and Somerset and widow of Gilbert lord Talboys, by whom he had Bridget wife of Robert Dymocke, esq. of Scrivelsby Lincolnshire; Catharine wife of William lord Borough; and Margaret wife of Charles lord Willoughby of Parham; secondly, in or before 1541, Ursula daughter of William lord Stourton; she died 4 Sept. 1551, having had issue, Henry, made knight of the bath at the coronation of queen Mary, and who succeeded to the earldom of Lincoln; Edward; Thomas; Anne wife of William Ayscough, son and heir of sir Francis Ayscough of Kelsey Lincolnshire; and Frances wife of Giles lord Chandos; and thirdly, in or about 1552, Elizabeth daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald earl of Kildare, and widow of sir Anthony Browne, K.G. She survived the earl of Lincoln. It has often been said that she is the lady celebrated by the earl of Surrey as the fair Geraldine, but we can hardly consider that this is satisfactorily made out.

His will bears date 11 July 1584, and was proved with two codicils, (the first dated in the same month, and the second 19 Sept. 1584,) by his relict and executrix 19 May 1585. The supervisors were lord Burghley and the earl of Leicester, to whom he gave two gilt bowls of silver with the covers and two of his best great horses with their furniture. He also bequeathed to the earl of Warwick one great horse and a piece of plate.

He is author of:

1. Declaration as to a conversation with Thomas lord Seymour lord high-admiral 1548. In Tytler's Edw. VI. & Mary, i. 148.

2. Ordinances and decrees for the drainage of the fens established by him and other commissioners of sewers at their Session held at Sempringham in the county of Lincoln, Sept. 1566. MS. in State Paper Office.

3. Numerous Letters. Several have been printed.

The earl of Lincoln, when lord Clinton, founded and endowed the free grammar-school at Horncastle under the authority of the queen's letters-patent dated 25 June 1571. He was a notable breeder of cattle, and it is said that he had in his occupation at one time as many as 11,000 acres of grass land in Lincolnshire.

Some modern writers, although it is but too evident that they are imperfectly acquainted with the earl of Lincoln's history, have ventured to speak slightingly of his merits and services. We unhesitatingly adopt the more suitable language of honest Thomas Fuller, who describes this nobleman as wise, valiant, and fortunate.

His portrait by Holbein has been engraved by F. Bartolozzi. Another portrait of him by Cornelius Ketel has been engraved by R. Cooper. Thane has also engraved his portrait, and there are engravings of his monument at Windsor.

Arms: Quarterly 1 & 4 A. 6 cross crosslets fitchy S. on a chief Az. 2 mullets O. pierced G. 2 & 3 Quarterly O. & G.

Dugdale's Baronage, i. 533. Collins's Peerage. Testamenta Vetusta, 579, 730. Rymer, xiv. 565; xv. 54, 99, 228, 484, 496, 497, 518, 721. Chron. of Calais, 42, 175. P. P. Exp. P. Mary, cxcix. Chron. of Queen Jane. Baga de Secretis. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 178. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 352, 370, 384, 406, 438. 7 Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 309. Talbot Papers, E. 193; O. 593. State Papers, Hen. 8. i. 811; iii. 473; v. 390; ix. 671. Cat. of Cottonian MSS. 79, 284, 371, 492, 493, 525. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 92, 381. Ellis's Letters (2) iii. 12—22, 41, 85. Lodge's Illustr. i. 371, 375, 381; ii. 91, 159, 174. Dugdale on Imbanking, 417. Pennant's Tour in Scotland, 1772; ii. 322. Weir's Horncastle, 10, 35, 81, 117. MS. Addit. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 111, 112, 122, 123, 180, 181, 188, 191, 294, 301—304; ii. 66, 67, 82, 83, 250, 251, 265, 344. Machyn's Diary. Carlisle's Grammar Schools, i. 817. Originalia, H. 8. E. 6. P. & M. Eliz. Mem. Scacc. H. 8. P. & M. Eliz. Charity Reports, xxxii. (4) 633. Nichols's Mem. of Hen. Duke of Richmond, p. xii. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (1) 20, 39. Leon. Howard's Letters, 214, 223. Tytler's E. 6 & Mary, i. 148; ii. 63, 85, 97—102, 116. Nicholas's Life of Hatton, 119, 167. Thoroton's Nottinghamsh. 194, 340. Life of Sir Peter Carew, xlviii, 189. Sadler State Papers, i. 367, 394, 438, 550, 608, 633; ii. 39, 44—46, 48, 49, 53, 60, 76, 79, 80—87, 90, 91, 95, 103—107, 140. Wright's Eliz. i. 28, 34, 42, 50. Smith's Autogr. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Hayward's Eliz. 11. Sharp's Mem. of Northern Rebellion, 93, 102, 108, 116, 120, 124, 125. Richmondshire Wills, 79. Zouch's Sir Philip Sidney, 39. Pennant's Chester to London, 487, 488, 493. Pote's Windsor, 363. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. i. 216; vii. 353, 386. Fuller's Worthies (Lincolnsh.). Bromley's Cat. of Eng. Portr. 27, 460. Lloyd's State Worthies. Haynes's State Papers, 111, 114, 121, 196, 206, 344, 487, 491, 493, 494, 501, 541, 560, 561, 565—567, 572. Murdin's State Papers, 157, 219, 257, 321, 335—337, 377, 754, 766, 771, 773. Herbert's Ames, 783, 803, 867, 872, 910. Churton's Nowell, 60. Wiffen's House of Russell, i. 381, 427, 506. Ducatus Lancastriæ, ii. 320, 390; iii. 17, 154, 162, 281, 505. Cal. Chanc. Proc. temp. Eliz. i. 10, 203; ii. 19, 94, 133; iii. 145, 158, 223. Journal of Edw. 6. Miss Wood's

Letters, iii. 319. Cruden's Gravesend, 141, 169. The Earls of Kildare, 126—128. Willement's Windsor, 16.

EDMUND PLOWDEN was born at Plowden in Salop in 1518, being the eldest son of Humphrey Plowden, esq. of that place, and his wife Elizabeth daughter of John Sturry, esq. and relict of William Wollascot, esq. After being educated in this university for three years he left without a degree, and in 1538 entered the Middle-temple, where he applied himself with great success to the study of the common law, and was called to the bar. It appears from his Reports that he resorted to the courts at Westminster and took notes of the cases there argued and decided in 1550. Indeed he tells us that before this period he constantly attended at moots and lectures and at all places in court and chancery to which he might have access where matters of law were argued and debated, and that finding that he reaped much profit and instruction by this practice he resolved to report the arguments and judgments in the king's courts upon demurrers in law as abounding more copiously with matters of improvement, and being more capable of perfecting the judgment than arguments upon other occasions. It has been said that subsequently to his studying at Cambridge and the Temple he spent four years at Oxford, and that in November 1552 he was admitted by that university to practise chirurgery and physic. Most certain it is that he was one of the council of the marches of Wales in the first year of the reign of queen Mary. In the parliament which began 5 Oct. 1553 he sat for Wallingford in Berkshire. In July 1554 we find him acting as one of the justices of gaol delivery for the county of Salop at the session held at Shrewsbury, at which were decided (as in the next adjoining english county) several important crown cases from divers counties of Wales. In the parliament which began 12 Nov. 1554 he appears to have been returned both for Reading in Berkshire and for Wotton-Basset in Wiltshire. From 12th Jan. 1554-5 he, with other members to the number of thirty-nine who were dissatisfied with the proceedings of parliament, withdrew from the house of commons. Informations for contempt were filed against them by the attorney-general. Six submitted; but Mr. Plowden took a traverse full of pregnancy. The matter was never decided. To the parliament which met 21 Oct. 1555 he was returned for Wotton-Basset. He was autumn reader of the Middle-temple 1557. He was also reader at New-inn, but we are not informed of the date when he held that position. His father dying 21 March 1557-8 he succeeded to the estate at Plowden. On 27 Oct. 1558 a writ was directed to him calling upon him to take upon himself the state and degree of serjeant-at-law in Easter term following. Before the return of this writ queen Mary died, whereby the same abated. It was not renewed by queen Elizabeth, and consequently this great lawyer never was actually a serjeant, though he is not unfrequently so entitled. He was double Lent reader of the Middle-temple 1560-1. On 20 June 1561 he was appointed treasurer of his inn. During the time he held that office the erection of the noble hall of the Middle-temple was commenced. In Michaelmas term 1562 he was one of the counsel of the court of the duchy of Lancaster. It does not appear when he first had that appointment. His reputation as a lawyer was now very great. He steadily adhered to the roman catholic religion, and appears to have been not unfrequently employed in opposition to the established authorities. One memorable instance of his being so engaged was the defence of Bonner against the attempt of bishop Horne, of which mention has been made in our notice of that prelate. His bold advocacy of Bonner's case was completely successful. On 16 Oct. 1566 Mr. Plowden appeared at the bar of the house of commons as counsel for Gabriel Goodman dean of Westminster in opposition to a bill for abolishing sanctuaries for debt. In this instance too his exertions on behalf of his client proved effectual, it being recorded that on the 4th December the bill was dashed by seventy-five against sixty. We find that on 20 Dec. 1569 he gave a bond to be of good behaviour for a year, and to appear before the privy-council when summoned. In this bond he is described as of Shiplake, and it appears from a letter which the sheriff and justices of the peace for Berk-

shire addressed to the council that he had been called upon to give this bond in consequence of his refusal to subscribe to the queen's supremacy. On 7 June 1580 sir Thomas Bromley lord-chancellor made an order in a cause of Fanshawe v. Hastings, wherein he has recorded the good opinion which he had of the great discretion, circumspection and honesty of Mr. Plowden, who was counsel to the late countess of Huntingdon and drew the conveyance set up by the defendant, and also penned and examined the conveyance made by the countess to the plaintiff. On the 2nd December following articles concerning matters of religion were exhibited against him. He died 6 Feb. 1584-5 and was buried in the Temple church, where there is a monument to his memory, having thereon his figure in a lawyer's robe and the following inscription:

Conditur in hoc Tumulo corpus Edmundi Plowden Armigeri: qui, claris ortus parentibus, apud Plowden in Comitatu Salopiæ natus est, a pueritia in literarum studio liberaliter est educatus: in provectiore vero ætate, Legibus & jurisprudentiæ operam dedit. Senex jam factus et annum ætatis suæ agens lxvii. *mundo valedicens, in Christo Jesu sancte obdormivit, die sexto mensis Februarii An. Domini* 1584.

Credo, quod Redemptor meus vivit, et in novissima die de terra resurrecturus sum & in carne mea videbo Deum salvatorem meum.

Vixi in freto. Morior in portu.

He married Catharine, daughter of William Sheldon, esq. of Beoly Worcestershire, by whom he had issue Edmund who died in 1586; Francis, who lived till 11 Dec. 1652; Mary, who became the wife of Richard White, esq. by whom she had issue Thomas White, principal of the english college at Lisbon, a well-known catholic writer.

He left, in addition to his paternal inheritance, estates at Burghfield, Shiplake and other places in Berkshire and in Oxfordshire. These latter estates seem to have been all acquired by his professional gains. By letters-patent dated 10 Dec. 1585, queen Elizabeth, in consideration of a small fine, demised to Andrew Blunden, gent., Edmund Plowden the younger, and Francis Plowden, sons of Edmund Plowden deceased, the capital messuage farm or mansion of Shiplake in the counties of Oxford and Berks to hold to them and their assigns for their lives successively. It is to be presumed that this grant was a recognition by her majesty of the merits of the greatest and most honest lawyer of his age.

So general was his reputation that his name was embodied in proverbs. One of them, "The case is altered, quoth Plowden," has occasioned some speculation as to its origin. The most probable explanation is that Plowden was consulted by one of the romish persuasion who was proceeded against for hearing mass, and that he gave an unfavourable opinion of the case until his client told him that the service had been performed by a layman who had merely assumed the sacerdotal character for the purpose of informing against those who were present; whereupon the acute lawyer remarked, "The case is altered; no priest, no mass," and succeeded in extricating his client from the meshes of the penal laws.

His works are:

1. Les comentaries, ou les reportes de Edmunde Plowden, un apprentice de le comen ley, de dyvers cases esteantes matters en ley, et de les argumentes sur yceaux, en les temps des raygnes les roye Edwarde le size, le roigne Mary, le roy et roigne Phillipp et Mary, et le roigne Elizabeth. London, fol. 1571. Ovesque un Table des Choses notables, compose per William Fleetwoode, Recorder de Loundres, & iammes cy devaunt imprime, 1578. The latter edition contains the second part, which is thus headed: Cy ensuont certeyne Cases Reportes per Edmunde Plowden, puis le primer imprimier de ses Commentaries, & ore a le second imprimpter de les dits Commentaries a ceo addes. Ovesque un Table en fine de cest Lieur des toutez les principall cases, cibien en le dist premier Lieur des Commentaries, come de les cases icy de novel addes, iammes devaunt imprimie, anno 1579. Both parts were reprinted, London, fol. 1599, 1613, 1684. Translated into english with references and many useful observations [by Mr. Bromley, barrister-at-law], London, fol. 1779; 2 vols. 8vo. 1816. Mr. Hargrave says, "The English edition of Mr. Plowden's Commentaries, which most deservedly bear as high a character as any book in our law, has a great number of additional references and some notes; and both of these are generally very pertinent, and shew great industry and judgment

in the editor." An epitome of the reports appeared with the following title: Abridgement de toutes les Cases Reportes a large, composée & digest per T. A. [Thomas Ashe], London, 12mo. 1607. Translated into english, by F. H. [Fabian Hicks] of the Inner-temple. London, 12mo. 1650, 1659.

2. Les Quaeres del Monsieur Plowden, London, 8vo. n. d. Translated into english, by H. B. London, 8vo. 1662; fol. 1761. The Queries are included in some editions of the Reports.

3. Opinion in a case touching the taking away by act of the tenant of the land a future use appointed to arrive afterwards. MS. Hargrave 15, art. 1. Where is also an answer by Popham the queen's attorney-general.

4. Reading on the Statute of Westminster, II. chapter 1, concerning Entails. MS. Hargrave, 89, art. 4.

5. Howe and in what manner the Custome that is due unto the Queenes Majestie for Cloathes carried out of the Realme by English Merchants did commence: and wheather the Queenes Majestie by hir Highnes prerogative may encrease the same at hir pleasure. 1 Eliz. MS. Hargrave, 27, art. 3.

6. Argument at Serjeants Inn in Fleet street 19 October, 6 Eliz. in a case depending by bill in chancery between William Bassett and William Morgan, and their wives, daughters to sir Rice Manxel, knight, and Anne his wife, Plaintiffs, and Edward Manxel, Defendant. Printed with his Reports.

7. A Brevyate of the Argument of Mr. Plowden and Mr. Popham in the case of Sir George Calverley, in the Cort of Wards, for Chitwood's lands, 23 Eliz. MS. Univ. Lib. Cantab. Gg. 4. 14, art. 3.

8. Latin verses, (*a*) on the death of Thomas Gawdy and Richard Catlyn serjeants-at-law. (*b*) on the death of sir Anthony Brown, justice of the common-pleas. In his Reports.

To Plowden has been attributed, but with little probability, the authorship of the famous libel called Leycester's Commonwealth. It seems that he was consulted respecting some of the books which appeared in defence of Mary queen of Scots. Sir Edward Coke, Daines Barrington, and lord Campbell concur in extolling the merits of Plowden as a reporter. It is observable that in his Reports this great jurist rarely names himself. His arguments are usually given as those of an apprentice of the Middle-temple.

His portrait has been engraved by T. Stagner, and his monument by J. T. Smith.

Arms: Az. a fesse dancetté on each of the two upper points a fleur de lis O.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Dodd's Ch. Hist. i. 532. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 176; ed. Bliss, i. 504. Fuller's Worthies (Shropshire). Notes and Queries, ix. 56, 113; 2d. ser. i. 12. Lloyd's State Worthies. Coke's Entries, 160, 380, 383. Cat. of Cambr. MSS. iii. 160. Nash's Pierce Penniless, 30, 98. Coke's Fourth Inst. 17—19. Coke's Reports, x. Preface. Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis, v. 197 n. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 60, 180, 217, 221, 227; Chron. Ser. 91. Reliquiae Hearnianae, 899. Herbert's Ames, 819, 822, 1132. Bridgman's Legal Bibliography, 252. Murdin's State Papers, 29, 113, 122, 123. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 307, 355, 689, 696. Foss's Judges of Engl. v. 347, 350, 425, 434. Coke upon Littleton, ed. Hargr. 23 a. Harl. MSS. Oliver's Biog. Soc. Jes. 166, 168. Monro's Acta Cancellariae, 494. Campbell's Chancellors, 4th edit. ii. 344. Burke's Landed Gentry, 1858, p. 955. Orig. 27 El. p. 4, r. 41. Mem. Scacc. Trin. 18 Eliz. r. 5. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 25, 40, 45, 52. Granger. Lysons' Berks. 376. Camden's Eliz. MS. Richardson, 35. Strype's Grindal, 246. Strype's Mem. iii. 166. Strype's Parker, 377. Strype's Annals, i. 528. Bibl. Leg. Angliae, i. 9, 23, 183, 219, 247; ii. 206. Haynes's State Papers, 197 vel 193. Cal. Chancery Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 339.

NICHOLAS ROBINSON, son of John Robinson, by his wife Ellen daughter of William Brickdale, was born at Aberconwy and educated at Queens' college in this university. He proceeded B.A. 1547-8, and soon afterwards became a fellow of his college. It has been said that he was put into his fellowship by command from the royal commissioners for the visitation of the university. In 1551 he commenced M.A., was bursar of his college 1551-2-3, and one of the proctors of the university 1552. Plays written by him were acted at Queens' college 1550, 1552, and 1553. In 1555 he subscribed the roman catholic articles. He took orders from Dr. Glynn bishop of Bangor, who ordained him acolite and subdeacon 12 March 1556-7, deacon on the 13th, and priest on the 14th, under a special faculty from cardinal Pole dated 23rd February preceding. Those who make him dean of Bangor at this period are in error. In 1577-8 he was dean of his college. It is said that he suffered much for his religion in the reign of queen Mary. This seems hardly probable. On 20 Dec.

1559 archbishop Parker licensed him to preach throughout his province, and he was then or about that time appointed one of his chaplains. In 1560 he proceeded B.D., and in 1561 was vice-president of Queens' college. He was now in such repute that he was suggested as a proper person to be appointed as master of Pembroke hall and as provost of Eton college, but he did not obtain either of these preferments. In December that year he preached at S. Paul's-cross, and bishop Grindal characterised his sermon as very good. On the 13th of the same month the queen presented him to the rectory of Shepperton in Middlesex, whereto he was admitted on the 19th. On 16 June 1562 he was instituted to the archdeaconry of Merioneth, as he was on the 26th of August in the same year to the sinecure rectory of Northop Flintshire. In right of his archdeaconry he sat in the convocation of 1562-3. He subscribed the thirty-nine articles, and voted against the proposal which was made, but not agreed to, to make essential modifications in certain rites and ceremonies of the church. He was at Cambridge during the queen's visit in August 1564, and has written an account of the proceedings on that memorable occasion. He had the rectory of Witney Oxfordshire, but we know not at what period he was admitted thereto. He was created D.D. in this university by special grace 5 April 1566, and in that year was elected bishop of Bangor under a license tested at the town of Cambridge the 30th July. His election was assented to by the queen on the 15th September, and confirmed by the archbishop on the 5th October. On the 20th of the same month he was consecrated at Lambeth, and on the 6th November had plenary restitution of the temporalities of the see. He kept with his bishopric in commendam the archdeaconry of Merioneth and the rectories of Witney, Northop and Shepperton. It may here be mentioned that he was at Oxford during the queen's visit to that university in the early part of September 1566, and has written an account of the acts then done there. On the 24th December the same year he, with the primate and other prelates, subscribed a letter to the queen praying that the bill concerning uniformity and for confirming the articles of the church might be allowed to be proceeded with. On 7 Oct. 1567 he wrote to sir William Cecil stating that the three shires of Carnarvon, Anglesey and Merioneth were in great order and tranquillity, but he remarked on the ignorance of the welsh; the use of images, altars, pilgrimages and vigils being very prevalent amongst them. On the same day he sent to archbishop Parker a copy of part of Eadmer's history, stating in an accompanying letter that he hoped shortly to have the remaining part transcribed for him. He also intimated to his grace an opinion that there were no faithful monuments of antiquity to be found in Wales. In another letter to the archbishop written about the same period he stated that he had but two preachers in his diocese. On 24 May 1570 he wrote to the lords of the council giving particulars of disorderly services performed in Beaumaris at the interment of the corpse of one Lewis Roberts, out of mere ignorance and in compliance with a foolish custom, but informing their lordships that all the parties had done penance. We find him acting as one of the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes at Lambeth 23 April 1571, when Christopher Goodman made his protestation of obedience to the queen. In the convocation holden the same year bishop Robinson renewed his subscription to the articles of the church. In May 1572 he with other prelates, on a complaint by the proctors of this university against the queen's new statutes, determined that there was no great cause for reformation, and that the younger men were censurable for seeking an alteration by disordered means. In 1573 he gave up the archdeaconry of Merioneth, taking however instead the archdeaconry of Anglesey, and in or about November 1574 he resigned the rectory of Shepperton. On 2 May 1576 the archbishop of Canterbury issued a commission empowering bishop Robinson and Thomas Yale, LL.D. to visit the diocese of Bangor. On 2 March 1577-8 he and Dr. Elisius Price were empowered to examine certain persons who had had dealings with Hugh Owen a rebel. On 17 Feb. 1578-9 his name was inserted in a commission of oyer and terminer for the counties of Denbigh and Flint. In 1583 he took out a commission where-

by the archbishop empowered him and William Merrick, LL.D. his vicar-general to visit the diocese of Bangor.

His death occurred on 13 Feb. 1584-5, and he was buried on the 17th of the same month in Bangor cathedral on the south side of the high altar, where is a flat stone on which his effigy and arms were delineated in brass. There was also an inscription. The brasses have been for the most part taken away, but the following fragment of the inscription remains:

Hic jacet Nicolaus Robinsonus ....

By his wife Jane daughter of Randal Brereton, esq., he had issue, William sometime M.P. for Beaumaris and vice-admiral of North Wales, who is said to have lived till March 1680-1, and if so must have been above 100 years old; Humphrey; Herbert; Pierce; and Hugh, sometime of New college Oxford, afterwards head-master of Winchester school and archdeacon of Gloucester. It is said that this bishop alienated to one of his sons one of the possessions of his see called Seal's island.

Bishop Robinson's will was proved in the prerogative court of Canterbury. There was another person of the same name, a native of Nottinghamshire, who was B.A. here 1561-2, and was admitted a foundation fellow of S. John's college 31 March 1563.

The works of bishop Robinson are:

1. Strylius, a comedy acted at Queens' college 1553.

2. Commentarii Hexameri Rerum Cantabrigiæ actarum, cum Serenissima Regna Angliæ &c. Elizabetha in Academiam Cantabrigiæ advenerat. Anno Domini 1564. In Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 27—134.

3. Of the Actes done at Oxford when the Queens Majesty was there [1566]. MS. Harl. 7033, fo. 131, and in Nichols's Prog. Eliz. i.

4. A Sermon on the character of Cain. MS. C. C. C. C. 104, p. 321.

5. Tractatus de vestium usu in sacris.

6. Translation from Welsh into Latin of the Life of Gruffud ad Cynan.

7. A large collection of historical things relating to the church and state of the Britains and Welsh. MS. fo. formerly in library of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt.

8. Letters. We are not aware that any of these have been printed.

Arms: S. a cheveron between 3 sheaves of arrows A.

MS. Searle. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 797. Richardson's Godwin. Rymer, xv. 620, 633, 634. Williams's Aberconwy, 91. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Clive's Ludlow, 208. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 360. MS. Lansd. 8, art. 80. Newcourt's Repert. i. 726. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 77, 154, 155. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 186, 281, 301, 377, 564, 586, 618, 684. Parker Correspondence, 261, 294, 394. Coverdale's Remains, 532. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 105, 115, 116; iii. 618. Strype's Annals, i. 329, 337, 339; ii. 95. Strype's Parker, 105, 173, 203, 234, 240, 256, 319, 322, 509; App. p. 157. Strype's Grindal, 212, 263. Strype's Whitgift, 123. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 67; lv. 73. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 169, 229. Willis's S. Asaph, ed. Edwards, i. 400. Yorke's Royal Tribes of Wales, 25. Williams's Welsh Biog. Dict. Willis's Bangor, 27, 107, 139, 142, 245. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 161.

HENRY HARVEY, who was son of Robert Harvey of Stradbrooke in Suffolk and Joan his wife, had his education at Trinity hall, where he proceeded LL.B. 1538, being created LL.D. 1542. On 27 Jan. 1549-50 he was admitted an advocate, being about the same time vicar-general to Dr. Ridley bishop of London, by whom on 9 April 1551 he was collated to the archdeaconry of Middlesex. He was also vicar-general of the province of Canterbury. On 12 March 1553-4 he was admitted to the sinecure rectory of Littlebury in Essex on the presentation of Dr. Goodrich bishop of Ely, and on 12 April 1554 he was collated by Dr. Bonner bishop of London to the precentorship of S. Paul's, to which dignity is attached the rectory of Bishop's Stortford in Hertfordshire. About the same time Dr. Harvey resigned the archdeaconry of Middlesex. He was as vicar-general of the province of Canterbury concerned in the proceedings against the married clergy during the early part of the reign of queen Mary, but in 1555 cardinal Pole removed him from that office. In 1556 he was one of the commissioners for the suppression of heresy and the detection of heretical books within the county and town of Cambridge; and about the close of the same year the senate authorised him and others to reform the composition for the election of proctors and to revise the ancient statutes of the university. He took a conspicuous part during the visitation of the university by cardinal Pole's delegates. When they assembled in King's college chapel 11 Jan. 1556-7 he exhibited their commission in the

cardinal's name, making a short latin speech on the occasion. He also subsequently exhibited the cardinal's commission for the searching out and punishing of heresy. He was one of the four doctors who bore the canopy in the great procession on the 8th February. It is recorded that on 17 May 1557 he commenced reading a lecture on the canon law in this university. On 7 Sept. 1558 he was admitted to the prebend of Oxton-prima-pars in the church of Southwell, as he was on 26 May 1559 to that of Curborough in the church of Lichfield. The latter dignity he resigned in or before January following. In June 1559 he was in a commission for visiting the cathedrals and dioceses of York, Durham, Carlisle and Chester. Dr. Yale and he were also deputed to visit the cathedral of Ely, and about the same period he was elected master of Trinity hall and became vicar-general and official-principal of the diocese of Ely. On 23 Oct. 1559 he was admitted to the prebend of Torleton in the church of Sarum, having been presented thereto by king Philip and queen Mary during the vacancy in the see of Sarum. In 1560 he was vicechancellor of the university. On 3rd May 1561 his name occurs in a commission for the repair of the great bridge at Cambridge, and 27 Nov. 1564 he and others were empowered by the privy-council to establish perpetual concord between the university and town of Cambridge. He was collated to a canonry in the church of Ely 27 June 1567. In 1568 he was appointed a master in Chancery, and he was in the commission issued 13 July 1576 for the visitation of S. John's college. About 1582 he resigned the rectory of Littlebury.

His death occurred 20 Feb. 1584-5.

He is author of:

1. Articles or Injunctions given by him and Thomas Yale, LL.D. commissioners of Matthew archbishop of Canterbury to the dean and chapter of Ely. MS. C. C. C. C. 120, p. 221.

2. Remembrances touching reformation of disorders in the courts of the Arches, Audience & Prerogative. In Strype's Grindal, 205.

3. De Decano Arcuum et Vicario Generali.

Hé also took a part in the compilation of the statutes of the university 1570, and of S. John's college 1576.

Dr. Harvey was a generous benefactor to the college of advocates and to Trinity hall, in which college he founded a scholarship. Moreover he constructed at his own charge a causeway from the paper mill at the eastern boundary of the town of Cambridge to the bridge over Quy water. A suspicion seems to have been generally entertained that notwithstanding his acquiescence in the change of religion which ensued on the accession of Elizabeth, he retained a secret affection for the older faith. The doctor was once overlooking the workmen employed on his causeway, when some noble person who is described as a bitter anti-academic met him, and said, "Doctor, you think that this causeway is the high-way to heaven." He replied, "Not so, sir, for then I should not have met you in this place."

By his will, dated 1 Nov. 1584 and proved 14th May 1585, he gave to Trinity hall for the use of the master for the time being all ceilings of oak and wainscot with all portals in his parlour, great chamber, study, bedchambers and chambers at his gallery end, also small sums to the poor of Stradbrooke, Bishop's Stortford, Littlebury, East Dereham, Ely and Cambridge, and to the poor prisoners in the Tolbooth and Castle at the latter place. He also charged the Angel at Newmarket and certain lands at Exning in Suffolk with the delivery to Trinity hall annually of three loads of charcoal at thirteen sacks to the load. and five bushels to the sack, such charcoal to be spent nightly in the common parlour, beginning at the feast of All Saints. He provided for the purchase of lands to be assured to Trinity hall, and for the payment thereout yearly of £8. to be expended upon his causeway; of 20*s*. to him that should oversee the bestowing thereof; of £3. to the poor of Littlebury; and of the like sum to the poor of Bishop's Stortford. He devised to Trinity hall a house and lands in Longstanton Cambridgeshire upon condition that the same were leased to the parson for the time being at 26*s*. 8*d*. He also devised to Emmanuel college a house called the Chalice in S. Andrew's Cambridge, and to Magdalen college the advowson of Longstanton. To his ser-

vant John Benet he devised a house in Swaffham Bulbeck Cambridgeshire for life, directing that on his death the same should be sold by his executor or the master of Caius college, and that the money thence arising should be bestowed on deeds of charity.

No less than four coats of arms are attributed to him, viz.: (1) O. a cheveron in chief 3 leopards' faces G.—On the ceiling of Trinity hall chapel. (2) G. on a bend A. 3 trefoils slipped within a bordure V.—Morgan's Sphere of Gentry, b. 3, p. 54, 62. (3) O. a cheveron between 3 leopards' faces G.—Cambridgeshire Visitation, 1619. (4) O. a cheveron in chief 2 leopards' faces G.—Another Cambridgeshire Visitation. Mr. Cole considered the second to be his true arms.

MS. Cole, vi. 104; vii. 203; lvi. 348. Bentham & Stevenson's Ely. MS. Baker, iii. 318. Strype's Cranmer, 326, 329, 401; Append. p. 179. Strype's Mem. ii. (257). Strype's Annals, i. 165; ii. 115, 373. Strype's Parker, 55, 311, 380. Strype's Grindal, 59, 205. Strype's Whitgift, 19, 25, 43, 46. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 231. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 110, 113, 114, 119, 129, 154, 169, 209, 211, 253, 255, 262, 311, 313, 346, 390, 395, 397, 406. Morgan's Sphere of Gentry, b. 3, p. 54, 62. Newcourt's Repert. i. 81, 101, 896; ii. 394. Rymer, xv. 762. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 358, 594; ii. 330, 350; iii. 441, 604, 679. Foss's Judges of England, v. 404. Grindal's Remains, 252. Parker Correspondence, 18, 196. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, 337, 340. Zurich Letters, i. 73. Whitgift's Works, ed. Ayre, iii. 599. Maitland's London, ii. 871. Coote's Civilians, p. iii, 17. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 396, 410. Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. 207, 214. Churton's Nowell, 131. Fuller's Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 106. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 132, 148, 388. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 122, 130, 131, 144, 159, 162, 175, 220, 227, 314, 344, 357, 363, 370, 371, 374, 379. MS. Addit. 6401, f. 21; 6403, f. 1, 72 b. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 64 b. MS. Lansd. 42, art. 71, 72. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176, 186—193, 195—197, 200, 203, 204, 206, 209—211, 215, 217, 218, 222—224, 232, 233, 235. Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 187. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, viii. 260, 266, 270, 272.

RALPH LEVER was brother of Thomas Lever sometime master of S. John's college wherein he also was educated, being B.A. 1547-8, and commencing M.A. 1551. He was tutor to Walter eldest son of sir Richard Devereux, who succeeded his grandfather Walter as viscount Hereford and ultimately became earl of Essex. Mr. Lever was an exile for religion during the reign of queen Mary, and probably resided with his brother Thomas at Zurich and Arau. Returning to England on the accession of Elizabeth he was elected a senior fellow of S. John's college 30 July 1559. On 30 July 1560 he was incorporated M.A. at Oxford. On 5 Nov. 1565 he was collated to the rectory of Washington in the county of Durham. On 21 Aug. 1566 he became archdeacon of Northumberland, and 17 Oct. 1567 was installed a canon of Durham. In 1573 he resigned the archdeaconry of Northumberland, and on 17 Nov. 1575 was collated to the rich rectory of Stanhope in the county of Durham, resigning Washington then or soon afterwards. During the vacancy in the see of Durham occasioned by the death of bishop Pilkington he was appointed by the dean and chapter commissary to exercise episcopal jurisdiction, and he, with Mr. Fawcett another prebendary, presented a supplication to the queen complaining of certain leases which had been granted by the dean and chapter, and desiring redress from her majesty by a royal visitation sede vacante. On 16 July 1577 he was collated to the mastership of Sherburn hospital, vacant by the death of his brother Thomas, and he soon afterwards resigned the rectory of Stanhope. He was created D.D. here in 1578 under a grace which states that he had studied theology for twenty years subsequently to his taking the degree of M.A. In 1582 there were great disputes between him and Dr. Barnes bishop of Durham. In 1584 he obtained an act of parliament for the incorporation of Sherburn hospital, and the rectification of abuses which had long existed therein. His death occurred about March 1584-5.

It has been said that he was a troublesome nonconformist. We can find no sufficient authority for this statement.

He is author of:

1. The assertion of Raphe Lever touching the canon law, the English papists, and the ecclesiastical offices of this realm, with his most humble petition to her majesty for redress. In Strype's Annals, i. 357—360.

2. The most ancient and learned play, called the philosopher's game, invented for the honest recreation of students, and other sober persons, in passing the tediousness of tyme, to the release of their labours, and the exercise of their wittes. Set forth with such playne precepts, rules, and tables, that all men with care may understand it, and most men with pleasure practise it. By W [illiam] F [ulke], London, 8vo. 1563. It

is dedicated by J. Robotham to lord Robert Dudley. This work was written by Lever and enlarged by Fulke, who published it without the author's consent. J. Rowbotham had in 1562 published The Pleausaunt and wittie Playe of the Cheastes, also dedicated to lord Dudley.

3. The Arte of Reason, rightly termed Witcraft; teaching a perfect way to argue and dispute. London, 8vo. 1573. Dedicated to Walter earl of Essex.

4. Letters.

He has been confounded with another person of the same name who was elected from Eton to King's college in 1558, but left the university without a degree, becoming in 1588 rector of Snetterton in Norfolk, at which place he was buried 3 June 1605.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 146, 344. Strype's Cranmer, 314. Strype's Annals, i. 357. Strype's Parker, 275. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 540, 644. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 802, 805, 923, 973. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 307, 312. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 240, 287, 616, 757; iii. 355. Alumni Eton. 173. Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 421. Brook's Puritans, iii. 507. Bp. Barnes's Injunctions, 50, 83, 102. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 69, 159, 202. Cens. Lit. v. 352. Durham Depositions, 216, 287. MS. Lansd. 36, art. 20, 57; 43, art. 23. Surtees's Durham, i. 141; ii. 44.

STEPHEN BATMAN was born at Bruton in Somersetshire, and after a preliminary education in the school of his native town came to this university where he had the reputation of being a learned and excellent preacher. We presume that he was the Bateman who in 1534 took the degree of LL.B. being at that time a priest and a student of six years' standing. Afterwards archbishop Parker selected him as one of his domestic chaplains and employed him in the collection of the noble library now deposited in Corpus Christi college. Batman asserts that he collected six thousand seven hundred books for the archbishop, though we suspect this to be somewhat of an exaggeration. In 1573 he was rector of Merstham Surrey. He was also D.D. and parson of Newington Butts. In 1582 he was one of the domestic chaplains of Henry lord Hunsdon. He sometime resided at Leedes in Kent. His death took place in 1584.

He has written:

1. Christiall Glass for Christian Reformation: treating on the 7 deadly Sinns. London, 4to. 1569.

2. Joyfull newes out of Helvetia, from Theophr. Paracelsum, declaring the ruinate fall of the papal dignitie: also a treatise against Usury. London, 8vo. 1575.

3. The golden booke of the leaden goddes, wherein is described the vayne imaginations of heathen Pagans, and counterfaict Christians: wyth a description of their several Tables, what ech of their pictures signified. London, 4to. 1577. Dedicated to Henry Cary lord Hunsdon, K.G. See Brydges's Brit. Bibl. IV. 40—45.

4. Preface to I [ohn] R [ogers]'s Displaying of an horrible Secte of grosse and wicked Heretiques naming themselves the Family of Love, 1579.

5. The Doome warning all men to the Judgement: Wherein are contayned for the most parte all the straunge Prodigies hapned in the Worlde, with divers secrete figures of Revelations tending to mannes stayed conversion towardes God: In maner of a generall Chronicle, gathered out of sundrie approved authors. Lond. 4to. 1581. Dedicated to sir Thomas Bromley, knight, lord-chancellor of England.

6. Batman uppon Bartholome, His Booke De Proprietatibus Rerum, Newly corrected, enlarged & amended: with such Additions as are requisite, unto every severall Booke. Taken foorth of the most approved Authors, the like heretofore not translated in English. Profitable for all Estates, as well for the benefite of the Mind as the Bodie. London, fol. 1582. Dedicated to Henry Cary lord Hunsdon, K.G.

7. Notes upon Richard Robinson's Auncient Order, Societie, and Unitie Laudable, of Prince Arthure and his knightly Armory of the Round Table, 1583.

8. The new arrival of the three Gracis into Anglia, lamenting the abusis of this present age. London, 4to. n. d.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. MS. Baker, xxxix. 46. Masters's Life of Baker, 125. Strype's Parker, 528. Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. iii. 393. Brit. Bibl. i. 114, 125; iv. 40. Herbert's Ames. Manning & Bray's Surrey, ii. 263.

WILLIAM FLEMING, of S. John's college, B.A. 1572-3, M.A. 1576, was in 1577 admitted a fellow of his college on Dr. Fell's foundation, so that there is every probability that he was

a native of Furness Fells in Lancashire. In 1583 he became rector of Beccles Suffolk, but was soon afterwards proceeded against for refusing to subscribe archbishop Whitgift's articles. Ultimately he was for his nonconformity deprived of his benefice by Dr. Scambler bishop of Norwich 23 July 1584.

Brook's Puritans, iii. 509. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 366. Suckling's Suffolk, i. 21.

JOHN HILTON, of S. John's college, B.A. 1574-5, took priest's orders and perhaps had some benefice, although we have no certain information on that point. In his preaching he denied the divinity of Jesus Christ, and asserted that the old and new testaments were fables. He was proceeded against for heresy and blasphemy in the high commission court. That tribunal remitted the case to the convocation. On 22 Dec. 1584 he appeared before that assembly and read a written recantation, whereupon it was ordered: first, that on the following Sunday he should attend at S. Paul's-cross at the time of the sermon and there penitently stand before the preacher with a faggot on his shoulders; secondly, that he should not preach, administer the sacraments, nor exercise any ecclesiastical function, except specially licensed thereunto by the archbishop of Canterbury; thirdly, that he should recant his heresies and damnable opinions in the church of S. Martin-in-the-fields. We assume that he was a different person from John Hilton chaplain to the earl of Sussex and rector of Diss Norfolk from 1572 to 1587.

Fuller's Ch. Hist. Strype's Whitgift, 210, 211. Cardwell's Synodalia, 554, 555. Marsden's Early Puritans, 146. Strype's Annals, ii. 221. Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 17. MS. Kennett, xlviii. 55.

ALBAN LANGDALE, a native of Yorkshire, received his academical education at S. John's college and took the degree of B.A. in 1531-2. On 26 March 1534 he was admitted a fellow of S. John's on the foundation of Mr. Ashton, and in 1535 commenced M.A. He was one of the proctors of the university in 1539, and proceeded B.D. in 1544. He took a part on the roman catholic side at the disputations concerning transubstantiation held before the royal commissioners for the visitation of the university at Cambridge in June 1549. He commenced D.D. 1554, and was incorporated in that degree the same year at Oxford on the occasion of his going there to dispute with Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer. He was also on 26 May 1554 made prebend of Ampleford in the church of York. On 16 April 1555 he was installed archdeacon of Chichester, being at that time rector of Buxted Sussex. The deanery of Chichester falling vacant by the death of William Pye it was offered to Langdale, who refused to accept it. Anthony viscount Montagu, to whom he was chaplain, writing to the queen 17 May 1558, says that he had appointed Dr. Langdale to preach in places not well affected to religion. On 19 Jan. 1558-9 he was collated to the prebend of Alrewas in the church of Lichfield, and in the following month was admitted chancellor of that church. Dr. Langdale was one of the catholic divines appointed to dispute with the protestants at Westminster 31 March 1559. Declining to take the oath of supremacy he soon afterwards lost all his preferments.

In a list of recusants made in 1561 he is described as "learned and very earnest in papistry." He was ordered to remain with lord Montagu, or where his lordship should appoint; and to appear before the commissioners within twelve days after monition given to lord Montagu or his officers. Subsequently he went abroad where he spent the remainder of his life. He was living in 1584, but when or in what place he died we are not informed. Dr. Langdale must not be confounded with Thomas Langdale who entered the order of Jesus in 1562 and served on the english mission.

Dr. Langdale's works are:

1. Disputation on the sacrament at Cambridge June 1549. In Fox's Acts & Mon.

2. Catholica Confutatio impiae cuiusdam Determinationis D. Nicolai Ridlei, eo tempore, sedem episcopalem apud Roffam occupantis, post disputationem de Eucharistia, in Academia Cantabrigiensi habitae, in tres libros divisa. Paris, fol. 1556. Dedicated to Anthony viscount Montagu.

3. Colloquy with Richard Woodman, 12 May 1557. In Fox's Acts & Mon.

4. Tetrastichon at the end of Seton's Dialectica, 1574.

5. Carmina diversa.

Dodd's Ch. Hist. ii. 128, 141. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 78, 605, 711. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 146. MS. Parker, 106, art. 11. Pits, 784. Aschami Epistolæ, 75, 116. Rymer, xv. 382, 544. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Plowden's Reports, 526. Wood's Colleges & Halls, ii. 124. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Fuller's Ch. Hist. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, 169. Grindal's Remains, 194. Zurich Letters, i. 11 n. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 335. Ascham's Works, ed. Bennet, 393. Strype's Mem. ii. 210; iii. 330. Strype's Cranmer, 335; App. p. 183, 185. Strype's Annals, i. 87, 277. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 260, 585; iii. 169, 617. Cooper's Annals of Camb. ii. 31, 85.

THOMAS PARKINSON, B.A. 1534-5, was elected a fellow of Michaelhouse. In 1537 he commenced M.A. and in 1545 proceeded B.D. On the foundation of Trinity college he was by the charter 19 Dec. 1546 constituted one of the fellows thereof. Subsequently he became rector of Orwell and Wimpole in Cambridgeshire, and on 5 May 1554 was collated to the rectory of Willingham in the same county on the deprivation of Lancelot Ridley. In 1576 he gave to the university library Homer's works printed at Florence. He was also a benefactor to Magdalen college, and gave 40*s*. towards making a door in the steeple at the west end of Great S. Mary's church. We believe that he was living in 1584.

MS. Cole, xii. 88, 92; xix. 4b. MS. Baker, xxiv. 218; xxx. 141. Rymer, xv. 107. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 223, 225. MS. Univ. Libr. Camb. EB. 9. 12. p. 21.

THOMAS ANDREWS studied the civil law for three years at Oxford and for four in this university, wherein in 1542 he took the degree of LL.B. He was of the Middle-temple and appears to have been called to the bar. He practised the law with distinguished reputation and much success at Bury S. Edmund's, and was returned for Sudbury to the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3. He was an active and useful justice of the peace for Suffolk, and having rendered essential service to the university in its litigious concerns, the senate, by a grace passed 16 Dec. 1578, constituted him solicitor to that body with the fee of 40*s*. per annum. He died at Bury S. Edmund's about the beginning of 1585, leaving a widow named Susannah, who as his executrix on 14 May 1585 proved before the vicechancellor the will of Dr. Henry Harvey master of Trinity hall, who had made Mr. Andrews his executor, and bequeathed to him £20. in money and three bowls of silver.

Arms: O. on a bend engrailed cotised G. 3 mullets of the field between 2 lions rampant G.

Tymms's S. Mary's Bury, 31. Bury Wills, 149, 152. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 75. MS. Lansd. 27, art. 28. Strype's Annals, ii. 532; iii. Append. p. 8, 9, 10. Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 227. Foss's Judges of England, v. 421.

THOMAS BROWNE, elected from Eton to King's college 1550, was B.A. 1554-5, and commenced M.A. 1558. On 18 April 1564 he was admitted to the rectory of Dunton-Waylett in Essex on the presentation of the provost and scholars of King's college, and in the same year became head-master of Westminster school. In 1565 he was installed canon of the church of Westminster, whereof he was for some time vicedean. The dean and chapter of that church having presented him to the rectory of S. Leonard Foster-lane in London, he was admitted thereto 11 July 1567. In 1569 he proceeded B.D., and in the next year resigned the mastership of Westminster school. On 7 June 1574 he was admitted to the rectory of Chelsea on the presentation of Anne duchess dowager of Somerset and Francis Newdigate, esq., about which time he resigned the rectory of S. Leonard Foster-lane. When in September 1584 it was proposed to translate Dr. Aylmer to the see of Ely and to make Dr. William Day bishop of London, archbishop Whitgift suggested that Mr. Browne should succeed Dr. Day as provost of Eton. He died 2 May 1585 and was buried the next day at Westminster abbey, some say in the north transept and others in the cloisters.

He is author of:

1. Thebais, a tragedy.

2. Verses (*a*) in latin on the death of the dukes of Suffolk, 1551. (*b*) in latin on Prisei Defensio Hist. Brit. 1573. (*c*) in english on Peterson's Galateo, 1576. (*d*) in latin on Grant's Spicelegium, 1577.

Those who designate him D.D. have, so far as we can ascertain, no authority for doing so.

Alumni Eton. 166. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 350. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ii. 384. Alumni West. 9. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Strype's Grindal, 171. Widmore's Westminster, 219, 227. Herbert's Ames, 902. Newcourt's Repert. i. 394, 586, 923; ii. 231. Faulkner's Chelsea, i. 179.

THOMAS MEADE, born at Elmdon in Essex, was son of Thomas Meade, esq. who also had, according to a not then uncommon usage, another son of the same name. He was educated for a time in this university but took no degree, proceeding to the Middle-temple, by which society he was called to the bar. His practice was extensive and good. In 1562 he was autumn reader at his inn. On 10 Oct. 1566 he was constituted one of the standing counsel for the town of Cambridge, and in Lent 1566-7 was again reader of the Middle-temple. In Easter term 1567 he was called to the degree of serjeant-at-law, and he was constituted one of the justices of the common-pleas in or about November 1577. Having inherited and acquired much wealth he purchased the manors of Wendon-Lofts, Chrishall and Elmdon in his native county. He died in May 1585 and was interred in the chancel of Elmdon church, where his widow erected a rich monument to his memory.

He married Joan Clampe of Huntingdon widow who survived him, and by whom he had issue, sir Thomas who died 1617, and Robert and Matthew who both died unmarried.

Arms: S. a cheveron between 3 pelicans O. vulned G.

Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 48, 217, 225, 329; Chron. Ser. 93. Foss's Judges of England, v. 411, 414, 422, 524. Wright's Essex, i. 659; ii. 176, 183. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 382, 638. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. ii. 235. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 241, 242. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 3 Eliz. r. 32; Mic. 16 Eliz. r. 71; Mic. 18 Eliz. r. 44. Monro's Acta Cancellariae, 507. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 200. Morant's Essex, ii. 593.

JOHN SCORY, a native of Norfolk, became a friar of the house of Dominicans in this university about 1530. His signature occurs to the surrender of that house to the crown in 1538. In the next year he proceeded to the degree of B.D. under a grace setting forth that he had for nine years studied the sacred faculty here. On the refoundation of the church of Canterbury by charter 8 April 1541 he became one of the six preachers in that cathedral. This preferment he owed to the patronage of archbishop Cranmer to whom he was chaplain. We have notices of several sermons preached by him about this period in the cathedral of Canterbury, the church of S. Alphege there, and at Faversham. In these he appears to have denounced crosses upon Palm Sunday, holy candles, holy water, ringing of bells in the thunder, the mediation of saints, latin prayers, the consecration of churches and the sumptuous adornment thereof. It seems that articles were preferred against him in respect of some of the opinions which he had promulgated. We find him mixed up in that most revolting affair the burning of Joan Bocher for heresy. The unfortunate woman suffered on 2 May 1550, on which occasion Scory preached. The young king has recorded in his journal that she "reviled the preacher that preached at her death." In June the same year he occurs as one of the examining chaplains of Ridley bishop of London. Preaching at court in Lent 1550-1 he drew the king's attention to two evils then much felt: the want of ecclesiastical discipline whereby much wickedness went uncensured and unpunished; and covetousness whereby the poor were wronged by the rich by means of enclosures and the conversion of tillage into pasture.

On 26 April 1551 he was by the king's letters-patent constituted bishop of Rochester. His appointment to this see was signified to the metropolitan the next day, and he received consecration at Croydon the 30th August the same year. In his letter to the king thanking him for his advancement he reminded his majesty of the two evils on which he had discoursed in his sermon at court the preceding Lent. In November 1551 he and Elizabeth his wife obtained the royal licence to eat flesh in Lent and on other fasting days. In Feb. 1551-2 he was appointed a commissioner for the revision of the ecclesiastical laws. By letters-patent 23rd May 1552 he was translated to the bishopric of Chichester which was vacant in consequence of the deprivation of Dr. George Day. On the 4th June following a royal licence was granted to bishop Scory to preach and to authorise others to preach within his diocese.

Immediately upon the accession of queen Mary he was deprived of the bishopric of Chichester whereto Dr. Day was restored. Scory was the party who indiscreetly circulated copies of archbishop Cranmer's declaration against the mass, the same having been given to

him by the archbishop merely for his consideration and not with a view to publication. Subsequently he came before Dr. Bonner bishop of London, renounced his wife, did penance, and was absolved, taking out a licence under Bonner's seal dated 14 July 1554, whereby he was empowered to exercise his ecclesiastical and pastoral functions in and throughout the diocese of London. Scory afterwards contrived to escape to the continent, residing first at Wesel and then at Embden, at which latter place he was superintendent of an english congregation. Having secured his own safety by the repudiation of his wife, by a feigned recantation, and ultimately by flight, he nevertheless had the effrontery to affix his name to a letter addressed to the faithful who were in prison or in trouble in England, exhorting them to suffer persecution with patience in hope that God would deliver them and restore the gospel to England. This letter is supposed to have been printed abroad. No doubt however many copies found their way into this country. It is now we believe extremely rare. In 1556 he became a member of the english congregation at Geneva.

Shortly after the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, and we find him preaching at court in Feb. 1558-9. He was one of the protestant divines appointed to dispute on doctrinal points with the leading roman catholic prelates and clergy at Westminster 31 March 1559. For some reason which is now but imperfectly understood he was not restored to the see of Chichester, but on 15 July 1559 was elected bishop of Hereford. The royal assent to his election was given 18th December. On the 20th he was confirmed at S. Mary-le-Bow, and the temporalities were restored to him 23 March 1559-60. On 13 Aug. 1559 he preached at S. Paul's-cross, and on 9th September he also preached at the solemn obsequies celebrated for Henry II. king of France in S. Paul's cathedral. With other prelates elect he signed the letter to the queen for stay of the proposed exchange of bishopric lands, and on 17th December he took a part in the consecration of archbishop Parker in the chapel of Lambeth-palace, preaching the sermon from 1 Pet. v. 1. On 3 March 1559-60 he preached before a great audience at the court, and on the 10th at S. Paul's before the lord-mayor and aldermen. There is a letter from him to sir William Cecil written from Whitbourne 21 June 1561, in which he requests that he might be empowered to nominate impartial persons to survey his bishopric, and alludes to great disorders in his cathedral church, which he designates "a very nursery of blasphemy, whoredom, pryde, superstition, and ignorance." On 14th July the same year archbishop Parker issued a commission whereby bishop Scory and Dr. Sandys bishop of Worcester were empowered to visit the cathedral of Hereford. By another commission of the same date bishop Scory alone was authorised to visit the city and diocese. In a letter from him to Cecil dated Whitbourne 17th August he speaks of impediments to religion by popish justices, particularly by Mr. Havard and Mr. John Scudamore, also of the compulsory observance of popish fasts, and narrates how Mug, Blaxton, Arden, Gregory and other popish priests who had been driven out of Exeter and elsewhere were received and feasted in the streets of Hereford by torch-light. His gift to the queen at the new-year 1561-2 was £10. in demi-sovereigns in a green silk purse, the queen giving him a gilt cup with a cover weighing 18¼ ounces. These presents appear to have been repeated annually. Writing to archbishop Parker with a certificate of the state of his diocese 1st Feb. 1561-2, he says, "I beseech you help that the cathedral church may be reformed, that their light may lighten the darkness of the rest." On 13 March following the archbishop and bishop Grindal wrote to the queen soliciting that the bishop of Hereford might be empowered to visit his cathedral from time to time as occasion should serve, "whereby that church shall be purged of many enormities, and God's glory greatly advanced." It seems that the chapter disputed his right to visit them.

In or about March 1562-3 he alienated to the crown divers manors pertaining to his see in the counties of Hereford, Salop and Gloucester valued at £305. 1*s.* 1*d.* per annum, in return for which the queen granted to him and his successors certain impropriate rectories, tithes and advowsons.

Bishop Scory was present in the convocation of 1562-3 and signed the thirty-nine articles. On 24 Dec. 1566 he with other prelates subscribed a letter to the queen beseeching her majesty that the bill concerning uniformity might not be stayed. In the synod of 1571 he signed the book of canons. On 24 Jan. 1574-5 he wrote to lord Burghley calling his attention, as it seems he had before done, to the practices of some clerks of the exchequer who molested the incumbents of certain churches in his diocese by attempting to bring them within the statute for suppression of colleges, because their churches were divided into two or more portions. We find him writing to lord Burghley 13 June 1575 to clear himself from the imputation of being an usurer. With this letter he forwarded to his lordship a list of the persons to whom he had lent money, requesting that they might be examined if he took use for the same. He also petitioned that he might be removed from what he designated his present purgatory to the bishopric of Norwich, especially as Norfolk was his native county. In 1582 he obtained what he had long desired, a new code of statutes for the government of the cathedral of Hereford, and in October that year he and Dr. Whitgift bishop of Worcester went to Ludlow to compromise certain matters in difference between Mr. Bust the rector of that place and his parishioners. In November the same year he complained to lord Burghley of being greatly vexed by sir Henry Sidney the lord-president of Wales and the council of the marches, especially Fabian Phillips who had as he asserted maliciously got up a number of false charges against him with the object of extorting money. There is another letter from him to the same noble lord to a similar effect in June 1583, and it seems that the business occasioned him a journey to London which proved fruitless as the queen was going her progress with the court. About 1583-4 archbishop Whitgift issued a commission to Edward Threlkeld, LL.D. chancellor of the diocese of Hereford to exercise episcopal jurisdiction, bishop Scory being then as is probable superannuated.

He died at his episcopal residence at Whitbourne 26 June 1585, and is said to have been buried in the church of that parish. Those who state him to have been ninety years old are perhaps in error, although his age was undoubtedly great. Not only was he the survivor of all Edward the sixth's bishops, but he outlived all but two of the original set of Elizabethan prelates. We surmise that he also survived all the other members of the old conventual establishments in this country.

On a fair tomb in the chancel of S. Leonard's Shoreditch, was this inscription:

> *Here lieth buried Elizabeth, the wife of the late reverend father in God, John Skory, late bishop of Hereford. The said reverend father, in the reign of King Edward the sixth, was bishop of Rochester, and translated from thence to Chichester. He departed this life at Whitborn, in the county of Hereford, the 26 day of June, anno Domini 1585. And the said Elizabeth deceased in Holywell, in this parish, the 8th day of March, 1592.*

His widow was residing in Holywell-street Shoreditch, in 1588, when she contributed £25. for the defence of the country against the anticipated invasion by the spaniards.

His son Sylvanus Scory, prebendary of Hereford 1565 to 1569, afterwards served in the wars in the low countries, was M.P. for Newton Hampshire, 1597, and was noted as a projector. He was buried at S. Leonard's Shoreditch, 15th Oct. 1617, leaving issue Sylvanus, who died a prisoner in Wood-street compter 22 April 1641, and Edmund who was knighted 4 July 1618, and was author of several poetical productions.

By his will, proved 23 Aug. 1585, bishop Scory gave £200. to the city of Hereford, and the like sum to the town of Leominster, to be lent to tradesmen and artificers in those several places without interest; also 200 bushels of wheat to the city of Hereford, and £400. to S. Bartholomew's and Christ's hospitals in London.

The alienation to the crown of the revenues of the see of Hereford we have already noticed. It appears to us that as regards that matter little censure can attach to the bishop, who merely complied with an enactment of the legislature which he had unsuccessfully opposed. But it is certain that in other respects this bishop was not a careful and conscientious trustee for his successors, and after his death there was a long and

costly suit for dilapidations against his executor.

Bishop Scory's works are:

1. The Declaracion of the Devoyre done at Mallta, with and for the delyverance of the Kynges Letters, A.D. 1553. MS. Harl. 283, p. 100.

2. An Epistle wrytten by John Scory the late bishope of Chichester unto all the faythfull that be in pryson in Englande, or in any other troble for the defence of Goddes truthe: wherein he dothe, as well by the promises of mercy as also by thensamples of diuerse holy martyres, comfort, encorrage and strengthen them paciently for Christes sake to suffer the manifolde cruell, and moste tyrannous persecutions of ye Antichristian tormentours: exhorting them to contynue in faythfull prayers; innocency of lyfe, pacience and hope, that God may the rather delieur them, restore againe the light of his gospell to Englande, and confounde all the proude, beastly, & devlishe enterprises of Antichristes garde, that doo imagine nothing els but ye suberuersion of the gospell of Christ, and contynually thurste for the bloud of all true Christians. ...... 12mo. n. d.

3. Two bokes of the noble doctor and B. S. Augustine, thone entiteled of the predestinacion of saintes; thother of perseverance unto thende: whereunto are annexed the determinacions of two auncient generall councelles, confermyng the doctrine taught in these bokes, by S. Augustine: all faythfully translated out of Laten into Englyshe, by John Scory, the late B. of Chichester, very necessary for al tymes, but namely for oures, wherin the papistes and anabaptistes have revived agayne the wycked opinions of the Pelagians, that extolled mans wyll and merites agayst the fre grace of Christe. ...... 8vo. n. d.

4. Blessed Ciprian Martir, his sermon of Mortalitie, or the willing forsaking of this life. (2) his exhortation to Martirdome. (3) an exhortation to keep and endure the faith of Christ, etc. Translated by John Scory, exile. ...... 8vo. 1556.

5. Sermon at S. Paul's cathedral at the obsequies of Henry II. king of France 9 Sept. 1559. Abstract in Strype's Annals. i. 129.

6. Letters. Several have been printed.

It may be that the exhortations to martyrdom and to keep and endure the faith of Christ are identical with the second work in the foregoing list.

We may here point out some mistakes respecting bishop Scory, arising from inattention to chronological details. It has been stated that he preached the funeral sermon of Edward VI. and took part in the celebration of the mass at the marriage of king Philip and queen Mary, but the bishop of Chichester who officiated on these several occasions was Dr. George Day. One author also makes bishop Scory to be the father of Frances the wife of Matthew Parker the archbishop's son, but that lady was really the daughter of William Barlow bishop of Chichester.

Arms: per cheveron crenelle O. & S. 3 pelicans' heads erased counterchanged on a chief Az. a fleur-de-lis between 2 estoiles O.

Richardson's Godwin. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Willis's Cathedrals, i. 507, 522, 576. Rymer, xv. 256—258, 303—305, 532, 541, 549, 551, 574, 752. Herbert's Ames, 1523, 1565, 1571. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 33, 40, 134, 141, 177, 183, 272, 353, 423, 488, 500, 516, 564, 566, 581, 654. Nasmith's Cat. of C.C.C. MSS. 151, 198. Machyn's Diary, 189, 201, 206, 210, 226, 227. Ellis's Shoreditch, 55. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 249, 469, 508; ii. 571. Clive's Ludlow, 207. Parkhursti Ludicra. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 770. Strype's Stow, b. 4, p. 51. Nugæ Antiquæ, i. 151. Bradford's Works, ed. Townsend, i. 445. Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, 387. Jewel's Works, ed. Ayre, iv. 1199, 1200. 8 Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 14. Charity Reports. xxxii. (2) 228. MS. Kennett, xlvi. 119; xlviii. 74. Cat. of Harl. MSS. i. 113, 244; iii. 465. MS. Lansd. 6, art. 84; 19, art. 61; 20. art. 63; 36, art. 26; 38, art. 72. Fox's Acts and Mon. ed. Cattley, vi. 389, 412; vii. 203; viii. 38, 540, 679, 687, 694, 757. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, i. p. xx; ii. 429. Zurich Letters, i. 11, 23, 40, 63, 69; iii. 371. Parker Correspondence, 101, 117, 126, 165, 294, 359. Haynes's State Papers, 151. Strype's Mem. ii. 214, 257, 280, 465, 514, 524, 525, 529, 530; iii. 147, 152. Strype's Annals, i. 42, 87, 127, 134, 154—156, 199, 327; ii. 339, Append. p. 77. iii. 118—121, 155, 328, Strype's Cranmer, 94, 103, 106, 111, 114, 261, 267, 271, 293, 305, 356. Strype's Parker, 35, 44, 57, 61—63, 65, 71, 95, 103, 121, 210, 240, 295, 322; Append. p. 18, 26, 154. Strype's Grindal, 12, 26, 193, 263. Strype's Whitgift, 99, 106, 109, 132. Duncumb's Herefordsh. i. 485; ii. 241. Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex, i. (1) 74. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. ed. 1823, i. 110, 121; ii. 69, 84, 252, 266. Croke's Reports, Eliz. 874. Burn's Livre des Anglois, 8.

THOMAS WILLOUGHBY took the degree of B.D. in this university, although the records are so defective that we have been unable to ascertain the period. He was admitted a canon of Canterbury 23 June 1550. In the reign of queen Mary he was deprived of this dignity, but was restored thereto upon

the accession of queen Elizabeth, when he became chaplain to her majesty and to archbishop Parker. He was admitted to the rectory of Bishopsbourne with the annexed chapelry of Barham in Kent, on the presentation of the crown, 27 Sept. 1559. On 16 March 1569-70 the queen constituted him precentor of Chichester. He was suspended from his canonry at Canterbury probably on account of absence, but on his submission was absolved by the archbishop's commissaries 27 Sept. 1573. In 1574 he was incorporated B.D. at Oxford, and on 23rd June in that year was installed dean of Rochester. Shortly before 9 Jan. 1575-6 he resigned the rectories of Bishopsbourne and Barham in Kent. His death occurred 19 Aug. 1585. It has been said that he was bishop of Salisbury. This preposterous mistake appears to have originated in a misconstruction of an obscurely written passage in Wood.

Thomas Willoughby must not be confounded with John Willoughby, who was also sometime beneficed within the diocese of Canterbury, was chaplain to Henry VIII. and held at various times the rectories of S. Michael Cornhill, Aldborough Suffolk, and Great Snoring Norfolk, and the vicarage of Hackney Middlesex. He had been physician to queen Anne Boleyn, and is said to have been nearly 100 years old in 1572, at or about which time he was deprived of the rectory of Aldborough.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 51, 266; ii. 576. Rymer, xiv. 751. Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 190, 198. Strype's Parker, 72, 183, 305, 444; Append. p. 176. Strype's Grindal, 211. Dart's Canterbury, 200. Hasted's Kent, iii. 748; iv. 611.

THOMAS GARDINER, elected from Eton to King's college 1541, proceeded B.A. 1546-7, commenced M.A. 1550, was proctor of the university 1553, and public orator 1554. He was taken into the service of sir William Cecil, to whom he was warmly recommended by Dr. Walter Haddon. Gardiner was returned to parliament for Midhurst in 1557, and after the accession of queen Elizabeth was appointed chirographer of the common-pleas and master of the fine-office, having also a farm at Okebourne in Wilts. He got into debt with the queen and was in 1571 cast into prison. He appears to have remained in confinement until the time of his death which is supposed to have occurred shortly after 25 Oct. 1585. He was it seems a benefactor to King's college.

He is author of:

1. Verses in the collection on the death of Bucer.

2. Reasons why her Majesty should extend her lenity towards him as to his debt due to the exchequer. MS. Lansd. XIII. art. 37.

3. Letters in english, latin and greek.

He was tutor to sir Francis Walsingham, and appears to have been an intimate friend of Arthur Golding a well-known author of that period. He was married and had a family. An incidental notice of his widow tends to make it probable that she was in deep pecuniary distress.

Alumni Eton. 159. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 136, 140. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 196, 412, 597. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 55. MS. Lansd. 2, art. 40, 52; 3, art. 8; 7, art, 93; 12, art. 46, 96; 13, art. 36, 37; 15, art. 82, 83, 84, 89, 90; 18, art. 16, 30; 25, art. 59; 29, art. 3, 57; 31, art. 4, 24; 39, art. 25, 26, 42; 40, art. 21; 43, art. 15, 17, 49; 46, art. 1, 2, 15, 24; 107, art. 90.

NICHOLAS WALSH, son of Patrick Walsh sometime bishop of Waterford and Lismore, was born at Waterford. He studied at Paris, Oxford and Cambridge, and a grace passed the senate of this university in 1562-3 by which he was admitted B.A., he having kept twelve terms in the above-mentioned universities. He commenced M.A. here in 1567. In 1571 he was chancellor of the cathedral church of S. Patrick Dublin. To him and his friend John Kearney, treasurer of the same church, belongs the honour of having first introduced into Ireland types for printing works in the irish language. A catechism by Kearney was the first book ever printed in that character and tongue. They also obtained an order that the book of common prayer should be printed in the same language, and a church set apart in every town and every diocese where it was to be read and a sermon preached to the common people. The latter schemes were not carried into execution. In 1573 he, in conjunction with Kearney and Nehemiah O' Donellan afterwards archbishop of Tuam, began a translation of the New Testament into irish. This undertaking was never completed, and it was not till 1602 that

a translation appeared under the auspices of William O'Donnel or Daniel subsequently archbishop of Tuam. The see of Ossory falling vacant, sir Henry Sidney the lord-deputy recommended to the queen David Cleire as a fit person for the bishopric. "If in case it be so," wrote sir Henry, "that he be not thought worthye of the Place, but that I am crossed in my Choyse of hym; and yet, in Troth, whatsoever is reported of hym, I assure you, he is a very honest and sufficient Man, and a Devyne and not a Civilian; Neverthelesse, if it shall not so stande with her Maiesties Pleasure, to allowe of my Recommendacion of Cleire; then, I pray you, commend Mr. Walshe unto the Place, who is a very godlye and well learned Preacher, and soch a one as for his Modestie, Learninge, and other commendable Vertues, is verye worthye of that or a better Place." Cleire not being approved by the queen, Walsh was appointed to the see by patent dated 23 Jan. 1576-7. One James Dullard, who had been cited by the bishop to appear in his court on a charge of adultery, surprised him in his own house and stabbed him with a skene. The bishop expired from his wounds 14 Dec. 1585. Soon afterwards the murderer suffered for his crime. The body of the bishop was interred on the south side of the great aisle of the cathedral of Kilkenny, where a monument still remains, inscribed thus:

Hic jacet Reverendus Pater Nicholaus Walshe, quondam Ossoriensis Episcopus; qui obiit die mensis Decembris xiv, *Anno Domini* MDLXXXV.

His works are:

1. Latin sermons.

2. Translation into irish of part of the New Testament.

Contemporary with the bishop of Ossory was Nicholas Walsh, esq. afterwards knighted, who was appointed chief-justice of Munster by patent dated 8 Feb. 1584-5, and sworn of the privy-council in Ireland in 1587.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 135, 146. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (2) 146, 158, 159. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. 751. Graves & Prim's St. Canice, Kilkenny, 271, 272. Mason's St. Patrick's Dubl. Append. p. lxxii. Preface to An Tiomna Nuadh, re Huilliam o Domhnuill, Dubl. fo. 1602. Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris, 418. Ware's Writers, ed. Harris, 97. Cotton's Fasti, ii. 117, 278. Liber Hiberniæ, v. 45.

ROBERT NORTON, of Caius college, was B.A. 1558-9, M.A. 1563, and B.D. 1570. On 8th July 1572 he was presented by the crown to the rectory of Aldborough-cum-Hasylwood in Suffolk. In 1576 he was appointed the principal common-preacher of the town of Ipswich with a stipend of £50. per annum, which seven years afterwards we find increased to £73. 6*s*. 8*d*. He commenced D.D. 1575. In 1585 disputes arose between him and Mr. Negus the second preacher of that town. The result was that Dr. Norton lost his preachership. The corporation however gave him a certificate setting forth that his discharge was given to satisfy scruples respecting non-residency, but that his life was blameless, his doctrine orthodox, his family well governed, and that he was personally diligent and industrious.

He is author of:

Certaine Godlye Homilies on Abdias and Ionas by Rodolph Gualter of Tigure, Translated by Robert Norton, minister of the Worde in Suffolke. London, 8vo. 1573. Bishop Tanner mentions an edition, London, 8vo. 1583, with a preface by John Walker D.D. This he supposed, erroneously as it seems, to have appeared after Dr. Norton's death.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 901, 973, 1016. Strype's Parker, 372. Wodderspoon's Ipswich, 368—370. Rymer, xv. 710. Gorham's Gleanings, 451.

HENRY WORLEY, of Jesus college, was B.A. 1552-3, and in 1554 became fellow of his college. He commenced M.A. 1556, and was one of the proctors of the university for the year commencing 10 Oct. 1563. During the period he held that office the queen visited the university. His fellowship at Jesus college was vacated in or about 1566, and he was created LL.D. 1569. He was admitted an advocate 22 April 1577, and was chancellor of the diocese of Chichester. On 7 Feb. 1582-3 he and John Longworth, D.D. were appointed by archbishop Whitgift his commissaries in and throughout the diocese of Chichester, that see being then vacant and so continuing till 30 Dec. 1585.

MS. List of Fellows of Jes. Coll. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 501, 544. Strype's Whitgift, 129, 130, 132. Coote's Civilians, 53. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 223. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 167.

ANTHONY GILBY, a native of Lincolnshire, was educated in Christ's

college, where he acquired an exact knowledge of the latin, greek and hebrew languages. He went out B.A. 1531-2, and commenced M.A. 1535. In 1547 he published an answer to bishop Gardiner's work on the sacrament of the altar. It is probable that at if not before this period he was settled as a minister in Leicestershire. In the reign of queen Mary he left England, and in 1554 joined the english congregation at Frankfort, where he laboured to prevent the division which ultimately scattered the members of that church. He withdrew with Knox and others to Geneva in 1555, and he was one of those appointed by the congregation at that city to preach the word of God and minister the sacraments. In the reign of Elizabeth he returned to England, and had the vicarage of Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire, to which he was presented by Henry Hastings earl of Huntingdon, who entertained the highest regard for him. The time of his institution to this benefice is unknown, but it was not later than 1564. A decided and active puritan he did not escape the vigilance of archbishop Parker, who in 1571 directed Dr. Grindal archbishop of York to proceed against him. That prelate replied that as Gilby dwelt out of his province he could do nothing, and that his case ought to be referred to the ecclesiastical commissioners for the southern parts of England. It is conjectured that the powerful influence of his patron the earl of Huntingdon was successfully employed to exempt him from the persecution to which so many of those who held similar opinions were exposed. It appears that he resigned the vicarage of Ashby in favour of Thomas Widdowes his son-in-law in 1583, and it is supposed that he died in 1585.

His views touching both church and state appear to have been very narrow and illiberal, and some of his writings are unnecessarily acrimonious and offensive. Nevertheless he was held in much estimation for his learning and godly life. In his later days he was known as Father Gilby. We are told that he lived at Ashby "as great as a Bishop." Amongst his correspondents were Dr. Robert Beaumont master of Trinity college, Dr. Laurence Humphrey, John Field, Thomas Wilcocks, Laurence Thomson, and Thomas Bentham bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

His works are:

1. An ansvver to the deuillish detection of Stephane Gardiner, Bishoppe of Wynchester, published to the intent that such as be desirous of the truth should not be seduced by hys errours, nor the blind & obstinate excused by ignorance. Compiled by A. G. Anno 1547 the 24th of January. Lond. 8vo. 1547.

2. A Commentarye vpon the Prophet Mycha. Wrytten by Antony Gilby. Anno Domini M.D.LI. Lond. 8vo. 1551. 12mo. 1551.

3. Anth. Gilbie his Commentarie on Malachie. Lond. [John Day] n. d.

4. The Epistle of a Banyshed Manne out of Leycester Shire, sometime one of the Preachers of Goddes Worde there. Prefixed to John Knox's Faithfull admonition unto the professours of Gods truthe in England. ...... 8vo. 1554; and in Knox's Words, ed. Laing, iii. 259—261.

5. Anth. Gilbie his Treatise of Election and Reprobation with certain answers to the Objections of the Adversaries of this doctrine. Geneva, 16mo. 1556. Lond. [Moptid and Mather] n. d. Lond. 8vo. 1581.

6. De Libero Arbitrio. Lib. I.

7. An Admonition to England and Scotland to call them to Repentance. By Anth. Gilbie. Printed with John Knox's Appellation from the cruell and most unjust sentence pronounced against him by the false bishoppes and clergie of Scotland. Geneva, 12mo. 1558. Reprinted in Knox's Works, ed. Laing, iv. 553—571.

8. A pleasaunt Dialogue betweene a Souldier of Barwicke and an English Chaplaine; wherein are largely handled and laide open such reasons as are brought in for maintenaunce of Popishe Traditions in our English Church, &c. Together with a letter of the same Author, placed before this booke in way of a Preface. Lond. 8vo. 1581. It had no doubt been previously printed. The letter is dated from London the x of May 1566. A second title on the reverse of B. 1. is as follows: A pleasaunt Dialogue, conteining a large discourse betweene a Souldier of Barwick and an English Chaplain who of a late Souldier was made a Parson and had gotten a

pluralitie of Benefices, and yet had but one eye and no learning, but he was priestly apparailed in al points and stoutly maintained his Popish attire by the authoritie of a booke lately written against London Ministers. Preface addressed to Coverdale, Turner, Whittingham, Sampson, Dr. Humphrey, Lever, Crowley and others that labour to roote out the weedes of Poperie.

9. Commentaries of that diuine John Caluine, vpon the Prophet Daniell, translated into Englishe, especially for the use of the family of the ryght honorable Earle of Huntington, to set forth as in a glasse, how one may profitably read the Scriptures by consideryng the text, meditatyng the sense thereof, and by prayer. London, 4to. 1570. Address signed A. G. This has been attributed, erroneously as it seems, to Arthur Golding. The volume is confined to the first six chapters of Daniel.

10. A Viewe of Antichrist, his Lawes and Ceremonies in our English Church unreformed. A clear glass wherein may be seen the dangerous and desperate diseases of our English church, being ready utterly to perish, unless she may speedily have a corrosive of the wholesome herbs of God his word, laid very whot to her heart, to expose those colds and deadly infections of Popery; which the attainted potecaries of Antichrist have corrupted her withal; else long she cannot endure, &c. ...... 15 ...... Reprinted in Parte of a Register, 55—72.

11. The Psalmes of Dauid, truely opened and explained by Paraphrasis, according to the right sense of euery Psalme. With large and ample Arguments, &c. Set foorthe in Latin by that excellent learned man Theodore Beza: and faithfully translated into English by Anthonie Gilbie. Lond. 24mo. 1580, 1581 1590. Dedicated to Catharine countess of Huntingdon.

12 A Paraphrastical Explanation or Opening of Fourteen holie Psalmes chosen out of the booke of the old and new Testament: and may very aptlie be joined with Davids Psalter. Latelie written in Latin by that great learned man Theodore Beza, and now newlie englished by Anthonie Gilbie. Lond. 24mo. 1590.

He took a part in compiling the Form of Common order used by the english congregation at Geneva, was one of the translators of the Geneva edition of the Holy Bible, and is said to have been one of the authors of the Admonition to the Parliament. His writings are included in the famous decree of the university of Oxford in 1683 against pernicious books and damnable doctrines, destructive to the sacred persons of princes, their state and government, and of all human society.

By his wife Elizabeth he had issue, Goddred who accompanied him and his wife to Geneva and was the translator of an Epistle from Cicero to Quintus the proconsul of Asia, Lond. 12mo. 1561, and of Calvin's Admonition against Astrology Judiciall, Lond. (Roulande Hall) n. d.; and Nathaniel sometime of Christ's college and afterwards fellow of Emmanuel college. He had two daughters named Ruth. One was baptised at Geneva 31 March 1556, and was buried there 7 Oct. 1557. The other was baptised at that place in May 1558. A daughter of his was married to the beforenamed Thomas Wyddowes whom she survived, he dying in 1593.

Knox's Works, ed. Laing, iv. 31, 51, 146, 147, 422, 543. Bale, ix. 75. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Herbert's Ames, 451, 627, 677, 802, 806, 884, 952, 1108, 1206, 1595, 1599, 1657. Fuller's Worthies (Lincolnshire). Brook's Puritans, i. 278; ii. 191—193. MS. Baker, xxxii. 426—448. MS. Richardson, 335. Strype's Mem. iii. 147. Strype's Annals, i. 103, 122, 230; ii. 102, 551; iii. 70. Strype's Cranmer, 315. Strype's Parker, 205, 326. Strype's Grindal, 170. Strype's Whitgift, 27. Nichols's Leicestersh. iii. 619, 626, 639*. Foulis's Hist. of the Wicked Plots, &c. 36, 59. Toplady's Hist. Proof, ii. 356. Hooper's Early Writings, ed. Carr, 100. Grindal's Remains, 326. Zurich Letters, i. 285. Rogers on the Articles, ed. Perowne, 310, 331, 332. Troubles at Frankfort. Hanbury's Memorials, i. 526; iii. 531. Bancroft's Dangerous Positions, 50. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 52, 97. Some Specialities in the Life of Joseph Hall Bishop of Norwich. McCrie's Life of Knox, 114, 136, 161. Nichols's Def. of Ch. of Engl. ed. 1740, p. 21. Burn's Livre des Anglois, 6, 12—15, 17.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

As regards the Additional Lives, the pages at which they ought to have been inserted are included in brackets.

3, 4.

JOHN ALCOCK, bishop of Ely.

The date of his appointment to the deanery of S. Stephen's Westminster was 29 April 1462.

He commenced doctor in canon law here 1466, having been previously M.A.

He did not become master of the rolls till 29 April 1471.

The great seal was placed in his hands 20 Sept. 1472, when bishop Stillington the lord-chancellor gave up the duties on account of a temporary illness. Bishop Alcock opened the parliament as keeper on the 6th October in that year, but it was prorogued on 5 April 1473 by the lord-chancellor, he having then recovered from his indisposition.

The year in which bishop Alcock and Rotherham jointly held the office of chancellor was 1475 and not 1474. The following explanation has been given of the extraordinary circumstance: "When the king planned his invasion of France, he intended to be accompanied by his lord-chancellor, Bishop Rotheram, and, feeling it necessary to provide for the business of the Chancery in England, he nominated Bishop Alcock to take the duty during the chancellor's absence. Instead, however, of pursuing the customary practice of making him merely keeper of the Seal, he, as a mark of special favour, invested him with the title of chancellor, intending that the regular chancellor should be with him during the whole period of his absence in France. It happened, however, that from some cause or other the armament was delayed from April to July, so that during those months Privy Seal bills were addressed to both officers in England, frequently on the same day and from the same place. The last writ of Privy Seal addressed to Bishop Alcock is dated on September 28, after which Bishop Rotheram, having returned from France, resumed his functions as sole chancellor."

His appointment as lord-president of Wales was, we are told, made in 1478.

In July 1486 he was employed in treating with the commissioners of the king of Scots.

It has been stated that for a short period after his translation to the see of Ely, he acted in his old office of lord-president of Wales.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 30—34. Notes & Queries, iii. 257. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 65, 200, 476. MS. Baker, xlii. 160.

4.

JOHN WARKWORTH, D.D.

There were two other persons of the same name here about the same time, viz. John Warkworth, who having previously been of Oxford became D.D. here 1462, and John Warkworth fellow of Peterhouse 27 Dec. 1469, and who was then only B.A.

Our John Warkworth was collated by Gray bishop of Ely to Cottenham 24 Sept. 1458, to Wisbech S. Peter (being then B.D.) 25 Sept. 1472, and to Leverington 31 July 1473. John Roocliff doctor of decrees and Warkworth were presented by the fellows of Peterhouse to bishop Gray 5 Nov. 1573 to succeed Dr. Lane as master, and on the next day the bishop appointed Warkworth.

MS. Baker, xxx. 31, 39, 43, 49, 50, 52, 53, 93; xlii. 159.

5.

JOHN DOGGET, LL.D.

On 22 Sept. 1459, being then M.A. and fellow of King's, he was ordained acolite and subdeacon by Gray bishop of Ely.

He was master of the college of the Holy Trinity at Arundel about 1494.

Tierney's Arundel, 639, 640. MS. Baker, xxx. 93.

[5.]

ALEXANDER LEGH was elected from Eton to King's college 1450. On 22 May 1468, being then M.A., he was collated to the rectory of Fenditton Cambridgeshire. In 1469 he was installed a canon of Windsor. When in September 1470 king Edward IV. was in the neighbourhood of Nottingham he received intelligence from Legh and from Alexander Carlisle, serjeant of the minstrels, of the treason of the marquess of Montagu, who had with 6000 men declared for king Henry VI. Edward had no alternative but to fly in haste to Bishop's Lynn whence he escaped to Flanders. In the following year he regained the throne, and Legh was not unrewarded for his opportune service, as on 14 Sept. 1471 he became prebendary of Grindal in the church of York, and on the 26th of the same month was presented to the rectory of S. Bride's London by the abbat and convent of Westminster. Shortly before 23 April 1473. he resigned the rectory of Fenditton. He took the degree of LL.D., but at what time or place we know not, and was constituted the king's almoner. He was also the king's resident ambassador in Scotland in and for several years after 1474. In 1477 he received under the king's hand instructions relative to the proposed marriages of the duke of Clarence to a daughter of Scotland, and of the duke of Albany to the king's sister Margaret duchess dowager of Burgundy. In 1478 he became prebendary of Barneby in the collegiate church of Howden. In 21 Edw. 4 he was by letters-patent appointed one of the king's councillors within the castle and town of Berwick-upon-Tweed and the fisheries and marches thereof. In December 1483 he and George Bird were deputed by king Richard III. to survey the repairs of the bridge of Tyne and of the walls of Newcastle. In October 1484 he was one of the commissioners on the part of England for carrying into effect the truce with Scotland. In 1485 he resigned the rectory of S. Bride's. He occurs as temporal chancellor of Durham 1490, and as rector of Spofforth Yorkshire 1493. His prebend in the church of Howden was vacated by resignation 1499; and it appears that he died in the beginning of 1501.

Alumni Eton. 108. Rymer, xi. 850; xii. 41, 246, 247. Rot. Pat. 1 Ric. III. p. 3, m. 13. Hutchinson's Durham, i. 456; iii. 551. Rot. Pat. 21 Edw. 4, p. 2, r. 7. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 191, 388. Newcourt's Repert. i. 316. Ellis's Letters, (1) i. 16. Chron. of the White Rose, 29, 30, 117. Plumpton Correspondence, 52, 105. MS. Baker, xxx. 31, 49.

[5.]

JOHN BALDWIN, elected from Eton to King's college 1452, is supposed to have taken his degrees in arts in due course, but the records of the university do not enable us to furnish precise information on the point. In 1491 he became dean of the collegiate church of Chester-le-Street in the county of Durham, which dignity he vacated in 1501, probably by death.

Alumni Eton. 108. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 493.

6.

HENRY DEANE, archbishop of Canterbury.

He is said to have been a native of Wales.

He was not prior of Lanthony in Monmouthshire but of Lanthony secunda in the suburbs of Gloucester, being elected 1 Edw. 4. On 10th May 21 Edw. 4 he obtained a royal charter making the elder monastery of Lanthony prima in Monmouthshire a cell to his own house.

His appointment as lord-chancellor of Ireland took place 13 Sept. 1494.

He was not lord-chancellor of England, although he had the custody of the great seal with the title of lord-keeper. On 27 July 1502 he resigned the great seal on account, as is surmised, of his failing health.

His arms were on the church of the black-friars at Gloucester. It is probable therefore that he was a benefactor to that house.

Fosbrooke's Gloucester, 293—295. Foss's Judges of England, v. 45, 46. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 127, 139.

6.

JOHN PERCIVAL.

He was prior of the house of his order at Paris, and 1550 has been assigned as the date of his election to that office.

Bale, viii. 629. Pits, 685. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Berkenhout's Biog. Lit. 132.

[6.]

RICHARD MARTYN, LL.D. of this university, occurs as archdeacon of London in April 1469. In 1471 he was by letters-patent constituted one of the king's councillors in Wales and chancellor of the marches there for life. On the 28th July in that year he was collated to the prebend of Ealdland in the church of S. Paul. In August following he, the bishops of Ely, Durham and Carlisle, the earls of Northumberland, Shrewsbury and Wiltshire, and others were commissioned to treat for a perpetual peace with Scotland. In March 1471-2 he was dispatched with others on an embassy to Burgundy. Leland says that he was "Embassadour into Spaine and other strange Countries." He was one of the masters in chancery 12 to 17 Edw. 4. About February 1472-3 he resigned the prebend of Ealdland, having probably exchanged it for that of Hoxton also in the church of S. Paul, which prebend he certainly held, although the time of his admission thereto is not recorded. On 10 March 1473-4 he was collated to the prebend of Puston minor in the church of Hereford. In 1475 he had letters-patent appointing him clerk of the chancery. On 17 June 1476 a royal warrant was addressed to him to provide for the carriage to Fotheringay of the shrine of the king's father Richard duke of York and to impress workmen and materials. He occurs as archdeacon of Hereford in the same year. In the parliament of 1477 he was one of the receivers of petitions for England, Ireland, Wales and Scotland. The same year he was constituted lord-chancellor of Ireland. He was collated to the archdeaconry of Berks 30 Sept. 1478. In 1480 he had the prebend of Moreton Magna in the church of Hereford. On 1 Feb. 1481-2 the king committed to him the custody of the temporalities of the see of S. David's. His bull of provision to that see issued 26 April 1482, and he had plenary restitution of the temporalities 1st July following. On the 8th of that month he made his profession of obedience to the archbishop, and on the 28th received consecration. It is uncertain under what circumstances he vacated that see, but the council, acting in the name of Edward V. on 11 May 1483, sent a letter to the pope recommending Thomas Langton for the bishopric of S. David's with another to the dean and chapter of S. David's to the same intent, and a bull providing Langton thereto was issued the 4th July following. It is possible that Dr. Martyn's removal from his bishopric may have had some connection with the usurpation of the crown by Richard duke of Gloucester. He subsequently, but at what particular period we cannot state, became vicar of Lid and rector of Ickham in the county of Kent, and on 30 Jan. 1498-9 was elected a fellow of Eton college. It is supposed that his death occurred about the end of 1502.

In his will, dated 9 Nov. 1498 and proved 9 March 1502-3, he styles himself bishop in the universal church; desires that his body should be buried in the church of the Grey-friars at Canterbury; and bequeaths to the church of Lid his second mitre, his cross-staff and the crosshed that Oliver the joiner made; to John Martyn his brother's son the farm of his church and vicarage of Lid and the farm of his church and parsonage of Ickham; to John Diggys, gent. his boat with the apparel thereto belonging; and to the chapel of S. Saviour's in the church of the Grey-friars of Canterbury his chrismatory of silver parcel gilt and the case thereto belonging.

Notwithstanding the direction in his will it is said that he was not buried at Canterbury, but under a large marble before the crucifix near the great north door of S. Paul's, he having given a yearly exhibition to the choristers of that cathedral to sing Sancte Deus fortis, &c. before the same crucifix.

He was a benefactor to the town of Presteign in Radnorshire by procuring the grant of a market and other privileges.

Testamenta Vetusta, 456. Willis's S. David's, 114. Richardson's Godwin. Foss's Judges of England, iv. 388. Leland's Itin. iv. (1) 176 a. Leland's Collect. i. 324. Dugdale's S. Paul's, 22. Alumni Eton. 55. Rot. Parl. vi. 167. Jones & Freeman's S. David's, 308. Newcourt's Repert.

i. 61, 146, 163. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 298, 481, 515, 527; ii. 322, 383, 398, 635. Rymer, xi. 717, 738, 765; xii. 28. Rot. Pat. 11, E. 4, p. 1, m. 21; 15, E. 4, p. 3, m. 10; 17, E. 4, p. 2, m. 18; 21, E. 4, p. 2, m. 14; 1, R. 3, p. 1, m. 14. Nichols's Grants of Edw. V. p. xii, 2, 4. Hasted's Kent, iii. 517, 668, iv. 447.

6, 7.

SIR REGINALD BRAY, K.G.

Talbot Papers, O. 309. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 26, 30, 32, 40, 81, 98, 109, 119, 142, 161, 195, 203—212, 238, 444.

7.

HUGH TROTTER, D.D.

The proctor of the university in 1474 was John Trotter and not Hugh Trotter. The latter was fellow of Queens' college from 1484 till 1490. We have not found it practicable to ascertain the dates of his degrees.

MS. Searle.

7.

OLIVER KING, bishop of Bath and Wells.

Cassan's Bishops of Bath & Wells, i. 315. Churton's Lives of Smyth and Sutton, 205, 213.

9.

SIR JOHN MORDAUNT.

For *Secreterioribus* read *Secretioribus.*

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 100—103, 247, 453, 490.

10.

SIR THOMAS FROWYK.

He was second son of Thomas Frowyk.

The inn of court in which he studied was the Inner-temple.

The date of his call to the degree of serjeant-at-law was Trinity term 1494.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 51—53.

10.

GEORGE FITZHUGH, D.D.

He was strongly intrenched in papal rescripts. He exhibited an apostolical dispensation to hold any benefice or dignity inferior to a bishopric when he was not more than sixteen years old. He had letters from the pope's collector to be ordained priest when he was only twenty-three, and papal letters to unite the rectory of Bingham to the canonry of Whitingdon in the cathedral of York, and to unite for his life Kirkby Ravensworth to Bedale. He was inducted by proxy into the deanery of Lincoln 30 Oct. 1483, and installed in person 3 May 1486. Honourable by birth, conspicuous in station, and overflowing with preferment, he had, according to the style of the higher ecclesiastics in those times, a numerous train of retainers and domestics. These, at a visitation of Lincoln cathedral held by bishop Smith in 1501, were charged with various acts of irregularity and misdemeanour. They had broken the windows of the cathedral and damaged the stone-work and the roof with their arrows and cross-bows, in which acts of wantonness they had been joined by other servants belonging to the chapter. In his retinue was a gentleman named Wigmerpole, a married man who had a chamber contiguous to one of the chantries. To this chamber the chaplains often resorted and played at dice and cards till past midnight.

Dean Fitzhugh gave to his cathedral a cope of white damask broidered with flowers, having in the hood the image of our Saviour hanging upon the cross with Mary and John.

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 121—125. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 1283.

11.

WILLIAM WORDALL.

Huntingdonshire Visitation, ed. Ellis, 90.

[11.]

JOHN OTWARE was collated by the bishop of London to the rectory of Aldham in Essex 4 Aug. 1497. In 1505 he gave money to Queens' college for the foundation of a fellowship. With his benefaction the society purchased houses and lands at Babraham, Bartlow, and Pampisford in the county of Cambridge.

MS. Searle. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 6.

12.

THOMAS SAVAGE, archbishop of York.

In January 1494-5 Henry VII. recommended the university of Oxford to elect as chancellor either William Smith then bishop of Lichfield and Coventry afterwards bishop of Lincoln, or Thomas Savage then bishop of Rochester.

Savage was incorporated at Cambridge in 1496, before his translation to the see of London.

Pennant's First Scotch Tour, 4. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 19, 143, 454.

[12.]

EDMUND MARTYN, LL.D. was incorporated in that degree in this university 1496, being then dean of the collegiate chapel of S. Stephen Westminster. On 20 April 1491 he, William Warham, LL.D. afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, sir Richard Yorke, knt. and William Rosse, esq. were sent on the king's behalf to a diet at Antwerp to compound all differences with the Hanstowns and to enter into mercantile treaties with them. In the parliament which met 14 Oct. 1495 he was one of the receivers of petitions for Gascony and the isles, being at or about the same time a master in chancery. It appears that he died in 1507.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 12. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 1349. Rot. Parl. vi. 458. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 478. Rymer, xii. 441. Foss's Judges of England, v. 8.

13.

RICHARD HATTON, LL.D.

He was a master in Chancery 12 to 19 Hen. 7.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 8.

[13.]

THOMAS BRETON was instituted to the vicarage of Warmington in the county of Northampton, on the presentation of the abbat and convent of Peterborough, 20 June 1469. This benefice he vacated in or before May 1470. He then or subsequently had the rectory of Navenby in Lincolnshire. On 8 March 1508-9 he granted to Christ's college an annuity of 40*s.* payable for ever out of that rectory, and the grant was confirmed by the bishop of Lincoln in the same month.

Bridges's Northamptonshire, ii. 481. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 255.

14.

SIR RICHARD EMPSON.

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 98, 209, 248.

[14.]

HUMPHREY DE LA POLE, third son of John duke of Suffolk and his wife Elizabeth the sister of king Edward IV., was a commoner of Gonville hall. In 1501 a grace passed that he might be admitted to the degree of doctor of canon law at any time within three years. He was a benefactor to the library of Gonville hall, and had the prebend of Wenlakesbarn in the church of S. Paul, which dignity he resigned in 1509. In one instance he is called Geoffrey. This we believe to be a mistake.

Arms: Az. a fess between 3 leopards' faces O.

Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 190. Newcourt's Repert. i. 222. Parker's Scel.Cantabr. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 2. Collett's Cat. of Caius Coll. Libr. i. 25.

15.

THOMAS WILKINSON, D.D.

Harrow was a sinecure rectory.

We find that our statement that in 1489 he obtained permission to choose his own confessor is inaccurate.

15.

ROBERT FAIRFAX, Mus. D.

Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 300. MS. Thoresby, 18.

15.

JOHN YOTTON, D.D.

On 14 March 1458-9, being then M.A. and fellow of Peterhouse, he was ordained priest by Gray bishop of Ely on the college title. He vacated his fellowship there about the end of 1469.

He was rector of Pulham Norfolk in 1474.

Blomefield's Norfolk, v. 391. MS. Baker, xxx. 43, 92.

[15.]

WILLIAM SMITH, bishop of Lincoln, was in 1496 incorporated here in the degree he had taken elsewhere, but what that degree was or where it was taken does not appear. He was the fourth son of Robert Smith, esq. of Peelhouse in Widnes in the parish of Prescot Lancashire. He studied for some time in Oxford, but at what period or in what college or house cannot now be discovered, nor has it been ascertained whether he graduated there. On 20th Sept. 1485 he was constituted clerk of the hanaper with the stipend of £40. per annum over and above an allowance of 18*d.* a-day. Soon afterwards he became dean of the chapel of S. Stephen at Westminster, and whilst he held that office was constituted one of the king's privy-council. On 31 March 1491 the

custody of the temporalities of the see of Lichfield and Coventry was committed to him. On 14 June 1492, being then styled LL.B., he was admitted to the rectory of Cheshunt Hertfordshire on the presentation of Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby. Before 10 July 1492 he was elected bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, but his bull of provision to that see did not issue until 1st October in that year, nor did his consecration take place until shortly before 29 Jan. 1492-3, when he obtained plenary restitution of the temporalities. He became lord-president of Wales soon after that period. Under a bull dated 6 Nov. 1495 he was translated to the bishopric of Lincoln, obtaining a grant of the spiritualities 31 Jan. 1495-6, and the restitution of the temporalities on 6th February following. In November 1500 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, which office he resigned in August 1503. He was a vigilant governor of the church, by no means inactive in the suppression of heresy, and a patron of the learning then in vogue. His death occurred at his episcopal palace at Buckden in Huntingdonshire 2 Jan. 1513-4, and he was buried in Lincoln minster. Near the west door of that edifice was a large marble whereon was engraven in brass his effigy under a canopy, mitred, and in episcopal attire, the pastoral staff in his left hand, and the right raised in the act of benediction; also the figures of the twelve apostles in niches under tabernacles. Around the verge was the following inscription:

Sub marmore isto tenet hic tumulus ossa venerabilis in Christo patris & domini domini Wilhelmi Smyth, quondam Conventrensis & Lichfeldensis, ac deinde Lincolnien. presulis; qui obiit secundo die mensis Januarii, anno Domini milessimo quingentisimo tercio decimo; cujus anime propitietur. Qui pius & misericors, in die tribulationis peccata remittit.

At the foot of his effigy were these lines:

Cestrensis presul post Lincolniensis; Amator
Cleri, nam multos cis mare transq. aluit
Qui utriusq. fuit prefectus principis; Aulae
Fundavitq. duas perpetuando Scholas.
Aulaq. sumptu hujus renovata est Enea Christe,
Hic situs est, Anime parce, benigne, sue.

His tomb has long been removed, but the inscriptions which were thereon are repeated on a mural monument of white marble erected near the great west door of the cathedral in 1775 by Ralph Cawley, D.D. then principal of Brasenose.

His will, dated 26 Dec. 1513, was proved the 30th January following.

In conjunction with sir Richard Sutton, knight, he founded Brasenose college in Oxford. He was also a liberal benefactor to Oriel and Lincoln colleges in that university, the priory of Laund in Leicestershire, the free-school and church of Farnworth in Lancashire, the cathedral of Lincoln, and the hospital of S. John Baptist Banbury. The hospital of S. John Baptist in Lichfield was also rebuilt and reendowed by him.

He is author of:

1. Statutes of the hospital of S. John the Baptist in Lichfield 3 Nov. 1495. Abstracted in Churton's Life of bishop Smyth, 79—82.

2. Statutes of the King's hall and college of Brasenose in Oxford. These statutes are mentioned in his will, but are not now known to be in existence. They were superseded by others made by four of his executors, as were these statutes by a code given by sir Richard Sutton the surviving founder 1 Feb. 1521-2.

3 Letters, (*a*) in english to the chapter of Lincoln. (*b*) in latin to the university of Oxford on his election as chancellor 1500. Both printed in Churton's Life of Bishop Smyth.

Father Richard, a Benedictine monk of Bardney, dedicated his Life of bishop Grosthead to bishop Smith.

There are portraits of this munificent prelate in Brasenose college and the picture gallery at Oxford. His portrait has also been engraved by J. Faber and Nugent, and in the Oxford Almanacs for 1736, 1739, and 1743. There is an engraving of his monumental brass. Formerly there was a portrait of him in the church of Farnworth.

It was long supposed that bishop Smith was the William Smith who was elected fellow of Pembroke hall 1486 and commenced M.A. 5 July 1490. It appears however that that person was a native of Yorkshire, and that he was presented to the rectory of Overton Waterville in Huntingdonshire, whereto he was instituted by bishop Smith 26th Nov. 1500, and which benefice he held till his death in 1532.

Arms: A. a cheveron S. between 3 roses G. seeded O. barbed V.

Life by Churton. Richardson's Godwin. Le

Neve's Fasti. Rymer. Wood's Colleges & Halls. Wood's Ath. Oxon. ed. Bliss, ii. 699. Clive's Ludlow, 153. Granger. Stukeley's Itin. Curios. 86.

15, 16.

CHRISTOPHER BAYNBRIGG, cardinal and archbishop of York.

He bequeathed 20,000 golden ducats towards the building of S. Peter's at Rome.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 34. Giustinian's Despatches, (where he is confounded with Christopher Urswyke).

16.

EDMUND STUBBS, D.D.

In 1503 he gave to the university two balances, one to weigh cautions, the other gold, together with weights pertaining to the same.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 26.

16, 17.

JAMES STANLEY, bishop of Ely.

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 13, 548.

17.

THOMAS COSYN, D.D.

He was rector of Denton Norfolk 1468, which benefice he resigned for an annual pension of 10 marks in or about 1511.

Blomefield's Norfolk, v. 411.

17, 18.

PHILIP MORGAN, M.D.

He held the rectory of Washingborough in the county of Lincoln, which he resigned in 1509. On the 5th May in that year he was collated by Smith bishop of Lincoln to the rectory of Wheathamsted in Hertfordshire with the annexed chapel of Harpenden. This preferment he quitted before 24 Dec. 1512.

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 520. Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. i. 517.

18.

RICHARD MAYHEW, bishop of Hereford.

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton.

19.

HENRY HORNEBY, D.D.

There is a portrait of Dr. Horneby at Peterhouse.

Collett's Cat. of Caius Coll. Libr. i. 77.

20.

SIR ROBERT REDE, chief-justice of the common-pleas.

He was third son of Edward Rede who married Izod daughter of sir Humphrey Stanley.

The year in which he was autumn reader at Lincoln's-inn was 1480, not 1481. His name as an advocate is to be found in the Year Books as early as 1484. He was Lent reader 1485-6, his writ as serjeant-at-law, though tested 20 Nov. 1485, being probably not returnable till the following Easter term.

His elevation to the office of chief-justice of the common-pleas took place in Michaelmas term 1506. For his advancement he was obliged to pay the avaricious king 400 marks, as appears by an account rendered by the noted Edmund Dudley.

His daughter, who married sir Thomas Willoughby, is sometimes called Catharine.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 230, 231.

20, 21.

JOHN RIPLINGHAM, D.D.

He was vicechancellor of the university 1487.

MS. Baker, xlii. 161.

22.

JOHN FAWNE, D.D.

We now find that he was living in 1525.

Erasmi Epistolæ, 782.

22.

JOHN PENNY, bishop of Carlisle.

For monk *read* canon.

23.

JOHN FOTEHEDE, D.D.

He commenced D.D. 1496. On 20th Dec. 1505 he was installed prebendary of Clifton in the church of Lincoln. He vacated this dignity in 1512 when it is said he died. This latter statement we doubt.

Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 178. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 374. MS. Baker, xxiv. 13. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 285.

23, 24.

GEOFFREY KNIGHT, D.D.

He was of the diocese of Norwich, and ordained priest by Gray bishop of Ely

on the title of the hospital of S. Giles Norwich 25 March 1475.

MS. Baker, xxx. 94.

24.

ROGER COLLINGWOOD.

He was elected fellow of Queens' college 1497, being then B.A., and had the college title for orders on the 7th August in that year. He commenced M.A. 1499, and was dean of his college 1504. On 16 Sept. 1507 the college gave him licence to go abroad for four years to study canon law, at the end of which period he was to resign his fellowship. His name disappears from the college books 1509-10.

MS. Searle.

24.

EDWARD STAFFORD, duke of Buckingham, K.G.

He seems to have been at Cambridge in 1512, when the proctors charge 16*s.* for a great pike, 3 great tenches, and 7 breams presented to him.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 44. Willement's Windsor, 32. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 195, 250. Miss Wood's Letters, i. 337; ii. 361, 370. Leon. Howard's Letters, 289. Giustinian's Despatches.

24, 25.

CHRISTOPHER URSWYKE, LL.D.

Talbot Papers, A 59. Atkinson's Worthies of Westmorland, i. 71, ii. 149. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 162, 217, 218, 364. Bale, xiii. 100. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Giustinian's Despatches (where he is confounded with Christopher Baynbrigg). Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 232.

25.

WILLIAM ROKEBY, archbishop of Dublin.

He was instituted to the rectory of Sproatley Yorkshire, on the presentation of the prior and convent of Bridlington, 5 June 1501. This benefice he resigned in or before February 1502-3.

Poulson's Holderness, ii. 278.

25, 26.

RICHARD FITZJAMES, bishop of London.

He was a younger son of John Fitzjames, esq. of Redlynch in Bruton Somersetshire, by his wife Alice daughter of John Newburgh of East Lullworth in Dorsetshire.

He was sometime principal of S. Alban's hall Oxford.

It has been demonstrated that lord chief-justice Fitzjames (whose name, by-the-bye, was John and not Richard) was nephew and not brother of the bishop.

Bishop Fitzjames built the palace at Fulham. During his occupancy of the see of London he was very rigorous in proceeding against the protestants.

Arms: Az. a dolphin embowed A. quartering Draycot, A. a cross engrailed S. in the first quarter an eagle displayed G.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 170—173. Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools, ii. 412. Knight's Colet, 87. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 13, 27, 143, 163, 165, 166, 172, 177, 182, 248—250, 259, 362, 502. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 5, 7, 16, 17, 67, 656, 658, 659; Append. 61, 63, 66, 67, 70. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, iv. 173, 174, 178, 183, 188, 196, 205, 207, 209, 247; v. 29, 35. Faulkner's Fulham, 175, 178, 181—183, 198. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 12. Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex, i. (1) 67. Giustinian's Despatches, ii. 225.

26, 27.

HUGH ASHTON.

He was instituted to the rectory of Burton Latimer Northamptonshire 31st July 1522.

Bridges's Northamptonsh. ii. 224. 605.

27.

THOMAS RUTHAL, bishop of Durham.

Giustinian's Despatches.

28—30.

THOMAS HOWARD, second duke of Norfolk, K.G.

Willement's Windsor, 34, 37. Miss Wood's Letters, 173—175, 310—312. Guistinian's Despatches.

30.

SIR THOMAS LOVELL, K.G.

He had numerous and valuable estates, and it appears by his will that amongst them were a moiety of the castle of Bassingbourn, and manors, lordships and lands in Burwell, Badlingham, Harston, Upware, Tyd S. Giles, Wilbraham and Westwickham in Cambridgeshire.

Testamenta Vetusta, 28, 30, 35, 423, 436, 497, 523, 527,—529, 557, 640. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 20, 22, 507. Leland's Collect. iv. 214. Willement's Windsor, 33. Giustinian's Despatches.

30, 31.

THOMAS LINACRE, M.D.

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 20, 70, 150, 208. Lives of British Physicians, 1. Giustinian's Despatches, ii. 19, 68.

32, 33.

SIR RICHARD WINGFIELD. K.G.

All his children were by his second wife.

Huntingdonshire Visitation, ed. Ellis, 112, 126, 131.

33, 34.

HENRY BULLOCK D.D.

He was a friend of Andreas Ammonius.

Erasmi Epistolæ, 126, 197, 237, 1557, 1606, 1670, 1685. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 419. Cowie's Cat. of S. John's Coll. MSS. 135.

34.

RICHARD BRYNCKLEY, D.D.

Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 166, 197.

34, 35.

SIR WILLIAM COMPTON.

He was sheriff of Worcestershire at the time of his death and had held the office for many successive years.

He was usher of the receipt of the exchequer previously to 24 Jan. 17 Hen. 8, when he was constituted under-treasurer thereof.

State Papers Hen. 8, i. 90, 162, 303, 304, 306, 307, 309, 310, 322, 324. Rep. Dep. K. Rec. ii. Append. ii. 196; x. Append. ii. 220. Fuller's Worthies, (Worcestershire).

[35.]

WILLIAM SMITH, doctor of decrees of Ferrara, was incorporated in this university 1504. He was eldest son of Richard Smith, esq. elder brother of William Smith successively bishop of Lichfield and Lincoln. It appears that he twice held the mastership of the hospital of S. John Baptist Lichfield, which he finally resigned in or about January 1494-5. On 4 Jan. 1499-1500, being then LL.B. he was collated to the archdeaconry of Northampton by bishop Smith his uncle, being installed by proxy the 1st February following. About this time, or perhaps before, he went abroad to pursue his studies. On 28 June 1506 he was incorporated at Oxford, and on 21st August in that year, having resigned the archdeaconry of Northampton, was collated to the archdeaconry of Lincoln, as also to the prebend of Louth in the church of Lincoln. On 18 Feb. 1507-8 he exchanged that prebend for the rich prebend of Sutton-cum-Buckingham in the same church. This dignity he retained with the archdeaconry of Lincoln till his death, which occurred in June 1528. It is conjectured that he was buried at Buckingham. Having acquired a good estate in Lincolnshire he settled the same on Brasenose college, to which he also gave money and plate. Moreover he gave to Lincoln cathedral two copes of green cloth of gold with goodly orphries adorned with the salutation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the figure of the Trinity, and a vernacle.

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 372—383. Le Neve's Fasti. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 1284, 1291.

[35.]

THOMAS FRANKLYN, having studied in this university for eight years in canon law and arts, had in 1528 his grace to be bachelor of canon law. He was a compounder, being at that period dean of the collegiate church of S. Cuthbert at Darlington in the county of Durham. It appears that he died in that year.

35.

JOHN CONSTABLE, LL.D.

He was official of the see of Lincoln during the vacancy occasioned by the death of bishop Smith.

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 123, 159, 343, 344.

35—37.

RICHARD FOX, bishop of Winchester.

In 1509 he appealed to Rome against the claim of archbishop Warham in respect of the probate of wills. Ultimately the matter was referred by the pope to the king, who made a temporary award as to the rights of the archbishop and his suffragans.

Cassan's Bishops of Bath & Wells, i. 261. Willement's Windsor, 37. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton. Cassan's Bishops of Winchester. Giustinian's Despatches.

37.

THOMAS FORMAN, D.D.

He was not elected fellow of Queens' till

1513. In 1514 he was bursar. He had a title for orders 10 Feb. 1515, preached some sermons for the college 1516, and was dean thereof 1517-8 and 1519-20.

Tyndale's Works, ed. Walter, iii. 193, 208.

37, 38.

THOMAS HANNIBAL, LL.D.

He voluntarily surrendered the mastership of the rolls 26 June 1527.

State Papers, Hen. 8. Foss's Judges of England, v. 186. 2 Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 191.

38.

WILLIAM HARVEY.

He was B.A. 1507-8, fellow of Queens' 1510 to 1529, M.A. 1511, B.D. 1520.

MS. Searle.

39.

GEOFFREY WHARTON, LL.D.

He was bachelor of canon law here 1509, being then and afterwards called QUARTON, and commenced doctor in the same faculty 1520.

Collect. Topog. & Geneal. vi. 363, 364. Strype's Mem. i. 74, 86, 87. Strype's Parker, 3. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, iv. 582. Hale's London Precedents, 96.

39.

ROBERT LORD, D.D.

He was suffragan to archbishop Cranmer, and is, 18 May 1534, referred to by him as recently deceased.

Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 290, 291.

40, 41.

GEOFFREY BLYTHE, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

By an inquisition taken 15 June 5 Hen. 8, after the death of sir Ralph Langeford, knt., it was found that the deceased, by his deed 14 Jan. 2 Hen. 8, by covin and deceit between him and bishop Blythe, in order to defraud the king of the custody, conveyed certain manors and lands in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, to Anthony Fitzherbert.

Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, 344.

41.

WILLIAM BURBANK, LL.D.

2 Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 193, Giustinian's Despatches, ii. 59, 60.

43, 44.

SIR ROBERT BRUDENELL, chief-justice of the common-pleas.

He was born in 1461, and probably at Agmondesham Buckinghamshire where his father resided. His name first occurs as an advocate in the Year Books in Hilary Term 1490.

The date of his creation as serjeant-at-law is Michaelmas term 1504, not 1505.

His two sons were Thomas (ancestor of the earls of Cardigan and other peers) and Anthony.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 140. Chnrton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 229, 305, 441. Lipscomb's Bucks.

[44.]

ROBERT ELLIS, a Dominican, proceeded B.D. here in 1524, being at that time prior of the convent of his order at Stafford. He commenced D.D. 1531. So complete is the oblivion of some of the establishments once very famous, that we are not aware of any other notice of the house of Dominicans at Stafford than is contained in the grace for his degree of B.D.

[44.]

JOHN RANDALL, of Christ's college, was a kinsman of John Fox, who gives the following mysterious account of his awful end: "This John Randall being a young scholar in Christ's College, in Cambridge, about the year of our Lord 1531, had one Wyer for his tutor, unto whom, for the love of the Scriptures and sincere religion, he began not only to be suspected but also to be hated. And as this was unknown unto any man, so is it uncertain, whether he were afterwards hanged up by him or no; because as yet it is not come to light. But the matter happened in this sort: the young man being studious and scarcely twenty-one years old, was long lacking among his companions; at last, after four days, through the stench of the corpse his study door being broken open, he was found hanged with his own girdle within the study, in such sort and manner that he had his face looking upon his Bible, and his finger pointing to a place of Scripture, where predestination was treated of. Surely this matter lacked no singular and exquisite policy and craft of some old naughty

and wicked man, whosoever he was that did the deed, that it should seem that the poor young man through fear of predestination was driven to despair; that other young men being feared through that example should be kept back from the study of the Scriptures as a thing most perilous."

Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, iv. 694. Froude's Hist. of England, ii. 89.

45.

JOHN ISLIP, abbat of Westminster.

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 120, 381, 434. State Papers Hen. 8, vii. 312. Tyndale's Works, ed. Walter, i. 32.

45.

WILLIAM WARHAM, archbishop of Canterbury.

The correct date of his appointment as lord-chancellor is 21 Jan. 1503-4, he having been translated to the archbishopric of Canterbury in November preceding.

Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Rymer. Strype. Burnet's Hist. Ref. Lord Campbell's Chancellors, 4th ed. i. 365. Foss's Judges of England, v. 241. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton. Giustinian's Despatches. Gorham's Gleanings, 9. Chamberlaine's Holbein.

45.

JAMES DENTON, LL.D.

He was B.A. here 1488-9, and M.A. 1492. The degree he took at Valencia, and wherein he was incorporated here 1505, was doctor of the canon law.

His will is dated 1 Aug. 1526.

Cat. of Univ. Lib. MSS. i. 55, 56. State Papers, Hen. 8, ii. 105, 108, 117, 120, 121, 124, 125, 192. The Earls of Kildare, 95.

46.

JOHN RITWYSE.

It is highly probable that he was the author of a remarkable latin tragedy, which was acted by the children of S. Paul's before Henry VIII. and the french ambassador at Greenwich in November 1527.

Froude's Hist. of England, i. 63—65. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 220.

46, 47.

NICHOLAS WEST, bishop of Ely.

He occurs in December 1501 as conservator of the privileges of the knights hospitalers.

His death occurred at his episcopal residence at Downham in the isle of Ely.

Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 83. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 186, 224. Giustinian's Despatches, ii. 135, 136, 222, 228, 236, 238, 297—308.

47, 48.

JOHN FRITH.

Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 249. State Papers, Hen. 8, vii. 302, 490. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 40.

49.

JOHN ALLEN, archbishop of Dublin.

The Earls of Kildare, 110, 112, 130, 134—136, 144, 308, 315. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 214. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 154, 191, 256, 261; ii. 141, 158, 159, 164. 166, 180, 182, 201, 217, 225, 230, 236; iii. 390. Froude's Hist. of England. ii. 270, 281—284, 297, 299.

49, 50.

JOHN TAYLOR, LL.D.

For Tatenhills *read* Tatenhill.

He was ordained subdeacon 1503, being then rector of Bishops-Hatfield.

It is supposed that he held a mastership in chancery at the time he was clerk of the parliaments.

The year in which he became master of the rolls was 1527, not 1528. Soon after his appointment to that office he was sent with several others to invest the king of France with the order of the Garter. He was also named as one of the commissioners to try the validity of the marriage of Henry VIII. with queen Catharine of Arragon, and on him devolved the duty of examining the witnesses.

He delivered up his patent as master of the rolls to be cancelled 6 Oct. 1534.

Add to his works:

4. Answer to the oration of Sebastian Giustinian ambassador from Venice, 8 cal. May 1515. MS. Cott. Nero, B. vii. 12.

Shaw's Staffordshire, i. 114, pl. vii. Foss's Judges of England, v. 235. Giustinian's Despatches, i. 73, 85, 86, 89. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 49.

50.

WILLIAM BLOUNT, lord Montjoy.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 8, 312, 397—404, 408, 409, 416—419; iii. 473; vi. 170. Willement's Windsor, 42.

51, 52.

WILLIAM HORMAN.

Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 415—417. Cowie's Cat. of S. John's Coll. MSS. 135.

52.

RICHARD REYNOLDS, D.D.

He proceeded B.D. and was appointed university preacher 1509, being at that time a monk of Sion.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 45. Froude's Hist. of England, ii. 356, 366.

52.

JOHN HOUGHTON.

Froude's Hist. of England, ii. 346—360.

52.

CHARLES BOOTH, bishop of Hereford.

He was vicar-general of the diocese of Lincoln in or before 1500.

He gave to the church of Lincoln a chalice silver and gilt with texts written about the cup, the foot and the paten; also to Brasenose college a cup with a cover silver and gilt.

Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 1278. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 63, 90, 120, 173, 185, 229, 360, 526, 529.

52—54.

JOHN FISHER, bishop of Rochester.

He was vicar of Northallerton in Yorkshire from 1491 to 1494, when he resigned that benefice.

He framed a code of statutes for the government of S. John's college. These are now printing under the care of the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, fellow of that society.

Baker's Hist. S. John's. Cowie's Cat. of S. John's Coll. MSS. 98, 99, 108, 111, 135. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 81, 84. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 98. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 9, 10, 277, 308. Ingledew's Northallerton, 173. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton. Foss's Judges of England, v. 177, 319. Froude's Hist. of England.

54, 55.

SIR THOMAS MORE.

Leon. Howard's Letters, 271. Pennant's 2nd Scotch Tour, ii. 322. Foss's Judges of England, v. 203. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 151, 190, 193, 249, 440. Giustinian's Despatches. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, i. 305. MS. Baker, xxiv. 89. Froude's Hist. of England.

56.

RICHARD NYKKE, bishop of Norwich.

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 218, 250, 256. Giustinian's Despatches, i. 307, 309. Hutchinson's Durham, i. 466.

[56.]

RICHARD CAUMOND, of Clare hall, commenced M.A. 1488. On 10 Jan. 1494 he was admitted to the vicarage of S. Peter in Colchester, on the presentation of the prior and convent of S. Botolph's in that town. Subsequently he proceeded B.D. but we cannot ascertain at what particular time. His death occurred shortly before 17 Sept. 1535. He built three chambers at Clare hall beyond the old chapel towards the west.

Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 168. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 179.

57.

JOHN FEWTERER.

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 460, 547.

57.

JOHN ASHWELL.

Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 249.

57.

ROBERT RIDLEY, D.D.

He is said to have been a fellow of Queens' college in this university, but we think that this is a mistake, as his name cannot be discovered in the books of that society.

It appears probable that he is the author of:

Sermons for the Sundays and holydays throughout the year. MS. Univ. Lib. Dd. v. 27.

Glocester Ridley's Life of Bishop Ridley. Cat. of Univ. Lib. MSS. i. 263.

[59.]

JOHN MAX or MAXEY, was educated in this university, but it does not appear whether he took any degree. He entered the Premonstratensian order and was elected abbat of Welbeck, but at what time has not been ascertained, although he held the office in 1512, when under a papal bull, confirmed by royal charter, that monastery was made the head house of the order in England, and the english and welsh Premonstratensians were freed from subjection to the mother house in France. By the same charter abbat Max was constituted one of the king's chaplains. With the abbey of Welbeck he held in commendam the bishopric of Elphin and the abbey of Tichfield Hampshire, but there is great

uncertainty as to the period when he obtained these preferments. On 26 Nov. 1520 he became prebend of Halloughton in the church of Southwell. It is also said that he held a prebend in the church of York. We believe that he is the John, abbat of Tichfield, who in the convocation of 1533 touching the king's divorce from Catharine of Arragon appeared in person and as proxy for thirteen other abbats of his order. His death occurred shortly before 15 Sept. 1536. To him Matthew Makkarell abbat of Barlings dedicated his Sermones Dominicales, Paris, 4to. 1520. Therein he alludes to bishop Max's having studied here. There is in print a letter from John Elphin and commendator of Welbeck to Thomas Cromwell dated from Welbeck 2 Nov. [1535?].

Cole's Athen. Cantab. Ware's Bishops, 633. Cotton's Fasti, iv. 124. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 424. Wright's Mon. Letters, 83. Rymer, xiii. 338. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, vi. 872. Fiddes's Wolsey, Collect. 197, 201.

59, 60.

WILLIAM TYNDAL.

Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 69.

61, 62.

MATTHEW MAKKARELL, D.D., abbat of Barlings.

Froude's Hist. of England, iii. 105, 119, 212, 248.

62, 63.

JOHN KITE, archbishop of Armagh.

Giustinian's Despatches, ii. 162, 164, 165, 253—255. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 10.

63.

RICHARD WOLMAN, LL.D.

He appears to have been of Corpus Christi college in 1478.

Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 494.

63.

WILLIAM FRAMYNGHAM.

He was fellow of Queens' 1530-7, and bursar of that college 1534-5-6.

MS. Searle.

63, 64.

ROBERT WAKEFIELD.

Add to his works:

12. The boke called Sydrak, explicit in vigilia ascensionis Do. iiij die Maij. A.D. 1502 (?). MS. Addit. 2232.

Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. 828, 829. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 229, 230, 396.

64.

THOMAS PELLYS, LL.D.

Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 28. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 380.

64.

For HUGH FITZHERBET *read* HUGH FITZHERBERT.

64.

ROBERT BARRINGTON, abbat of Walden.

He was privately married, as he confessed to John ap Rice one of the visitors of monasteries.

Froude's Hist. of England, iii. 64, 65.

65.

JOHN BYRCHYNSWA, abbat of Chester.

State Papers, Hen. 8, ii. 203.

65.

JOHN CARVANELL.

On 13 June 1538 he and two of the canons of his church exhibited a bill to Latimer bishop of Worcester complaining of the conduct of Wetwood one of the canons who had violated their statutes and broke the bishop's injunctions. His signature by proxy appears to the decree of 9 July 1540 as to the invalidity of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves.

Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 396. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 633.

66.

EDWARD FOX, bishop of Hereford.

Mr. Baker was of opinion that this prelate was concerned, with other learned men, in the publication of:

The Determinations of the most famous and mooste excellent universities of Italy and Fraunce, that it is so unlefull for a man to marie his brothers wyfe, that the pope hath no power to dispence therwith. Lond. 8vo. 1531.

66.

ROBERT CLYFFE, LL.D.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 380. Giustinian's Despatches, ii. 19, 25.

[67.]

ROGER TOWNSEND took the degree of doctor of canon law in this uni-

versity by special grace as a compounder 1533. On the 29th April in that year he was admitted an advocate. On 1 Sept. 1538 he was collated to the chancellorship of the church of Sarum, but died before the 29th October in the same year. He was eminently skilled in the ecclesiastical law, and appears to have enjoyed the particular confidence of archbishop Cranmer.

Coote's Civilians, 32. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 253. Wood's Ath. Oxon. i. 672. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 651.

67, 68.

JOHN JENYN, D.D.

For Pinner *read* Harrow.

70.

JOHN CRAYFORD.

On 7 Sept. 1543 he was presented by Henry VIII. to a canonry in the church of Durham. On 12 June 1546 he became vicar of Midford Northumberland. He was also spiritual chancellor of the diocese of Durham under bishop Tunstal, and probably afterwards. He resigned the vicarage of Midford before 16 July 1561. By his will dated 4 Jan. 1561-2 he gave legacies to several of the canons and to the petty canons, officers and grammar scholars of the church of Durham. He also gave to the library there St. Augustine's works, 10 vols. fo. 1529, S. Basil in greek, and Rabbi Moses in print; and to sir Stephen Holiday he bequeathed all S. Cyprian's works. He died soon after the date of this will, as the successor to his canonry was collated thereto 28 March 1562.

Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 220. Durham Wills, 194. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 308.

70.

JOHN HILSEY, bishop of Rochester.

Gorham's Gleanings, 18. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 543, 544. Haweis's Sketches of Reform. 40. Froude's Hist. of England, iii. 207, 290.

71.

RICHARD WHYTYNG, D.D., abbat of Glastonbury.

A recent historian, who has entered minutely into the case of abbat Whytyng, states that the crime of which he was formally accused and for which he was convicted and executed was robbing his own abbey church.

Froude's Hist. of England, iii. 426—434.

71, 72.

ROGER LUPTON, LL.D.

Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 123. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 472.

72.

THOMAS LAWNEY.

Narratives of the Reformation, ed. Nichols, 276—278.

72.

ROBERT CRONKAR, D.D.

He was one of the university preachers 1506.

In a letter from Thomas Dorset curate of S. Margaret Lothbury London to the mayor and others of Plymouth is the following passage, having reference to Dr. Cronkar's feigned revelations: "On the morowe after that Master Hawkins departed from hens, I havyng nothyng to doo as an idler went to Lambhethe to the byshopis place, to see what newis; and I toke a whery at Pawlis wharffe wherin also was allredye a doctour namyd doctour Creukehorne which was sent for to come to the byshope of Canterbury. And he before the iij byshopis of Canterbury, of Worcetre, and Salesbury, confessed that he was rapte into heven, where he see the Trinite settying in a pall, or mantell, or cope (call it what you please) of blew color, and from the midle upward they were thre bodyes, and from the midle where they closid all three into on bodye, there were but on, havyng also but ij feete nor but ij legges; and he spake with our ladye, and she toke hym bye the hande, and bad hym serve her as he had doon in tyme passed, and bad hym to preche aborde thus she wold be honorid at Eppiswhiche and at Willesdon as she hath bee in old tymes ne forte: this he said he wolde abyde bye. Then my lord of Canterbury opposed hym nerre, and he made but weke aunswer, and was bade to departe and come agayne the second day aftre. So did he; but at the last he denyed his vision. Then he wold prove purcutory by a certayne vers in the Saulter but when it was betin well to him he could nott byde bye it. The byshope asked hym what shold move hym to take handefast bye that place, 'Mom,' quod he, 'my Lord of London saide that it made well for it. What place in the Saulter it was I can nott tell'." The only date to the foregoing

letter is 14th of March, but it seems to have been written in 1535-6.

Wright's Mon. Letters, 36.

72, 73.

WILLIAM BUCKENHAM, D.D.

Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 186.

73, 74.

THOMAS CROMWELL, earl of Essex, K.G.

The statement that he was at the sack of Rome has been questioned on grounds which appear entitled to attention.

In 1532 he was clerk of the hanaper.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 146. Froude's Hist. of England, i. ii. iii. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 31, 35, 37, 39.

74, 75.

ROBERT BARNES, D.D.

Haweis's Sketches of the Reform. 82, 271. Froude's Hist. of England, i. 249; ii. 41; iii. 448, 466, 469, 494, 518, 526.

76.

WILLIAM CONINGSBY.

He was second son of sir Humphrey Coningsby.

He was prothonotary of the common-pleas and one of the justices of the king's bench. It seems doubtful whether he were knighted.

His daughter Margaret married Robert Allington of Horseheath Cambridgeshire.

For conics *read* conies.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 145.

77.

JOHN CLERK, bishop of Bath and Wells.

He resigned the mastership of the rolls 9 Oct. 1523.

A statement that his remains were removed to S. Botolph's Aldgate from the nunnery of the Minories we think hardly probable, inasmuch as that house was dissolved before his death.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 142. Cassan's Bishops of Bath & Wells, i. 442. Froude's Hist. of England, i. 420. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 21, 22.

78.

GAMALIEL CLIFTON, LL.D.

His name is appended to the decree 9th July 1540 declaring invalid the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 633.

78.

SIMON MATTHEW.

In 1540 he signed the decree declaring invalid the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 634.

79, 80.

RICHARD WHYTFORD.

In his Werke for householders he alludes to his having been fellow of Queens' college and contemporary there with George Warke, B.D. afterwards vicar of Harrow-on-the-hill.

Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 193, 194. Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Information from Rev. W. G. Searle.

80, 81.

SIR THOMAS WYAT.

(p. 81. col. 1) *for* sir N. Harris Nicholas *read* sir N. Harris Nicolas.

Mr. Froude states that he thinks it is clear that Wyat was not tried, and that the speech which he composed was not delivered. We infer also that he is of opinion that Wyat was only charged with treason on one occasion.

Froude's Hist. of England, iii. 269, 454, 471; iv. 116. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 208. Plowden's Reports, 552.

[81.]

OLIVER CURWEN, alias COREN, elected fellow of Pembroke hall 4 Sept. 1490, was sometime president of that college, by which he was presented to the vicarage of Soham Cambridgeshire in 1502. He commenced D.D. 1505. On 8 Sept. 1510 he was collated to the prebend of S. Botolph in the church of Lincoln. This dignity he exchanged 12 July 1513 for the prebend of Scamlesby in the same church, exchanging that also for the prebend of North Kelsey 29th October following, and the latter for the prebend of Buckden, wherein he was installed 23 Dec. 1514. His death occurred about December 1542.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 221. Le Neve's Fasti, ii. 114, 120, 198, 204. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 520. (Mr. Gough, under Coren Oliver, refers to Ridley's Works, ed. Christmas, 536n. We can find no such page).

81, 82.

ROWLAND LEE, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

He seems to have been also of King's hall.

Three volumes of this bishop's letters are preserved in the State Paper Office. They relate almost wholly to the details of his administration on either side of the frontier line from Chester to the mouth of the Wye. Mr. Froude, who gives a few curious extracts from these letters, terms the author "the remarkable Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Lord Warden of the Welsh Marches, the last survivor of the old martial prelates, fitter for harness than for bishop's robes, for a court of justice than a court of theology; more at home at the head of his troopers, chasing cattle-stealers in the gorges of Llangollen, than hunting heretics to the stake or chasing formulas in the arduous defiles of controversy."

Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 141. Froude's Hist. of England, iii. 415—419. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 421, 454, 633.

82.

JAMES MALLET, D.D.

In November 1542 he gave to the mayor of Windsor and the wardens of the fraternity of the Holy Trinity there £1. 13*s*. 4*d*., to the intent that the said mayor and wardens should keep an obit in the parish church of Windsor two years after his death.

Tighe & Davis's Annals of Windsor, i. 519.

[82.]

RICHARD CHAMPION, a native of Shepton Mallet Somersetshire, was of Lincoln college Oxford, and commenced M.A. in that university 1523. On the foundation of Cardinal college he was constituted one of the canons thereof. Subsequently he became chaplain to archbishop Cranmer, who on 22 Nov. 1535 wrote to Cromwell from Ford in these terms: "my servant Kylligrewe shewed me that your mind was I should send unto you one of my servants whom I trusted as myself, by whom you might communicate unto me your mind in certain things which you have to say unto me. And to satisfy your mind herein I have sent unto you my chaplain, master Champion, who hath a head able to receive all that you put into it; and he is of that trust, that whatsoever you shall say unto him, you may impute it said only unto myself. By him also I have sent letters to be delivered unto the king's highness by you or by him, as you shall think good." On 13 May 1536 he was admitted to the rectory of S. Vedast Foster-lane London on the archbishop's presentation. He commenced D.D. here 1537. Being an eminent preacher he was in 1538 sent by the archbishop to promulgate the doctrines of the reformation at Calais. In November that year we find the primate writing to Cromwell to request that Dr. Champion might have the rectory of Shepton Mallet his native town, then void by the attainder of George Crofts. On the refoundation of the church of Canterbury by charter 8 April 1541, Dr. Champion was constituted one of the canons thereof. His death occurred shortly before 20 July 1542, and he was buried at Canterbury. On the visitation of that cathedral in the following year it was alleged that "Rafe the bell ringer of Christ church, at the burial of Dr. Champion, after the priest had censed his grave, and a boy was bearing away the censers and the coals, called after the boy, and took the censers, and poured the hot coals upon him in his grave, to the great slander of the said Dr. Champion, as though he had been an heretic, worthy burning."

Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 304, 317, 321, 339, 376, 385. Strype's Cranmer, 33, 102. Todd's Deans of Canterbury, p. xiii. Newcourt's Repert. i. 565. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 49. Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 63. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 422.

[83.]

RICHARD HILDYARD, having graduated in arts at Oxford, removed to this university, where he became B.D. 1532, and commenced D.D. 1534. He was chaplain to Tunstal bishop of Durham, who in 1538 collated him to the rectory of Norton co. Durham. He counselled many of the religious not to surrender their houses to Henry VIII. and then fled to Scotland, where he was well received by cardinal David Beaton. Henry VIII. made several ineffectual efforts to induce the king of Scots to surrender Dr. Hildyard as a fugitive rebel. About February 1539-40 it was agreed that he should be exchanged for George Rutherford called Cockbank. The agreement

was not carried out, and we find Dr. Hildyard residing at S. Andrew's as a pensioner of the cardinal in 1543.

Hutchinson's Durham, iii. 134. State Papers, Hen. 8, v. 165, 166, 173, 174, 176, 237. Sadler State Papers, i. 12.

83, 84.

THOMAS AUDLEY, lord Audley, K.G.

In July 1525 he was constituted a counsellor attendant on the person of the princess Mary, and commissioner in the parts of Wales and marches of the same.

For lady Mary Grey *read* lady Elizabeth Grey.

It seems that he was first married to a daughter of sir Thomas Barnadiston of Kiddington Suffolk.

State Papers, Hen. 8. P. P. Exp. P. Mary, p. xxxix. Foss's Judges of England, v. 126. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 31.

84, 85.

RICHARD LAYTON, LL.D.

His origin was humble. In one of his letters he says that had it not been for Cromwell's patronage he must have been a basket bearer.

The deanery of the collegiate church of Chester-le-Street co. Durham was conferred upon him 1 Sept. 1533, and in 1535 he had the rectory of Sedgefield in the same county. He also held the rectory of Brington Northamptonshire, but we are not informed of the time of his institution.

In addition to the enumerated monasteries visited by him may be specified Beaulieu, Rochester, Barnwell, Westacre, S. Andrew's Northampton, Dover, Langdon, Clerkenwell and Bisham.

He solicited Cromwell for the chancellorship of the church of Sarum, offering to give him £100. for "his travail therein taken."

At Harrow he appears to have lived in great state, frequently indulging in hawking and other field sports.

He occurs as a master in chancery 1538.

In February 1538-9 he was in the Low-countries, and being charged with having connived at the escape of Henry Phillips a traitor, was placed in custody to be conveyed to England.

It would appear that his death occurred in Flanders.

He pawned some of the jewels and plate of the church of York, which the chapter redeemed after his death.

Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 367; iii. 71, 72, 75, 158, 164, 204, 211, 224, 227, 243, 247, 265. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 185, 186. Cruden's Gravesend, 187. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 493; iii. 60. Bridges's Northamptonsh. i. 453, 474. Foss's Judges of England, v. 90. Froude's Hist. of England, iii. 96, 97. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 279, 280.

85.

EDWARD LEE, archbishop of York.

At the outset of the northern rebellion (27 Nov. 1536) he preached in the church of Pontefract. In his sermon he declared the meeting of his clergy unlawful and the insurrection traitorous. He was swiftly silenced, a number of soldiers dragging him out of the pulpit and throwing him upon the pavement. He was rescued and carried off by a party of his friends, or in a few more moments he would have been murdered.

Univ. Lib. MSS. Ee. 4, 27. Froude's Hist. of England, i. 237, 241, 336; iii. 173.

[85.]

THOMAS PATYNSON, a native of Northumberland, graduated in arts and was fellow of Pembroke hall. He was one of the proctors of the university 1500-1, and proceeded B.D. 1503. In 1506 he was sent by the university to Margaret countess of Richmond and Derby on the subject of a controversy with the townsmen. In June the same year he with others acted as arbitrators between the university and the prior and convent of Barnwell. In 1523 he proceeded D.D. He was no doubt preferred in the church, and it is probable that he was vicar of Aldbury in Hertfordshire. In 1544 he founded a scholarship in Christ's college, reserving the patronage to himself for life and vesting the same after his death in the dean and chapter of Durham. He also gave money and books to Pembroke hall.

Hawes & Loder's Framlingham, 221. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 256, 282, 283. Newcourt's Repert. i. 792. Univ. and Coll. Doc. i. 202.

87.

SIR WILLIAM BUTTS, M.D.

Leon. Howard's Letters, 296. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 299, 311, 572; ix. 170; xi. 59.

87, 88.

SIR THOMAS LEGH, LL.D.

He was in Flanders on the king's service in 1534-5.

There is a curious letter to Cromwell from John ap Rice, who was joined with Dr. Legh in the visitation of the monasteries, complaining that Legh was "too insolent and pompatique," that he handled the fathers (that is the abbats and other monastic superiors) very roughly and many tymes for small causes," that he required "more modestie, gravitie, and affabilitie, which wold purchase hym more reverence than his owne setting foorth and Satrapike countenance." He adds, "The man is yong and of intolerable elation of countenance." He then specifies the sums Legh had received on various occasions, and remarks, "As concerning his taking I thinke it excessive in many things." He further states that he had "xij men wayting on hym in a lyvery, beside his owne brother, which muste be rewarded specially beside his other servauntes," and that in certain respects he followed not his instructions.

He made many improvident grants of the lands, revenues and rights of Sherburn hospital during the time he held the mastership.

His figure in a kneeling attitude and in knightly costume was on his monumental brass.

His widow Joanna remarried sir Thomas Chaloner, (see pp. 235, 236).

He is author of:

Injunctions to the university of Cambridge 22 Oct. 1535. Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 139.

Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 353, 362; iii. 69, 117. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 395, 450, 488; iv. 642, 643; v. 390; vii. 524, 542. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 279, 280. Froude's Hist. of England, iii. 96, 97. Foss's Judges of England, v. 91. Ellis's Shoreditch, 51, 54, 357, pl. iv. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 244, 315, 319, 378. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, i. 244; ii. 372. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 186. Surtees' Durham, i. 130, 131, 140.

[88.]

JOHN GOUGH, B.A. 1524-5, M.A. 1528, B.D. 1535, D.D. 1537, was, on the erection of the cathedral church of Bristol by charter 4 June 1542, constituted one of the canons thereof. He appears to have died in 1545. Another John Gough, who seems not to have been of any university, was ordained deacon by Grindal bishop of London 14 Jan. 1559-60. On 15 Nov. 1560 he was admitted rector of S. Peter Cornhill London, whereof he was deprived for nonconformity in 1567. He published a Godly Boke wherein is conteyned certayne fruitefull, godlye, and necessarye Rules to bee exercised & put in practise by all Christes Souldiers lyvnge in the campe of this worlde. London, 8vo. 1561; also a Sermon preached in the Tower of London 15 Jan. 1570, to which John Feckenham, sometime abbat of Westminster, published Objections, which produced an answer from Gough.

Le Neve's Fasti, i. 226. Rymer, xiv. 751. Strype's Grindal, 36. Zurich Letters, ii. 147. Fulke's Works, ed. Hartshorne & Gibbings, i. 426; ii. 3. Grindal's Remains, 326. Parker Correspondence, 382. Newcourt's Repert. i. 526. Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. 179. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 308. Herbert's Ames, 693. 886, 991.

88, 89.

GEORGE WISHART.

It is believed that he was a younger son of James Wishart of Pitarrow, who was admitted justice-clerk in December 1513 and continued in that office till between 1520 and 1524.

In 1539 he was at Bristol and preached there against the worship and mediation of the Virgin, but having been accused of heresy he made a public recantation and burnt his faggot in the church of S. Nicholas in that city.

Add to his works:

6. The confession of the fayth of the Sweserlandes. On the second page is this: This confescion was fyrste wrytten and set out by the ministers of the churche and congregacion of Sweverland, where all godlynes is receyved, and the worde hadde in moste reverence, and from thence was sent unto the Emperours majestie, then holdynge a gryat counsell or parliament in the yeare of our lord God M.v.C.xxxvii in the moneth of February. Translated out of laten by George Usher, a scotchman, who was burned in Scotland, the yeare of oure lorde M.v.C.xlvi. 8vo. n. d. Reprinted in the Miscellany of the Wodrow Society, i. 1—23.

Wodrow's Biog. Collect. 12, 100, 101, 120, 208, 431, 439. Pennant's 2nd Scotch Tour, ii. 193. Froude's Hist. of England, iv. 316, 469.

89, 90.

SIR THOMAS ELYOT.

Benet's Ascham, 111. Visitation of Huntingdonshire, ed. Ellis, 70. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 205, 212, 213, 238. Cooper's Annals of Cambridge, i. 361.

90, 91.

HENRY HOWARD, earl of Surrey.

Pennant's 2nd Scotch Tour, ii. 322. Froude's Hist. of England, iv. 105, 106, 252, 271, 508, 521.

91, 92.

For EDWARD OLIVER *read* WILLIAM OLIVER.

He occurs in 1537 as prior of the house of his order at Bristol, and in the depositions taken by certain royal commissioners who visited that city in May that year he is stated to be sound on justification: mention is also made of his having collected a cart load of cowls and other trinkets to burn.

The rector of Cotterstock and of Brampton was of course another person, whose christian name was Edward.

Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. 1847, vii. 774.

92.

JOHN CRAYFORD, D.D.

His name appears to the decree of 9th July 1540 declaring invalid the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 634.

92, 93.

EDWARD HALL.

His speech in the house of commons in reply to that of Thomas Brook against the bill of the six articles is in Fox's Acts & Monuments.

He was one of the London commissioners for the suppression of heresy January 1540-1.

In the parliament of 1542 he sat for Bridgworth.

He occurs as one of those who visited Ann Askew in prison with the view of inducing her to recant.

His mother, who was buried at S. Benet's Sherehog 19 June 1557, is supposed to have been the Mrs. Hall who was imprisoned in Newgate for heresy, and to whom several of the letters of the martyrs are addressed.

Hall's Chronicle is amongst the books prohibited by the proclamation of Philip and Mary 13 June 1555.

Fox's Acts & Mon. ed Cattley, v. 440, 504; vii. 127, 244. Bale's Works, ed. Christmas, 165. Machyn's Diary, 139. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 6.

93.

ROBERT BLYTHE, bishop of Down and Connor.

State Papers, Hen. 8, iii. 307.

93, 94.

SIMON BRIGGS, D.D.

It seems that he was not himself one of the visitors of the dioceses of Canterbury, Chichester, &c., but only preacher to the visitors.

94.

WILLIAM GONELL.

He was B.A. 1484-5, and M.A. 1488.

It is not very likely that he was married, yet we are told that his descendant Matthew Gonel, the last of the family, died at Landbeach in 1793.

Lysons' Cambridgeshire, 226.

95.

GEORGE HENEAGE.

We take him to have been the Heneage who was employed in the suppression of the religious houses in Lincolnshire, and who on entering Louth officially on 2 Oct. 1536 was attacked by a furious mob, whereupon he hurried into the church for sanctuary. He was however dragged out, brought into the market-place, and compelled to swear with a drawn sword to his breast that he would be faithful to the commons. This was the commencement of the serious outbreak known as the insurrection of captain Cobler.

He must have resigned the deanery of Lincoln in or before 1540, as on 9th July in that year John Taylor occurs as dean.

Strype's Mem. i. 256. Froude's Hist. of England, iii. 101, 102. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, 265. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 633.

95.

GERARD CARLETON.

He signed the decree of 9 July 1540 declaring invalid the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 634.

[95.]

WILLIAM BENSON was born at Boston in Lincolnshire. Entering the Benedictine order he assumed the name of BOSTON. He proceeded B.D. here 1521, and commenced D.D. 1528. He was one of the delegates appointed by the senate to determine the validity of the king's marriage with Catharine of

Arragon, and is marked as favourable to his majesty's cause. It is probable that he was soon afterwards appointed abbat of Burton-upon-Trent. Shortly before 12 May 1533 he was elected abbat of Westminster. He had never been a monk of that house of which no stranger had been abbat for more than 300 years previously. The means by which he obtained this preferment may be easily inferred from his assigning three of its best manors for securing payment of £500. to sir William Paulet and Thomas Cromwell. We find him officiating at the coronation of queen Anne Boleyn at Westminster abbey 1 June 1533, and at the baptism of the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen, in the church of the observant friars at Greenwich on the 10th September the same year. In 1534 he was one of the commissioners for administering the oath of supremacy to the clergy. In that year both bishop Fisher and sir Thomas More were placed in his custody, he in vain endeavouring to shake their constancy. In 1536 he and his convent exchanged certain estates with the king, no doubt to the advantage of the latter. It was under this exchange that the crown acquired Hyde Park. He was present at the baptism of prince Edward, afterwards king, in the chapel at Hampton-court 15 Oct. 1537. On 16 Jan. 1539-40 he, with the prior and twenty-three monks, surrendered their monastery to the crown. He now re-assumed his paternal name of Benson, by which he subscribed the decree of 9th July 1540 annulling the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves. On 17 Dec. 1540 the church of Westminster was erected into a cathedral, and Dr. Benson became the first dean. In 1547 he was appointed one of the royal visitors of the dioceses of York, Durham, Carlisle and Chester; and in the convocation of that year he supported the marriage of the clergy, although himself a single man. His death, which occurred in September 1549, is said to have been occasioned by trouble of mind at having granted long leases of the lands of his church to lord Seymour and to the use of the duke of Somerset. He was buried in Westminster abbey. The inscription on his tomb has been long gone.

His will, dated 10 Sept. 1549, was proved on the 13th of the same month.

A letter from him to Cromwell is in print.

Widmore's Westminster, 128. Rymer, xiv. 459. Kempe's S. Martin's-le-Grand, 163, 164. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 635. Dugdale's Monast. ed. Caley, i. 279. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 339. Ellis's Letters, (3) iii. 272. 8 Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 48. Strype's Mem. ii. 4. Strype's Annals, ii. Append. p. 71. Strype's Cranmer, 19, 146, 156. Cranmer's Works, ed. Cox, ii. 240, 245, 251, 270. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 370. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 347. Froude's Hist. of England, ii. 222, 224.

95—97.

PAUL FAGIUS.

His real name was Buchlein, and he was son of Peter Buchlein and his wife Margaret Hirn.

After being elected to succeed Capito at Strasburg, he went to Constance, where he served the church two years, returning to Strasburg in 1544.

Some state that he died 13 Nov. 1549, but we believe the 25th to be the correct date.

Correct list of his works as follows:

The full title of 4 is,

מתורגמן id est, Lexicon Caldaicum, authore Elijâ Levitâ, quod nullum hactenus à quoquam absolutiùs editum est, cum praefatione triplici, unâ Hebraicâ ipsius authoris à P. Fagio latinè reddita; reliquis duobus latinis ab eodem praefixis. Isne, fol. 1541.

In 5 *for* Critica Sacra *read* Critici Sacri.

11 was printed at Strasburg 1546.

16 was printed at Isne, fol. 1541.

Add to his works:

17. Grammatica Heliae Levitae Hebraicè excusa. Isne, 4to. 1542.

18. ספר מדות id est, Liber virtutum Germanicè compositus, Hebraicis tamen characteribus exaratus. 4to.

19. Tredecim fundamenta fidei Judæorum quae composuit R. Mosche filius Maiemon, Hebraicè excusa. 4to.

20. Nomenclatura Hebraica, authore Helia Levita, Germano grammatico. 8vo.

Haag, La France Protestante, iii. 71. Gorham's Gleanings, 76—78, 82, 123, 183.

97.

CUTHBERT MARSHALL, D.D.

One of the name was a monk of Durham in November 1501.

He had the following preferments in the county of Durham: the rectory of Whitburn 1525; the deanery of the

collegiate church of S. Cuthbert in Darlington 1528; the vicarage of Aycliffe 1533; and a prebend in the collegiate church of Chester-le-Street.

In 1537 Robert Hodge, his priest at Whitburn, was charged with treasonable practices. In his confession he declared that Dr. Marshall knew nothing of the matter, and stated that the doctor was accustomed to preach against the pope and in favour of the king's supremacy.

With a few others of the clergy of the diocese of York he subscribed the decree of 9 July 1540 against the validity of the king's marriage with Anne of Cleves.

Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 626; iii. 239. Richmondshire Wills, 40. Bishop Barnes's Injunctions, p. ix, lxiv, lxx. Surtees' Durham, ii. 52; iii. 327. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 635; v. 96.

98.

THOMAS BILL, M.D.

Dr. Bill obtained from S. John's college a lease of their estate at Heigham. This lease was made during the mastership of Dr. William Bill, who is said to have been his younger brother.

On 2 March 1550-1 the king granted to Dr. Bill and Agnes his wife and to his heirs the chantry house of Rowney, together with divers lands, tithes and hereditaments in Rowney, Sacombe, Standon and Great and Little Munden Hertfordshire, and also estates in Surrey.

By his will, which is dated 1 June 1551, Dr. Bill devised his estates to his daughter Margaret, who married Michael Harris, gent. of Grawell in the county of Southampton.

Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, ii. 392. Originalia, 5 Edw. 6, p. 2, r. 99. Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 134, 139. Alumni Westm. 4.

98, 99.

THOMAS WRIOTHESLEY, earl of Southampton.

For Norroy-king-at-arms *read* York herald.

It is certain that he was of Trinity hall.

He and Brereton, one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber, were sent by Henry VIII. with a message to cardinal Wolsey at Southwell.

He was one of the special council assigned to receive the declaration of Anne of Cleves by which she abandoned her matrimonial rights.

Leon. Howard's Letters, 312. Foss's Judges of England, v, 331. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 40, 41. Miss Wood's Letters, ii. 286, 355, 356; iii. 17, 130, 153, 237, 239, 243, 255. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 171.

For Nicholas's Proceedings of Privy Council *read* Nicolas's Proceedings of Privy Council.

99.

SIR ANTHONY DENNY.

We find that we were much mistaken as to his parentage, the person mentioned as his father being in fact his brother. He was second son of sir Edmund Denny chief-baron of the exchequer, by his second wife Mary daughter and heiress of Robert Troutbeck of Bridge Trafford, Plemonstall, co. Chester. He was born 16 Jan. 1500-1, probably at Cheshunt in Hertfordshire.

He held the offices of king's remembrancer and groom of the stole under Henry VIII.

We have stated that his death occurred in 1550. We have also seen 1551 assigned as the date. We are now satisfied that he died in 1549, for he had a grant for life from Henry VIII. of certain houses in Westminster (including those called Paradise Hell and Purgatory), and 28 Oct. 1549 Edward VI. granted the same premises to sir Andrew Dudley, with the profits from the death of sir Anthony Denny.

It appears that he was buried at Cheshunt.

Mr. Steinman thus blazons the arms of Denny. G. a saltire A. between 12 crosslets O. Crest: a cubit arm erect proper holding a bunch of barley O.

Topographer & Genealogist, iii. 208. 210. Foss's Judges of England, v. 157. Testamenta Vetusta, 42, 559, 628. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 12. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 151. Bizarri Opuscula, 150. Rymer, xv. 233, 234.

99, 100.

WILLIAM RUGG, alias REPPES, bishop of Norwich.

Froude's Hist. of England, iii. 371.

100.

SIR JOHN HYNDE.

In 1545 he was appointed one of the king's council in the north.

State Papers, Hen. 8, v. 402—411. Foss's Judges of England, v. 303.

[100.]

MATTHEW TALBOT, a native of Ireland, was educated in this university, but we find no record of his having

graduated here. He was a schoolmaster of great repute in Dublin, and by letters-patent dated 20 Sept. 1547 was appointed master of the grammar school within the church of S. Patrick in that city, with the yearly salary of £20. irish. He died in 1550, and on the 6th October in that year Patrick Cusack was appointed his successor.

Holinshed's Description of Ireland, ed. 1586, p. 43. Mason's S. Patrick's, 154.

101—104.

MARTIN BUCER, D.D.

At Heidelberg he took the degree of B.D.

After resigning the chaplainship to the elector-palatine he obtained the living of Landstuhl. About this time he followed the precedent set by his master Luther, and married a nun named Elizabeth Pallass, who had abandoned religious life. Then he went to Wissenburg, but having been excommunicated by the bishop of Spires, he retired to Strasburg at the end of May 1523, and was appointed pastor to the parish of S. Aurelian and subsequently to the parish of S. Thomas.

He was at Cambridge 20 June 1549.

By his wife Elizabeth Pallass he had thirteen sons, of whom five died, together with their mother, in the plague of 1541. In 1542 he married the widow of Wolfgang Fabricius Capito. Only two of his children appear to have survived him, viz. Agnes, wife of Jacob Meier pastor of Basle; and Nathaniel, born in 1529; the intellect of the latter was very weak, and he was so unskilful in his trade of a tanner that he could not gain a subsistence. The place of sacristan to the church of S. Peter the old at Strasburg was bestowed on him, probably out of regard to the memory of his father. He was living in 1572.

Correct and add to the list of his works as follows:

5. Printed at Strasburg.

6. The full title is: Enarrationum in Evangelium Matthaei quibus verbatim simul et quae Marcus atque Lucas cum hoc habent communia explicantur, liber secundus. Item Loci communes Theologiae aliquot excussi. Strasburg, 8vo. 1527. In the same year appeared at the same place and in like form, Enarrationum in Evangelia Matthaei, Marci, et Lucae, lib. II. Loci communes syncerioris theologiae suprà centum, ad simplicem Scripturarum fidem, citrà ullius insectationem aut criminationem excussi. A french translation appeared entitled: Exposition sur l'Evangile Saint-Matthieu, recueillie et prise des commentaires de maître M. Bucer, augmentée de plusieurs sentences, exhortations, et declarations d'aucuns passages difficiles, colligés tant des auteurs anciens que modernes, 1544. MM. Haag think that this is the work mentioned by Panzer under the title of Coronis, quâ ordine, quibus enuarrationibus Matthaei loca singula Marci et Lucae, quae cùm Matthaeo vel eadem vel similia habent, explicata sunt, indicantur, tum quae habent propria enarrantur. Cum praefatione M. Buceri.

8. The full title is: Tzephaniah, quem Sophoniam vulgò vocant, prophetarum epitomographus, ad Ebraïcam veritatem versus et commentario explanatus.

14. The full title is: Metaphrases et enarrationes perpetuae Epistolarum D. Pauli. Dissidentium in speciem locorum Scripturae, et primarum hodiè in religionis doctrinâ controversiarum conciliationes et decisiones.

16. This was originally published in german, under the title of, Alle Handlungen und Schriften zu Vergleichung der Religion auf dem Reichstag zu Augspurg verhandelt und einbracht. Strasburg, 4to. 1541.

18. MM. Haag state that this work appeared at Strasburg in 1542, 4to.

19. Second edition, Newburg, 1546.

31. Lelong mentions an edition, Geneva, fol. 1553.

32. A french translation was published at Geneva, 8vo. 1558, and Achatius translated it into german. Strasburg, 4to. 1563.

34. Another edition, Basle, 4to. 1618.

40. The full title is: De coenâ dominicanâ ad objecta quae contra veritatem evangelicam Murnerus partim ipse fecit, partim ex Roffensi ac aliis pietatis hostibus sublegit. 8vo. 1524.

43. Probably the same as Axiomata apologetica de sacro eucharistiae mysterio, et circa hoc ecclesiarum concordia. Augsburg, 1535. Written against Amsdorf.

53. Grund und Ursach auss goetlicher Schrifft der neuwerungen an dem Nachtmal des Herren. Strasburg, 4to. 1524.

54. Kurzer wahrhaftiger Bericht von Disputation mit Treger. 1524.

55. Antwort uff Tregers Sendtbrieff und Wunderreden. Strasburg, 1524.

56. Apologia pro suâ et ecclesiarum Argentoratensium fide atque doctrinâ circa Christi coenam, adversus epistolam J. Brentii. Strasburg, 8vo. 1526.

57. Praefatio in IV. tomum Postillae Lutheranae, cum annotationibus in paucula quaedam Lutheri. 1527.

58. Vergleichung doctor Luthers und seines gegentheyls von Abendmal Christi, dialogus. Strasburg, 16mo. 1528.

59. Enarrationes in Evangelium Joannis. Strasburg, 8vo. 1528.

60. Commentaria in librum Job. Strasburg, fol. 1528.

61. Epistola apologetica ad sincerioris christianismi sectatores per Frisiam orientalem et alias inferioris Germaniae regiones, qui et defenduntur ab Erasmi criminibus. 1530.

62. Commentarius in Ecclesiasticen. Strasburg, 1532.

63. Etliche Gesprech auss goetlichen und gescribnen Rechten vom Nürbergischen Fridestand. 4to. [1532]. Published under the pseudonym of Chunrad Trewe von Fridesleven.

64. Epistola quid de baptismate infantium juxta Scripturas Dei sentiendum. Strasburg, 8vo. 1533.

65. Drey Predigten der Kirchen zu Benfeldt. 4to. 1538; Strasburg, 12mo. 1649, with a preface by professor Dorsch.

66. Von der waren Seelsorge uund dem rechten Hirten Dienst, wie derselbige uin der Kirchen Christi besteliet uund verrichtet werden solle. Strasburg, 4to. 1538.

67. Per quos steterit quominus Haganoae proximis comitiis de componendo religionis dissidio initum colloquium sit. De optima ratione habendorum conciliorum. A quibus jure exigatur restitutio bonorum ecclesiasticorum. 8vo. 1540. The last was published in german under the title, Von Kirchen-Gutern. Frieburg, 4to. 1540.

68. An statui et dignitati ecclesiasticorum magis conducat admittere synodum nationalem piam et liberam, quàm decernere bello, epistolae duae. 1540.

69. Nova vetera quatuor eucharistica scripta, J. Sturm renovatus dolor de hoc dissidio eucharistico. Strasburg, 8vo. 1561.

70. Decem propositiones de coenâ Domini in scholis Argentorati defensae, an. 1537. Strasburg, 8vo. 1561.

71. Scripta eruditorum aliquot virorum (scilicet Buceri, Melanchthonis, Brentii et Boquini) de controversiâ coenae Domini. 8vo. 1561.

72. Novissima confessio M. Buceri de coenâ Domini; praemissa est formula concordiae quam constituerunt Witebergae an. 1536 doctores ecclesiarum in ducatu Saxoniae et doctores civitatum Imperii in Germaniâ superiori. Leipsic. 8vo. 1562.

73. Libellus aureus de vi et usu sacri ministerii. Basle, 8vo. 1562.

74. Praelectiones in epistolam ad Ephesios. Basle, fol. 1562. These were delivered at Cambridge. Tremellius collected and published them.

75. Centuria epistolarum theologicarum ad J. Schwebelium à P. Melanchthone, Bucero, Capitone, Hedione, &c. Biponto, 8vo. 1597.

—Haag, La France Protestante, iii. 58. Gorham's Gleanings. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 92. State Papers, Hen. 8, viii. 369; ix. 275, 496; xi. 108, 209, 210.

104.

SIR GEORGE BLAGGE.

He was joint commissioner of musters in the campaign against Scotland in 1547, and was knighted by the duke of Somerset in the camp beside Roxburgh the 28th September in that year.

He represented the city of Westminster in the parliament which began 8 Nov. 1547.

Patten's Expedition to Scotland. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 12. Froude's Hist. of England, iv. 511. Foss's Judges of England, v. 136. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 13.

104, 105.

HENRY AYLAND.

There is some little doubt as to the accuracy of the statement that his death was occasioned by the sweating sickness.

MS. Lansd. 3, art. 1.

105.

HENRY BRANDON, CHARLES BRANDON, } dukes of Suffolk.

Their portraits by Holbein have been engraved by Bartolozzi.

Chamberlaine's Holbein Heads.

105, 106.

HENRY RANDS, alias HOLBEACH, bishop of Lincoln.

Rymer, xiv. 586.

106.

GILES EYRE, D.D.

His name is subscribed to the decree of convocation 9 July 1540 respecting the invalidity of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 635.

107.

SIMON SYMONDS.

On 24 June 1537 he was presented to the rectory of Taplow Bucks, and he was on 15 March 1543 installed prebendary of Crackpole S. Mary in the church of Lincoln.

Willis's Cathedrals, ii. 173, 545. Lipscomb's Bucks, iii. 298.

107.

JOHN REDMAN, D.D.

He signed the decree of 9 July 1540 against the validity of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves, and it would rather seem that he had at that time some preferment within the province of York.

In Lent 1547-8 he preached at court before Edward VI. It was alleged that in this sermon he maintained the doctrine of the real presence.

Dr. Redman was examined on the trial of bishop Gardiner, but owing to illness could not go to London. His evidence was therefore taken under a special commission, addressed to Edward Leeds and Michael Dunning, at Trinity college 31 Jan. 1550-1.

One of the sermons at Bucer's funeral was preached by Dr. Redman.

There are several documents which relate to the opinions he expressed on his dying bed. The sum was, that purgatory, the sacrifice of the mass, and transubstantiation were groundless and ungodly; that man is not justified by good works, but by lively faith in Jesus Christ; that good works are not destitute of their reward, yet do not merit the kingdom of heaven, which is the gift of God.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 635. Gorham's Gleanings, 165, 240.

107—109.

EDWARD SEYMOUR, duke of Somerset, K.G.

Correct list of his works as follows:

1. Probably written by sir Thomas Smith in the duke's name. (See p. 373.)

Leon. Howard's Letters, 282, 285. Talbot Papers, B. 1, 57. Gorham's Gleanings, 55, 267, 269. Journal of Edw. 6, ed. Nichols. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers.

109.

JOHN BANCK, alias BANKS.

Soon after the accession of queen Mary he was at Strasburg with James Haddon who tried to get him a situation with some respectable and pious printer as a corrector of the press, and spoke highly of his abilities and character in a letter which he addressed to Henry Bullinger.

Add to his works:

2. Homelia quædam Hugonis Latymeri habita coram rege Edwardo, in qua qualis rex esse debeat ostenditur, Latine versa per Mag. Banks. MS. C. C. C. C. 104, p. 339.

3. Letters to Henry Bullinger, 15th March 1553-4, 9 Dec. 1554, 9 Jan. 1554-5. In Zurich Letters, iii. 303-309.

Nasmith's Cat. of C. C. C. MSS. 77. Zurich Letters, iii. 293—297, 300, 303—309. Strype's Annals, i. 154.

110, 111.

JOHN LELAND.

Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 208, 209, 211, 226, 426.

111.

SIMON HEYNES, D.D.

He was B.A. 1515-6, M.A. 1519, and had a title for orders from Queens' college February 1521.

His name occurs to the decree of 9 July 1540 as to the invalidity of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves.

As to his accusation against sir Thomas Wyat see p. 80.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 550, 633, 843; vii. 622, 623, 629, 631; viii. 22—27.

111.

RICHARD STANDISH, LL.D.

He was we believe a master in chancery 2 to 4 Edw. 6, although it is not certain whether he or Ralph Standish (see p. 174) held that office.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 279, 280.

[111.]

ANTHONY BELASYSE, a younger son of Thomas Belasyse, esq. of Henknowle in the county of Durham, proceeded bachelor of the civil law in this university 1520. Afterwards he became LL.D., but it is supposed that he took that degree in one of the universities abroad. On 27 Oct. 1528 he was admitted an advocate. On 4 May 1533 he obtained the rectory of Whickham co. Durham, being collated thereto by bishop Tunstal, by whom on the 7th June following he was ordained priest. In the same year he had the vicarage of S. Oswald in the city of Durham. In 1539 he became rector of Brancepeth co. Durham, at or soon after that period resigning the rectory of Whickham. His name is subscribed to the decree of convocation 9 July 1540 declaring the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves to have been invalid. On the 9th November in the same year he was collated to a prebend in the collegiate church of Auckland, and on the 17th December became by charter one of the canons of Westminster. Dr. Bonner bishop of London collated him to the archdeaconry of Colchester 27 April 1543, and it is said that on the same day he obtained a prebend in the church of Ripon. He held also the mastership of the hospital of S. Edmund in Gateshead and had a prebend in the collegiate church of Chester-le-street. On 5 Jan. 1543-4 he was collated to the prebend of Heydour-cum-Walton in the church of Lincoln, in which dignity he was installed on the 16th of the same month. In 1544 he was appointed a master in chancery. On the 17th October in that year he was commissioned with the master of the rolls, John Tregonwell, and John Oliver also masters in chancery, to hear causes in the absence of lord Wriothesley the lord-chancellor. Dr. Belasyse became master of Sherburn hospital co. Durham in or about 1545, in which year Henry VIII. granted to him, William Belasyse, and Margaret Simpson, the site of the priory of Newburgh in the county of York with the demesne lands and other hereditaments, also certain manors in Westmorland which had pertained to the dissolved monastery of Biland in Yorkshire. In 1546 he occurs as holding the prebend of Timberscomb in the church of Wells. On 16 Dec. 1549 he was appointed prebendary of Knaresborough-cum-Bickhill in the church of York. In January 1551-2 his name was inserted in a commission by which certain judges and civilians were authorised to hear causes in chancery in the absence of bishop Goodrich the lord-chancellor. On 7 June 1552 he had a grant from the crown of a canonry in the church of Carlisle, but he does not appear to have been admitted thereto, and his death occurred in the following month. It is said that he was one of the council of the north under Edward VI., but we are not satisfied of the truth of the statement. His valuable estates at Newburgh and elsewhere passed to his nephew sir William Belasyse. Dr. Belasyse's good fortune and prudence raised the family from a state of private though ancient gentry to a degree of wealth and consequence which procured for them the honours of the peerage.

Arms: A. a cheveron G. between 3 fleurs-de-lis Az.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 58. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 23, 40. Le Neve's Fasti, i. 181; ii. 156, 342; iii. 197, 352. 9 Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 166. Monro's Acta Cancellariæ, 328. Strype's Mem. ii. 296, 488, 531. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 634. Rymer, xv. 58. Leland's Itin. vi. 24. Newcourt's Repert. i. 91. Foss's Judges of England, v. 91, 279, 341. Coote's Civilians, 25. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 565, 579, 756; iii. 229, 380. Bishop Barnes's Injunctions, lxiv, lxv. Surtees' Durham, i. 130, 131, 140; ii. 241; iii. 367; iv. (2) 82. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, viii. 29.

112—114.

JOHN DUDLEY, duke of Northumberland, K.G.

Haddoni Poemata, 76, 97, 114, 115. 2 Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 276. Herbert's Ames, 673, 738, 783, 789, 813. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 64, 67, 70, 72.

114.

WILLIAM COOKE, justice of the common-pleas.

He first studied the law in Barnard's-inn, removing thence to Gray's-inn in 1528, and being called to the bar by that society in 1530. He was appointed Lent-reader of Gray's-inn 1544, but was prevented from performing the duties of the office on account of the prevalence of pestilence. He was Autumn-reader of the same house in 1546.

The correct date of his appointment as king's serjeant is 22 Oct. 1550.

His children were two sons and three daughters. In 1571 we find mention of Thomas Cooke of Milton, esq. and Audrey his wife.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 298. Cambridge Corporation Common Day Book.

114, 115.

GEORGE JOYE.

Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 213.

116.

JOHN MADEW, D.D.

He was reconciled to the church of Rome in the church of S. Ives Huntingdonshire 13 April 1555, and died at Magdalen college in August following in a very forlorn condition. He would have been denied christian burial had not the bishop of Lincoln sent letters testimonial to the vicechancellor and heads of colleges certifying the fact of his absolution.

Baker's Hist. of S. John's, 140.

116, 117.

RICHARD WHALLEY.

He was born in or about 1499, being only son and heir of Thomas Whalley, esq. of Kirkton Nottinghamshire, by his wife Elizabeth daughter of John Strelley, esq. of Woodborough in the same county.

After leaving college he attached himself to the court of Henry VIII., and gained reputation by the grace and skill which he displayed in the martial exercises of that age.

It would seem that in 1535 he was employed with John Beaumont and others in surveying the religious houses in Leicestershire.

In 1540 he purchased the site of the dissolved abbey of Welbeck with other extensive estates in Nottinghamshire.

The grant which he obtained in 37 Hen. 8 was not merely of the wardenship of Sybthorp, but of the college of Sybthorp and its possessions subject to the life of Thomas Magnus then warden.

He was steward to the duke of Somerset, to whom we are told he was nearly related. It has been said that during the reign of Edward VI. it was in contemplation to elevate Mr. Whalley to the peerage by the title of earl of Nottingham.

In the parliament which met 8 Nov. 1547 he represented Scarborough.

Mr. Whalley was again sent to the Tower 19 Sept. 1552.

He represented East Grinstead in the parliament which met 2 April 1554, and the county of Nottingham in that which assembled the 12th November the same year.

When he was removed from the office of receiver for Yorkshire a heavy fine was imposed upon him which he was obliged to pay in the reign of queen Mary. From this and other causes he became involved in debts amounting altogether to above £48,000., but he extricated himself in the first year of Elizabeth by the sale of his fair seat and noble manor of Welbeck, after which he resided at Screveton co. Nottingham.

On 3 July 1561 queen Elizabeth granted him the demesnes and manors of Whatton, Hawksworth, and Tawton, with the advowson of the rectory of Hawksworth, and he acquired other estates in Nottinghamshire and the adjoining counties, leaving at his death, which occurred 23 Nov. 1583, a prodigious fortune to his family.

On the south side of the chancel of the church of Screveton is a tomb of alabaster, having thereon his recumbent effigy in armour and behind the same figures of his wives and children. On the verge is inscribed:

Here lyeth Ric. Whaley, Esq. who lived all the Age of 84 *yeares & ended this life the* 23 *of November* 1583.

There are also the following lines:

Behold his wives were nomber three :
Two of them died in right good fame ;
The third this tombe erected Shee,
For him that well deserved the same
Both for his life & godly end,
Which all that know must needs commend.
And they that know not, yet may see,
A worthy Whalley loe was he.

Since time brings all things to an end,
Let us our selves applye,
And learn by this our faithfull frend,
That here in Tombe doth lye,
To fear the Lord, and eke beholde
The fairest is but dust and Mold :
For as we are, so once was he ;
And as he ys, so must we be.

He was thrice married. His first wife was Lora daughter of Thomas Brookman; his second Ursula ......; his third Barbara ...... who survived him and remarried Edward Burnell, esq. Some say he had twenty-five children by the three wives; others make the number of his children nineteen only. Thomas the eldest son of the first wife died 1582.

William was the eldest son of the second wife. Gertrude one of his daughters married John Neville of Grove. Another daughter married sir John Zouch of Codnor, and another ...... Bellingham.

Arms: A. 3 whales' heads erased S.

Thoroton's Nottinghamsh. 111, 126, 130—132, 136, 154, 171, 178, 209, 232, 401, 402, 452, 462, 463. Machyn's Diary, 10, 25, 327. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 11, 38, 43. Originalia, 30 H. 8. r. 104; 37 H. 8. p. 7, r. 32; 3 Eliz. p. 1, r. 3. Mem. Scacc. Mic. 2 Eliz. r. 124; Pasch. 15 Eliz. r. 22. Wright's Mon. Letters, 252. Huntingdonshire Visitation, ed. Ellis, 35. Noble's Cromwell Mem. ii. 137. Journal of Edward 6, ed. Nichols, 303, 356, 423.

[117.]

HENRY STANSBY, fellow of Jesus college in or soon after 1530, was subsequently fellow of Michaelhouse, and commenced M.D. 1540, having no doubt previously graduated in arts. On the dissolution of that college he obtained an annual pension of £5. He was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians in London 21 Dec. 1553.

Dr. Munk's MS. Roll of Coll. of Phys. i. 49. MS. Baker, xi. 300. Willis's Abbies, ii. 47. MS. List of fellows of Jesus College.

117, 118.

THOMAS GOODRICH, bishop of Ely.

In December 1540 he seems to have been suspected of having encouraged the translation by Thomas Walpole and others of an epistle of Melancthon, and the privy-council directed his study to be searched.

Soon after the proclamation of queen Mary he was included in a list of the adherents of lady Jane Grey intended to be tried for high treason, the queen however struck out his name.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 300. Cambridge Camden Society's Mon. Brasses, 13. Boutell's Mon. Brasses of England, 17—19. Nicolas's Proc. Priv. Council, vii. 98. State Papers, Hen. 8. Chron. of Queen Jane. 91, 100.

118.

THOMAS HOWARD, third duke of Norfolk, K.G.

Talbot Papers, E. 73, 119. Leon. Howard's Letters, 272. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 273. Cruden's Gravesend, 174—180. Froude's Hist. of England. iv. 516. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 12—20, 22.

[118.]

RICHARD RYSLEY, who appears to have been a native of Lancashire, was of Christ's college, B.A. 1511-12, M.A. 1515, one of the university preachers 1520, and B.D. 1522. He was chaplain to Dr. West bishop of Ely, on whose presentation he was admitted to the rectory of Bridgham Norfolk 21 Dec. 1523. The bishop collated him to the rectory of Stretham isle of Ely on the last day of February 1523-4. He resigned this benefice in 1554, and in the same year vacated the rectory of Bridgham, but whether by death or otherwise we are not informed. In his lifetime he made provision for exhibitions to two poor scholars in Christ's college being natives of Lancashire, and conveyed to that college an estate at Upton co. Huntingdon to found a scholarship therein for one of his name or kindred, or in default a native of Lancashire, and for annual payments to the poor of Stretham and of Bridgham. He also conveyed four houses and a right of common to the parish of Stretham for charitable uses.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 65; xxx. 118, 140. Blomefield's Norfolk, i. 439. Charity Reports, xxix. 830; xxxi. 330.

118, 119.

JOHN CROKE.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 14. Foss's Judges of England, v. 279, 341.

119.

JOHN PALSGRAVE.

He was of Corpus Christi college.

Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 163. Ellis's Letters, (3) ii. 210.

119—121.

RICHARD SAMPSON, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

He resigned the rectory of Wheathamsted Hertfordshire before 4 June 1523. It does not appear when he was instituted thereto.

(p. 120, col. 2) For *Pendilion* read *Pendilton*.

Clutterbuck's Hertfordsh. i. 517. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 480, 486. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 205.

121.

JOHN TAYLOR, bishop of Lincoln.

He held the deanery of Lincoln 9 July 1540, when he signed the decree of convocation declaring the marriage of Henry

VIII. and Anne of Cleves to have been invalid.

The period when he was imprisoned under the act of the six articles was 1546, not 1540. Wriothesley, Saint John and Gardiner, writing to the council with the king 10 Sept. 1546, say, "It may lyke your Lordshipps to declare to the Kings Majestie, that Doctor Taylour, upon further conference with Mr. Shaxton, hath subscribed all Maister Shaxtons articles and doothe now shewe himself very penitent." In another letter of the 25th of the same month they state, "Doctour Taylour hath faithfully promised tacknowledge playnely, openly, and ernestly his errour, and, with condempnacion of himself, travaile to releve the people, that have, by occasion of him, fallen into errour."

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 633, 866, 875, 878. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, v. 227, 228, 233, 234; vi. 394, 412.

121, 122.

JOHN ROGERS.

Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 34, 36, 57.

124.

JOHN CLERKE.

We now find that he died at Oxford in August 1528 of a distemper occasioned by the stench of the prison in which he was confined. In his last moments he was refused the communion, not perhaps as a special act of cruelty, but because the laws of the church would not allow the holy thing to be profaned by the touch of a heretic. When he was told that it would not be suffered he said, "crede et manducasti." An able writer observes that he was "a very noble person, so far as the surviving features of his character will let us judge; one who, if his manhood had fulfilled the promise of his youth, would have taken no common part in the Reformation."

Froude's Hist. of England, ii. 46, 53, 55, 59, 69. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, iv. 617; v. 4, 5, 399, 423, 424, 426, 428.

125.

EDMUND BOVINGTON.

He was admitted to the vicarage of All Saints in Cambridge on the presentation of Jesus college 29 Jan. 1555-6.

He was living in 1582, for on the 21st April in that year he wrote a latin letter to lord Burghley complaining of one Spooner who had dispossessed him of his living, but we know not to what benefice this letter relates, as he had ceased to be vicar of All Saints' long before that period.

MS. Baker, xxx. 218. MS. Lansd. 36, art. 78.

125.

RICHARD PALLADY.

He was one of the representatives of Peterborough in the parliament which began 8 Nov. 1547.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 13.

125, 126.

ROBERT FERRAR, bishop of S. David's.

Arms: O. on a bend engrailed S. three horseshoes A.

Blazon of Episcopacy, 35.

126.

ROGER HUTCHINSON.

Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 257, 271.

127.

LEONARD POLLARD.

In 1553 he was in the receipt of an annual pension of 30*s.* as incumbent of the dissolved chantry of Little S. Mary's in Cambridge.

Willis's Abbies, ii. 49.

127—129.

JOHN BRADFORD.

Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 35, 90, 93, 115, 133, 290.

130—135.

HUGH LATIMER, bishop of Worcester.

His correct arms are said to have been G. a cross patonce O. surmounted of a bend Az. semee de lis of the second.

Gorham's Gleanings, 76, 430. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 200. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 115. Blazon of Episcopacy, 108.

135—138.

NICHOLAS RIDLEY, bishop of London.

Gorham's Gleanings, 163, 209, 430. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 50, 83, 92, 113.

139, 140.

STEPHEN GARDINER, bishop of Winchester.

Correct list of his works as follows:

11. This sermon, which appears to have been in english, is printed in Fox's Acts & Mon.

A life-sized portrait of bishop Gardiner on panel, which formerly belonged to Mr. Beckford, was exhibited at the meeting of the Archæological Institute held at Bath in July 1858.

State Papers, Hen. 8. Lemon's Cal. State Papers. Gorham's Gleanings, 155, 157, 183, 229, 245, 306, 335, 373, 400, 406. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 32, 42, 43. Hearne's Curious Discourses, ii. 416. Foss's Judges of England, v. 362. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 213, 251, 392, 425. Cowie's Cat. of S. John's Coll. MSS. 122. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 17.

141.

WILLIAM FRANKLYN.

His signature both as dean of Windsor and archdeacon of Durham is affixed to the decree of 9 July 1540 declaratory of the invalidity of the marriage of Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves.

On the dissolution of the college of Lanchester he had a pension of £1. 3*s*. 8*d*. per annum. He held also the prebend of Auckland in the collegiate church of Auckland, and on its dissolution obtained a pension of £3. per annum.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 633, 635; iv. 37, 135, 393, 407, 462, 473; v. 166. Surtees' Durham, ii. 311. Bishop Barnes's Injunctions, lxv, lxxiii. Willis's Abbies, ii. 73, 74.

141, 142.

JOHN CHAMBERS, bishop of Peterborough.

Arms: Quarterly O. and Az. a cross patonce quarterly counterchanged, on a chief of the second a dove rising nimbed between two bucks passant of the first.

Blazon of Episcopacy, 87.

142, 143.

ROBERT ALDRICH, bishop of Carlisle.

(p. 142) *For* Centum Soldidorum *read* Centum Solidorum.

143—145.

SIR RICHARD MORYSIN.

On 26 Nov. 1545 he was by patent constituted collector of the king's small customs in the port of London, and 14 Sept. 1546 had the royal licence to execute the office by deputy.

Edward VI. on 22 Nov. 1550 granted to him and Bridget his wife and his heirs lands in Nottinghamshire of the yearly value of £168. 10*s*. 7*d*. He is termed esquire in this grant.

Correct list of his works as follows:

9. Printed in Journal of Edw. VI. ed. Nichols, cxxiv—ccxxxiv.

2 Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 276. Thoroton's Nottinghamsh. 242, 243. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 422, 423. Cruden's Gravesend, 170. Journal of Edward 6, ed. Nichols.

145—154.

THOMAS CRANMER, archbishop of Canterbury.

His second wife's name was Margaret, not Anne. After the archbishop's death she married Edward Whitchurch the printer who was buried at Camberwell 1 Dec. 1561. On 29 Nov. 1564 she again married at that place Bartholomew Scott, esq. who survived her.

His arms are thus emblazoned on a vellum roll of those of the peers summoned to parliament 2 Edw. 6. Quarterly 1 & 4. A. on a cheveron Az. between 3 pelicans in piety S. 3 cinquefoils O. 2. G. 6 lioncels rampant within a bordure O. 3. A. 5 fusils in fess G. each charged with an escallop O. It is supposed that these were granted him in 1539 or 1540. Before that period he bore cranes in the 1 & 4 quarters.

Seals: His first archiepiscopal seal had a representation of the martyrdom of S. Thomas a Becket, for which about 1538 he substituted the crucifixion of Christ. His first faculty seal had on it the Trinity, for which he substituted the brazen serpent in the wilderness. His private seal has the following arms: Quarterly 1 & 4. Cranmer with the cranes impaling Aslacton, 2. & 3. Hatfield (his mother).

Gorham's Gleanings, 1—16, 40, 42—44, 60, 63, 75, 246, 263, 292, 356, 370, 430. Narratives of the Reformation, ed. Nichols, 243, 244. Leon. Howard's Letters, 62. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 124, 132. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 222. Collect. Topog. & Geneal. iii. 145. Notes & Queries, 2nd ser. vi. 93.

155, 156.

JOHN PONET, bishop of Winchester.

Correct list of works as follows:

9. Strasburg, 8vo. 1557, 1576.

Arms: Per bend indented O. & Az. in sinister chief a pelican in piety between 2 fleurs-de-lis, in dexter base the same, all counterchanged.

Gorham's Gleanings, 54, 245. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 144. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 225. Blazon of Episcopacy, 92.

[156.]

HENRY FITZALAN, only son of Henry lord Maltravers eventually earl of Arundel, K.G. by his first wife Catharine daughter of Thomas Grey marquess of Dorset, was born about 1537, and was commonly called lord Maltravers from the time his father succeeded to the earldom. He was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of Edward VI. in February 1546-7. In May 1549 he was matriculated as a nobleman of Queens' college, but was not sworn on account of his immature age. He was esteemed the paragon of the realm, excelled in all manner of good learning and languages and in all activities on horseback and on foot. Notwithstanding his youth he was dispatched to the Low-countries on an embassy to Maximilian king of Bohemia. A hot burning fever carried him off on 31 July 1556. He was buried in the north aisle of the cathedral of Brussels. Walter Haddon has the following verses in his commemoration:

In mortem Domini
Mutraversi, comitis.

Nobilis Henricus qui Matraversius heros,
Stirpis Arundeliæ maiorum nomine prisco,
Dictus erat, genus atq. suum de gente trahebat
Fitzallenorum, comitum virtute potentum,
Quem pater excellens florentem viderat armis,
Artibus, ingenio, dulci sermone fluentem,
Consilio plenum, cuius transcenderrat annos
Ante diem virtus veniens, gravitasq. virilis,
Clade ruit subita, generosam gloria mentem
Dum subit, & nimium iuvenili pectore fervet.
Cæsaris ad fratrem, Maria hunc regina Britonum,
Legavit, iuvenem clarum, lectissima princeps.
Fertur equis, volitansq. via pervenit ad aulam
Cæsaris, & summa commissum laude peregit
Munus, & ad magnam profluxit gloria famam.
Sed venit in medios febris funesta triumphos,
Tabificaq. lue teneros depascitur artus.
O miserande puer, nimiumq. oblite salutis
Ipse tuæ, nimium patriæ memor, atq. parentis,
Cur ita festinas? magnum est, moderare laborem.
Sic patriæ servire decet, servire frequenter
Ut liceat, seroq. tuo succrescere patri.
Sed tibi fortè placet vitam pro laude pacisci,
Nec metuis mortem, tanto quæ splendet honore.
Gloria non poterat certè contingere maior,
Si tibi sexcentos donasset Iupiter annos.
Primæ causa viæ fuit, & tibi causa laboris,
Funeris atq. comes processit Cæsaris aula.
Sic, ô sic superi, iuvenis dignissimus astris,
Fœlicem vitam conclusit morte beata.
Cum Mariæ regnum quarto processerat anno,
Iulius extremam lucem quam mensis habebat,
Illa eadem, claro iuveni, lux ultima fulsit.
Quattuor à lustris unum si dempseris annum,
Hæc Matraversi morientis habebitur ætas.
Sic Titus est Cæsar primis ereptus in annis,
Sic puer est, princeps Eduardus, morte revulsus.
Parce pater lacrymis: ô Anglia siste dolorem.
Fata favent nulli, mors imminet omnibus hostis.
Quod licet, hoc unum Shelleius ore diserto
Præstitit, ut grato nomen sermone celebret:
Et tuus Haddonus, magnus viventis amator,
Ista tibi ponit studij monumenta prioris.
Iamq. vale, pubis nostræ lectissima gemma,
Quo post Eduardum maius nil Anglia vidit.

He married Anne daughter and sole heiress of sir John Wentworth of Gosfield Essex, and widow of sir Hugh Rich third son of Robert lord Rich. Lord Maltravers left no issue, and eventually the vast estates to which he had been heir went to the family of his sister Mary wife of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk.

His portrait is at Arundel castle.

Arms: G. a lion rampant O. enraged Az.

Dallaway & Cartwright's Sussex, ii. (1) 160. Tierney's Arundel, 93, 346, 347; and p. before Advertisement. Haddoni Poemata, 97. Pennant's Dover to Isle of Wight, 100. Strype's Mem. ii. 23.

156, 157.

GEORGE DAY, bishop of Chichester. See at pp. 167, 168, an extract from a letter to Edward VI. from sir John Cheke, wherein he intercedes for bishop Day his bringer-up.

Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 113. Blazon of Episcopacy, 29.

158—161.

NICHOLAS SHAXTON, bishop of Salisbury.

Blazon of Episcopacy, 97.

161.

JOHN BELL, bishop of Gloucester. We incline to believe that he for some time acted as the king's secretary.

He accompanied Edward Fox and John Longland to Oxford in April 1530 to obtain a decree from that university in favour of the divorce.

His signature is affixed to the decree of 9 July 1540 declaring the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves to have been invalid.

Arms: S. on a cheveron A. between 3 griffins' heads erased O. 3 men's heads couped proper filleted of the second, on a

chief of the last a cross potent between 2 fleurs-de-lis G.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 310, 313, 317, 377, 472, 633; ii. 142; vii. 394, 397. Blazon of Episcopacy, 108.

162.

RICHARD WILKES.

He is author of:

A Note of the Communication that I, Richard Wilkes, had with Master Doctor Redman, being sick at Westminster on his Death-bed but of good memory, the 2d day of November, 1551, in the presence of Master Young, and another whom I did not know, and two of Master Doctor Redman's Servants, the one called Ellis, and the other unknown. In Fox's Acts and Mon.

Churton's Nowell, 17, 18. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, vi. 267.

162, 163.

SIR EDWARD MONTAGU, chief-justice.

He acquired the manor of Broughton in the parish of Weekley Northamptonshire in 20 Hen. 8.

The year in which he was made king's serjeant was 1537, not 1538, and that of his appointment as chief-justice of the common-pleas was 1545, not 1546.

Foss's Judges of England, v. 309.

164.

JAMES HADDON.

He preached at court in Lent 1552-3, and as Knox relates "most learnedlie oppinit the causes of the bypast plagues, affirmyng that the worse wer to follow, unless repentance suld schortlie be found."

Walter Haddon has the following lines on his death:

In obitum Iacobi Haddoni, fratris sui.

Omnibus in rebus mihi conjunctissime frater,
Cujus erat vitæ vita medulla meæ,
Quomodo, quos similis mundi fortuna premebat,
Nos tua diversis mors facit ire vijs?
Terrea me religant constrictum vincula carnis,
Spiritus & tuus est liber in arce poli.
Anxia durarum me rerum cura fatigat,
Navigat in portu mens tua, juncta deo.
Me status excruciat præsens, metus atq. futuri,
Sed tibi parta manet tempus in omne quies.
O tempestiva fœlicem morte Iacobum,
O utinam fratri jungar & ipse meo.

These lines shew that our conjecture as to his relationship to Walter Haddon was well grounded.

Knox's Works, ed. Laing, iii. 177, (where he is confounded with Walter Haddon). Haddoni Poemata, 100.

164, 165.

ROBERT HOLGATE, archbishop of York.

His correct arms are O. a bend between 2 bulls' heads couped S. on a chief A. 2 bars G. surmounted of a crutch staff in bend Az.

Talbot Papers, A. 339. Leon. Howard's Letters, 277. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 39, 55, 68, 78, 81. Blazon of Episcopacy, 69.

[166.]

JOHN VAUGHAN occurs in 1503 as principal of Garret hostel, and in 1504 as principal of S. William's hostel. He became fellow of Queens' college in 1505, and was bursar thereof 1505-6-7, and dean 1507-8-9. It seems that he proceeded bachelor of civil law 1507. In 1514 he was one of the persons appointed by the senate to devise a composition for the election of proctors, and to reduce the same to the form of a statute. In or about 1519 he vacated his fellowship at Queens' On 2 April 1541 he was instituted to the rectory of Rettenden Essex on the presentation of Henry VIII. This benefice he held till his death, which appears to have taken place shortly before 7 April 1557. Mr. Vaughan was one of the friends of Erasmus.

MS. Searle. Erasmi Epistolæ, 105, 130, 138, 901, 902. Newcourt's Repert. ii. 491. Cooper's Ann. of Camb. i. 297.

[166.]

PETER HEWETT, bachelor of civil law 1515 may be presumed to have been of Gonville hall, as in 1556 he gave £180. to that college to purchase lands for the endowment of three scholarships therein for natives of the diocese of Norwich. He is described as of Barrow in the county of Suffolk, clerk, but does not appear to have held the rectory of that parish.

Ives's Select Papers, 62. Caius Coll. Commemoration, 8.

166—170.

SIR JOHN CHEKE.

He represented Bletchingley in the parliaments which began 8 Nov. 1547 and 1 March 1552-3.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 14, 21. Gorham's Gleanings, 28, 229, 232, 316, 367, 373. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 102. Journal of Edw. 6, ed. Nichols.

171.

ROBERT PARFEW, alias WARTON, bishop of Hereford.

His name is subscribed to the decree of 9 July 1540 declaring invalid the marriage between Henry VIII. and Anne of Cleves.

Arms: G. two arms and hands clasped in fess proper between 3 hearts O.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 633. Blazon of Episcopacy, 8.

171, 172.

JOHN CAPON, alias SALCOT, bishop of Salisbury.

The following arms have also been attributed to him: A. on a cheveron between 3 trefoils S. 3 escallops of the field.

Plowden's Reports, 69. Blazon of Episcopacy, 14.

172.

SIR NICHOLAS HARE, master of the Rolls.

He was one of the masters of requests in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. and during the whole of the reign of Edward VI.

His name is found in various special commissions issued in the reign of queen Mary for the trial of political offenders, and in the great commission for the suppression of heresy in and within ten miles of London 8th February 3 & 4 Philip and Mary.

Notwithstanding he held the office of master of the rolls he opposed queen Mary's marriage with king Philip of Spain, for sir Nicholas Throckmorton justified his dislike to that connection by the reasons which he had learnt from sir Nicholas Hare and others in parliament. Whatever offence he may have given the court he no doubt amply redeemed himself by his harsh though unsuccessful exertions to ensure Throckmorton's conviction.

On 22 April 1555 a writ was directed to sir Nicholas Hare and other justices for Middlesex for the execution of William Flower alias Braunche, with the cruel command that for the more terrible example he should, before he were executed, have his right hand cut off, he having shed blood in the church.

Baga de Secretis. Foss's Judges of England, v. 374. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, vii. 38, 329, 342, 370; viii. 301.

172.

ROWLAND SWINBOURNE.

In 1553 he was in the receipt of a pension of £5. per annum as prebendary of the dissolved college of Norton.

Willis's Abbies, ii. 74. MS. Baker, xxx. 129.

173.

JOHN AUNGEL.

His name occurs in a list of the fellows of Michaelhouse who had pensions at the dissolution of that house, the amount of his pension being £2. 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

MS. Baker, xi. 300.

[174.]

ROBERT COWPER, B.A. 1517-18, became fellow of Corpus Christi college 1518, and commenced M.A. 1521. He was principal of S. Mary's hostel and tutor of archbishop Parker, who however describes him as slightly learned. It seems that he was beneficed in the diocese of London in 1531, when he was forced to abjure heretical opinions, being charged with having said that the blessing with a shoe-sole was as good as the bishop's blessing. Edward VI. appointed him one of his chaplains, but he must have complied with the change of religion which ensued upon the accession of queen Mary, as bishop Bonner collated him to the rectory of Hanwell Middlesex 10th Dec. 1556. This benefice he held till his death, which appears to have occurred shortly before 19 Nov. 1558.

Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C. ed. Lamb, 313. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 163. Newcourt's Repert. i. 627. Parker Correspondence, 481. Strype's Parker, 5. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, iv. 585; v. 33.

180.

JOHN BRANDESBY, D.D.

He was instituted to the rectory of Wittering Northamptonshire 12 May 1517.

In 1523 he obtained a licence to preach from this university.

On 27 April 1528, being then B.D., he was instituted to the rectory of Sproatley Yorkshire on the presentation of the assigns of the prior and convent of Bridlington; and on the 23rd December in the same year became master of the college of S. James at Sutton in Holderness. On or before 7 Nov. 1534 he resigned Sproatley. He had the prebend

of Osbaldwick in the church of York 25 Feb. 1538-9, and was instituted to the rectory of Beeford Yorkshire on the presentation of the prior and hospital of S. John Jerusalem in England 29 July 1539. His name occurs with a few others of the clergy of the province of York to the decree of 9 July 1540 declaring the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne of Cleves to have been invalid. In 1541 he exchanged the prebend of Osbaldwick for that of Knaresborough cum Bickhill in the church of York, wherein he was installed the 12th of July in that year. He also held the rectory of Settrington in the county of York at the time of his death, but we know not the date of his admission thereto.

By his will, dated 7 Dec. 3 Edw. 6, he gives his soul to God, S. Mary, and All Saints, and his body to be buried where it should please God. He also bequeaths £30. to his brother Richard.

Bridges' Northamptonsh. ii. 609. Rymer, xiv. 694. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 197, 207. Poulson's Holderness, i. 250, 251, 253; ii. 278, 333. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 635. MS. Baker, xxiv. 65.

180.

ROBERT HYNDMER, LL.D.

On 2 April 1532 he became dean of the collegiate church of Lanchester co. Durham, and on the dissolution thereof had a pension of £20. per annum. He was also dean of the collegiate church of Auckland in the same county, and at its dissolution had a pension of £50. per annum.

Surtees' Durham, ii. 311. Bishop Barnes's Injunctions, lxv. lxxiii. Willis's Abbies, ii. 73, 74. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 105, 106.

180, 181.

BARTHOLOMEW TRAHERON.

Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 206, 237.

181, 182.

JOHN DAKYN, LL.D.

Froude's Hist. of England, iii. 98, 173.

182, 183.

WILLIAM PEYTO, cardinal.

There appears reason for believing that with him originated the scandalous and improbable tale that Henry VIII. had lived in criminal intercourse with Mary the sister of Anne Boleyn.

State Papers, Hen. 8, vii. 489—492, 517, 518, 702; viii. 5, 8, 9, 16, 20. Froude's Hist. of England, i. 355; ii. 187; iv. 533.

183—185.

REGINALD POLE, cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury.

State Papers, Hen. 8. Froude's Hist. of England. Kempe's Losely MSS. 154. Gorham's Gleanings, 5, 302, 335, 336, 374. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 143. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 191. Cowie's Cat. of S. John's Coll. MSS. 81, 93, 94, 122. The Earls of Kildare, 204.

185, 186.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

For bachelor of canon law *read* bachelor of civil law.

187.

WILLIAM CLYFFE, LL.D.

He was commissary of the diocese of London 1522—1529.

Hale's London Precedents, 98, 102.

188—190.

JOHN CHRISTOPHERSON, bishop of Chichester.

Correct list of his works as follows:

6. *For* dedicated to queen Mary *read* dedicated to the princess Mary the king's sister, afterwards queen.

Cowie's Cat. of S. John's Coll. MSS. 84. Blazon of Episcopacy.

190, 191.

JOHN BIRD, bishop of Bangor.

Arms: ...... a mace in bend dexter surmounted of a pastoral staff in bend sinister ......

Blazon of Episcopacy, 14.

191, 192.

SIR WILLIAM DALLISON, justice of the king's bench.

He was entered of Gray's-inn 1534.

He was member for the county of Lincoln in the parliament which met 5 Oct. 1553.

On 2 Nov. 1555 he was constituted serjeant-at-law to king Philip and queen Mary. He was also one of the justices of the common-pleas in the county palatine of Lancaster.

His appointment as justice of the king's bench took place in or before Hilary term 1555-6, and he then or

about that time received the honour of knighthood.

His name occurs as a knight in the special commission issued 9 May 1556 under which John Dethick and others were convicted of high treason, also in that issued 24 May 1557 for the trial of Thomas Stafford esq. and others for the like crime.

He is author of:

A reading on the statute 3 Hen. 8, that wrongful disseisin is no descent in law. Quoted in Dyer's Reports, 219.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 28. Baga de Secretis. Foss's Judges of England, v. 362, 478.

[197.]

RICHARD THORPE, of Queens' college, was B.A. 1548-9, and soon afterwards became fellow of his college. He commenced M.A. 1553, and was bursar of Queens' college 1554-5-6. In 1555 he subscribed the roman catholic articles, and in 1558 appears to have given up his fellowship. We cannot trace him subsequently. He was author of a tragedy acted by the scholars of Queens' college at Christmas 1552-3.

MS. Searle. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176.

197, 198.

JOHN STOKYS.

Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 187.

198—202.

CUTHBERT TUNSTAL, bishop of Durham.

We find that he was instituted to the rectory of Barneston (now called Barmston) 25 Dec. 1506.

Talbot Papers, D. 56, 60, 101, 126, 133, 179. Giustinian's Despatches. Leon. Howard's Letters, 274. McCrie's Life of Knox, 63, 65, 423. Roper's Life of More, 53, 60. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 7, 31, 92. Foss's Judges of England, v. 237. Knox's Works, ed. Laing, iii. 33, 247, 285, 293. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 423. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 41, 51, 52, 55, 64, 67, 88, 105, 108, 110, 111, 114.

203, 204.

RALPH RADCLIFFE.

He opposed the mode of pronouncing greek advocated by Smith and Cheke. Strype makes the following statement on the subject: "About the year 1539 near the time of Smith's departure to travel the King's Greek lecture was committed to Cheke. He in the beginning of his lecture, the better to prepare the minds of his auditors to receive true benefit by his readings, declaimed for six days together concerning the more correct sound of letters. But on a sudden one Ratecliff, a Scholar in the University, stood up and declared that he would oppose him, being instigated by such as had no more wit than himself. Cheke had no need to fear him whom all knew understood little Greek and whom none thought a man fit to be refuted, or dealt with as a considerable adversary. Yet some were for hearing him to make sport. The magistrate to whom the scurrility of the man was well known thought he ought in time to be restrained. Nevertheless he went up to read somewhat, and having spoke a little, he was so laughed at by the boys, so exploded and hissed, and so tossed in the crowd which came together in a great assembly to laugh rather than to hear, that his own friends were ashamed of him and he himself repented him of his folly; though he had but little modesty and less brains, according as Smith described him, for I have related all this from his book. But Ratecliff's setters-on brought this matter to Bishop Gardiner the Chancellor and told the tale so fairly on his side, that the Bishop afterwards objected this man and his reading unto Cheke's party. 'But,' saith Smith, 'his Lordship had never done this, had they who named him to the Bishop declared what kind of man he was, of what wit, of what nature, of what prudence, gravity, modesty and learning; that is to say none at all.' After this fellow was gone there was peace, quiet and silence concerning these matters and in great fervour and industry the youth of Cambridge learned Greek, until the Bishop's decree."

There is a letter from Ascham to Radcliffe.

Strype's Life of Sir Tho. Smith, 22. Aschami Epistolæ, 277.

204.

EDMUND COSYN.

Trinity college presented him to the rectory of Thorpland Norfolk in 1555.

In 1564 he occurs as a pensioner of Caius college. He was summoned before the lords of the council 1568, and was living abroad 1576.

Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 99. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 173. Strype's Annals, i. 549. Egerton Papers, 65.

206.

ALAN PERCY.

His portrait in the Guildhall at Norwich has been engraved by W. C. Edwards.

207, 208.

WILLIAM MAY, archbishop elect of York.

He was instituted to the rectory of Longstanton S. Michael Cambridgeshire 3 Dec. 1557.

MS. Baker, xxx. 222.

208, 209.

JOHN ELDER.

Add to his works:

3. Journal of the operations of the army under the command of the earl of Hertford in the invasion of Scotland between the 8th and 23rd Sept. 1545, minutely declaring their daily proceedings with a list of the towns burnt each day. Addressed to Mr. secretary Paget. MS. in State Paper Office.

Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 57.

210—212.

WILLIAM BILL, D.D.

Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 90, 102.

212.

ANTHONY GIRLINGTON.

Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 104.

213.

THOMAS MOUNTAIN.

On 29 Oct. 1545 he was admitted to the rectory of Milton next Gravesend.

Cruden's Gravesend, 82, 185. Narratives of the Reformation, ed. Nichols, 177.

213.

THOMAS SEDGWICK, D.D.

In June 1550 he disputed here with Martin Bucer on justification. He was living in 1567 when George Neville master of the hospital at Well bequeathed him £4.

Gorham's Gleanings, 158, 164. Richmondshire Wills, 206.

214, 215.

RICHARD GOODRICH.

It seems that he was attorney of the court of augmentations as early as 1535. He represented Great Grimsby in the parliament which began 8 Nov. 1547.

He held the office of attorney of the court of wards and liveries, but we cannot ascertain at what precise period.

Kempe's Loseley MSS. 178. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 635. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 12. State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 440.

216, 217.

HENRY STAFFORD, lord Stafford.

Dorothy his daughter is said to have married sir William Stafford, knight, and to have continued a true widow from the age of twenty-seven till her death 22nd Sept. 1604.

Talbot Papers, B. 155. Coke's Reports, vii. 74. Burn's Livre des Anglois, 7. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 235.

217.

THOMAS GIBSON.

He, his wife and daughter became members of the english congregation at Geneva 20 Nov. 1557.

Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 198, 242. Burn's Livre des Anglois, 11.

217, 218.

GEORGE CAVENDISH.

(p. 218, col. 1, l. 28) *For* printed *read* first printed.

One George Cavendish was escheator of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire 20 & 21 Hen. 8.

10 Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 6.

218.

GRIFFIN TRYGAN, LL.D.

He was fellow of Jesus college 1562. His fellowship was filled up the next year.

MS. List of fellows of Jesus College.

218, 219.

JOHN SETON, D.D.

The edition of Dialectica 1631 was printed at Cambridge, not at London.

Gorham's Gleanings, 182.

219.

JOHN BADCOCK.

In 1539 he was presented to the rectory of Upwell Norfolk by Thomas Brackyn, esq. grantee of the abbat of Ramsey.

In 1557 there was a dispute between him and the corporation of Cambridge

on account of his refusing to deliver cattle out of Barnwell pound when the mayor had granted a replevin.

In 1559 he proceeded B.D. Soon afterwards he is described as D.D., unmarried, sufficiently learned, and not resident on his benefice but at Cambridge. His successor to the rectory of Upwell was instituted 1562.

MS. Baker, xxiv. 129. Cambridge Corporation Common Day Book. Blomefield's Norfolk, vii. 469.

219.

WILLIAM BOYTON, M.D.

He occurs in 1571 and also in 1585 as the lessee and occupier of West Barshamhall Norfolk and of the demesne lands of the manor there.

Gurney's Record of the House of Gournay, 969—971.

220, 221.

PETER VANNES.

2 Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 192—194.

221—224.

WILLIAM PAGET, lord Paget.

In 1533 the proctors charged 20*d.* for gloves given to him and his wife and other friends of the university.

(p. 224, col. 1. l. 6) *For* then *read* than.

Haddoni Poemata, 118. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. MS. Baker, xxiv. 85.

233—235.

CUTHBERT SCOT, bishop of Chester.

On 7 March 1546-7 he was instituted to the rectory of Etton Yorkshire.

Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 128, 138. Poulson's Holderness, i. 251. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 25. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 425.

235—237.

SIR THOMAS CHALONER.

He represented Knaresborough in the parliament which met 21 Oct. 1555.

Leon. Howard's Letters, 275. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 49. Cowie's Cat. of S. John's Coll. MSS. 4, 83. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 99, 104.

238.

ANTHONY KITCHIN, alias DUNSTAN, bishop of Llandaff.

Arms: A. on a pile Az. between 2 cross crosslets G. a dove displayed in a glory issuing from the chief of the first.

Blazon of Episcopacy, 69.

238—240.

ALEXANDER ALANE.

Gorham's Gleanings, 18, 155. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 196, 250.

240.

HUMPHREY BOHUN.

For M.A. 1569 *read* M.A. 1559.

240.

THOMAS INGELEND.

It is not improbable that he was the person of this name who married Elizabeth daughter and one of the coheiresses of Walter Apparye, and had a son William who laid claim as heir of his mother to copyhold lands at Clyffe co. Northampton.

Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 263.

241, 242.

SIR RICHARD SACKVILLE.

He sold the manor and advowson of Croxton co. Cambridge to Edward Leeds, LL.D. master of Clare hall.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 37, 64, 76. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 153. Master's Hist. C. C. C. C. 335.

242, 243.

SIR THOMAS HOBY.

There is a letter from queen Elizabeth to lady Hoby, condoling with her upon the death of her husband.

Haddoni Poemata, 118. Ellis's, Letters, (1) ii. 229. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 139.

243, 244.

ROGER DALLISON, D.D.

We now think that there can be no doubt that he was a brother of sir William Dallison justice of the king's bench.

He was presented by the crown to the parish church of Langsbye in the diocese of Lincoln 5 May 1546.

Lel. Itin. iv. 14. 2 Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 79.

244.

ROBERT HUICKE, M.D.

Examinations respecting the dispute between him and his wife were made by the privy-council at Greenwich 11 & 13 May 1546. The lords after hearing both

of them at length face to face wrote thus to secretary Petre: "We never in all our liefes, harde matier that more pitied us: so much crueltie and circumvencion appered in the man so little cause ministred by the woman."

At new-year's tide 1578-9 Dr. Huicke presented queen Elizabeth with two pots of orange flowers and candied ginger, receiving in return a gilt bowl weighing 13¾ ounces.

State Papers, Hen. 8, i. 844, 846, 848, 850. Dr. Dee's Diary, 2. Cabala, 3rd ed. 125. Nichols's Prog. Eliz.

244, 245.

EDWARD GASCOIGNE, LL.D.

He was one of the members for Thetford in the parliament which began 23 Jan. 1558-9.

On 10 April 1568 he and Agnes his wife, executors of John Wood burgess of Cambridge, conveyed to Jervis Brigham a messuage in the parish of Blessed Virgin Mary next the market in Cambridge. In this conveyance he is described as of Norwich.

Gorham's Gleanings, 433. Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. 145. Common Day Book of Corporation of Cambridge. Aschami Epistolæ, 435. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 65. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 241.

245, 246.

ROBERT BEAUMONT, D.D.

In 1556 he joined the english congregation at Geneva.

Burn's Livre des Anglois, 8.

246—250.

THOMAS BECON.

Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 135.

251.

JOHN HARDYMAN, D.D.

About 1565 he became vicar of Lyd in Kent. In August 1566 the bailiffs, jurats, commons, churchwardens and sworn sidesmen of that place exhibited articles against him to archbishop Parker. They accused him of having denied his wife, stating that she was the wife of John late his man-servant, and that he had married her for fear of the archbishop's displeasure; of having uttered filthy language in their common hall; of being suspected of using the company of lewd women incontinently; and of having administered the sacrament to incontinent livers unreconciled. There is a letter dated the 25th March (year unknown) from the archbishop to the bailiff and jurats of Lyd, requiring them to command Dr. Hardyman immediately to depart the town and not to make his resort thither to the disquiet thereof. If the bailiff should perceive any trouble by him he was required in the queen's name to apprehend him, he having dishonoured God, abused his vocation, and much misused the archbishop's favour long borne unto him.

Gent. Mag. lxxiv. 1190. Parker Correspondence, 342. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd ed. 213.

251, 252.

SIR AMBROSE CAVE.

He was one of the members for Leicestershire in the parliaments which met 8 Nov. 1547 and 1 March 1552-3, and for Warwickshire in those of 20 Jan. 1557-8, 23 Jan. 1558-9, and 11 Jan. 1562-3.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 12, 19, 59, 67, 76.

253—256.

RICHARD RICH, lord Rich.

Leon. Howard's Letters, 218, 303. Talbot Papers, P. 63.

256—259.

WILLIAM TURNER, M.D.

Gorham's Gleanings, 481. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 310.

262, 263.

NICHOLAS CARR, M.D.

Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 114.

263.

THOMAS STEWARD.

He was perhaps a son of Nicholas Steward and brother of Robert Steward successively prior and dean of Ely.

He joined the english congregation at Geneva 5 Nov. 1556.

Noble's Cromwell Memoirs, ii. 196. Burn's Livre des Anglois, 9.

263—268.

ROGER ASCHAM.

He was returned for Preston in Lancashire to the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 73. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 147. Cowie's Cat. of S. John's Coll. MSS. 107.

268—274.

MILES COVERDALE, bishop of Exeter.

He accompanied Peter Martyr and others on a visit to Magdalen college Oxford 19 May 1551, when they were hospitably entertained by Oglethorpe the president.

Gorham's Gleanings, 301, 345, 353. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 90. Burn's Livre des Anglois, 13. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 187. Information from Rev. Dr. Bloxam.

275.

WILLIAM BARKER.

We have now ascertained that William Barker, who was proctor of the university 1546, was not the author of the works we have mentioned. William Barker the proctor was of Clare hall, B.A. 1534-5, M.A. 1538, B.D. 1548. It is probable that he is the person of that name who 20 Aug. 1547 was collated to the prebend of Yne in the church of Hereford, which he vacated 1555, and he may have been the schoolmaster of Eton.

William Barker the author was educated in this university at the cost of queen Anne Boleyn. He appears to have commenced M.A. 1540, and to have been either of Christ's college or of S. John's college. Two Barker's went out M.A. in that year. One was Nicholas, the other William, one being of Christ's college and the other of S. John's. We have not found it possible to distinguish them.

William Barker was one of the members for Great Yarmouth in the parliaments which met 20 Jan. 1557-8, 23 Jan. 1558-9, and 2 April 1571. He was one of the duke of Norfolk's secretaries, and was deeply engaged in his plots. About 4 Sept. 1571 he was committed to the Tower. At first he denied what was imputed to him, but was soon induced by fear of the rack to make confessions which seriously implicated the duke, who however denied many of his statements and contemptuously designated him an italianified englishman.

Add to his works:

6. Confessions and Statements relative to Thomas duke of Norfolk, John bishop of Ross, and others, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 23, 26 Sept., 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 30, 31, Oct., 1, 7, Nov. 1571. (In Murdin's State Papers, 87—129), 6 Nov. 1571. (MS. Harl. 290, f. 105), 13 Jan. 1571-2. (MS. in State Paper Office.)

It appears that he wrote poetry. One of his poems he sent to Mary queen of Scots, which she acknowledged by a letter from Chatsworth which has been dated 30 Sept. 1571, but that date it appears to us must be erroneous.

Murdin's State Papers, 19, 25—28, 35, 37, 38, 43—51, 57, 61—64, 70—76, 82, 87—129, 131, 132, 135, 138, 143, 149—154, 158—163, 174. Jardine's Criminal Trials, i. 134—137, 174, 175, 188, 191, 194—225, 232, 233. Wright's Eliz. i. 398, 407. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 431, 433, 434. Jardine on Torture, 24, 78. Manship & Palmer's Yarmouth, ii. 198, 199. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 57, 65, 82. MS. Harl. 290, f. 56. 82, 84, 93, 95, 105. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 260.

276.

MARMADUKE PICKERING.

He was presented by archbishop Parker to the rectory of Ereswell in Suffolk as on a lapse, but in 1570 Edmund Bedingfield, esq. the patron recovered the presentation in an action of quare impedit brought by him against Pickering and the archbishop.

Bendloes' Reports, 195. Coke's Entries, 507. Dyer's Reports, 292.

276—280.

WILLIAM BARLOW, bishop of Chichester.

On 1 May 1554 he had queen Mary's licence to go beyond sea, so that he had probably returned from abroad and was again about to cross the seas when arrested in November that year.

His arms are also given as: A. on a cheveron between 3 cross crosslets fitchy S. 2 lions encountering passant guardant of the field.

Cassan's Bishops of Bath & Wells, i. 36, 455. Huntingdonshire Visitation, ed. Ellis, 46. The Devereux Earls of Essex, i. 125. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 33, 35, 36, 188. Note by Mr. Baker in his copy of Bishop Barlow's Dialogue respecting the Lutherans in S. John's College Library. Blazon of Episcopacy, 8.

280, 281.

HUGH CURWEN, archbishop of Dublin.

High Knipe in the parish of Bampton seems to have been the place of his birth. He was originally called Coren.

On 20 Nov. 1514 he was presented to the vicarage of Buckden in Huntingdonshire by Dr. Oliver Coren prebendary

of Buckden in the church of Lincoln, who was probably a relative.

He was uncle to Richard Bancroft afterwards archbishop of Canterbury and placed him at Christ's college.

Arms: A. a millrind S. between 4 cornish choughs on a chief G. a fleur-de-lis between 2 roses en soleil dimidicated per pale O.

Atkinson's Worthies of Westmorland, i. 81; ii. 149. Churton's Lives of Smyth & Sutton, 520. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd ed. 345. Blazon of Episcopacy, 84.

[283.]

FRANCIS BABINGTON, of Leicestershire, matriculated as a pensioner of Christ's college in November 1544, proceeded B.A. 1548-9. On 20 March 1550-1 he was admitted a foundation fellow of S. John's college. He commenced M.A. 1552, and we find his name subscribed to the roman catholic articles in this university 1555. About that time he became a fellow of All Souls' college Oxford. On 18 April 1557 he was elected one of the proctors of that university. On the 6th November in the same year he was admitted to the vicarage of Aldworth Berkshire on the presentation of the master and fellows of S. John's college in Cambridge. We assume therefore that he must have been allowed to hold his fellowship there whilst serving the proctorship at Oxford. On the 27th of the same month he was instituted to the rectory of Adstock Bucks, and in the course of the year had the rectory of Sherrington in the same county. He proceeded B.D. at Oxford 9 July 1558. On the accession of Elizabeth he professed protestant opinions, and on 5 Sept. 1559 was admitted master of Balliol college by the queen's commissioners for the visitation of the university of Oxford, wherein on the 9th December following he took the degree of D.D. About this time he resigned the rectory of Adstock, and obtained that of Middleton Keynes also in Buckinghamshire. On 21 May 1560 he was appointed commissary or vicechancellor of the university of Oxford, and in August following was elected rector of Lincoln college, holding with his headship the annexed benefice of Twyford Bucks. Dr. Babington was one of the chaplains to lord Robert Dudley afterwards earl of Leicester, and when his wife Amy Robsart was buried at S. Mary's at Oxford, preached the funeral discourse. The story goes that he tripped once or twice in a peculiarily unfortunate manner by recommending to his auditors the virtues of that lady so pitifully murdered instead of so pitifully slain. Towards the close of 1560 he was elected lady Margaret professor of divinity at Oxford. When in the following year the deanery of Christ-church became vacant by the resignation of George Carew, it was supposed that Dr. Babington would succeed to that important dignity. The sincerity of his conversion to protestantism was however suspected, and the deanery was conferred upon Thomas Sampson. Dr. Babington gave up the vicechancellorship of Oxford in Michaelmas term 1562, and soon afterwards relinquished his professorship. In 1563 he resigned the office of rector of Lincoln college. In 1565 he was deprived of his benefices as a concealed papist. It is said that he then went abroad, and that his death occurred in 1569. He is described as far from learned.

A Catalogue of the proctors of the university of Oxford (said to have been full of errors) went under his name, but it is uncertain whether he compiled it.

We cannot but think that Wood is mistaken in stating that he took the degree of M.A. at Oxford 16 July 1554.

Wood's Fasti, ed. Bliss, i. 152, 155, 157, 159, 160. Lipscomb's Bucks, ii. 515; iii. 133; iv. 249, 336. Baker's Hist. S. John's, 355. Strype's Annals, i. 474. Parker Correspondence, 138. Bishop Fisher's Sermon for Lady Margaret, ed. Hymers, 86. Wood's Annals, ii. 137, 142, 149, 232, 830. Wood's Colleges & Halls, 83, 241; Append. 35, 95, 96, 98, 99. Bartlett's Cumnor, 67, 93, 109, 113. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 476, 518, 541, 557. Lamb's Camb. Doc. 176.

284, 285.

WILLIAM ALLEY, bishop of Exeter.

Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 38, 97, 149.

287—290.

THOMAS THIRLEBY, bishop of Ely.

Collect. Jurid. ii. 308. Leon. Howard's Letters, 274. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 107. Blazon of Episcopacy, 41.

290, 291.

FRANCIS MALLET, D.D.

On the suppression of Michaelhouse a

pension of £20. per annum was assigned him.

MS. Baker, xi. 300.

292, 293.

FRANCIS ENCINAS, alias DRYANDER.

Gorham's Gleanings, 40, 52, 80, 119, 294.

293, 294.

RALPH MORICE.

Correct and augment list of his works as follows:

4. In Narratives of the Reformation, 238—272.

8. Cranmer and Canterbury School. In Narratives of the Reformation, 273—275.

9. The answers of Mr. Thomas Lawney. In Narratives of the Reformation, 276—278.

10. Concernyng Mr. Latymer's communicacion with Mr. Bayneham in the dungeon of Newgate. In Fox's Acts and Mon. ed. 1846, iv. 770. Strype's Eccles. Mem. iii. [226]. Latimer's Works, ed. Corrie, ii. 221.

Perhaps the most valuable relic of the labours of Ralph Morice's pen is MS. Harl. 6148, being a book in which he kept copies of letters written for archbishop Cranmer. This volume was probably one of those of which his study was robbed during his troubles. It subsequently came into the possession of sir Richard Saint George, who filling up its blank pages with his heraldic collections, has nearly smothered the labours of Morice. These letters, which unfortunately are for the most part undated, have been published in the Christian Remembrancer, in Jenkyns's Remains of Cranmer, and in Mr. Cox's edition of Cranmer's Works.

295.

CLERE HADDON.

In Easter term 1573 an action of waste was decided by the court of common-pleas, which involved the question whether a remainder in fee subject to the life of his mother-in-law, which Clere Haddon had in the site of the priory of Wymondham, descended to the heir of his father's mother, (he having no other heir on the part of his father nor on the part of his grandfather on his father's side) or to the heir of his own mother. The court decided in favour of the heir of his father's mother. The pleadings in this action alleged that Clere Haddon died after his father at the town of Cambridge without heirs of his body.

Plowden's Reports, 442.

295, 296.

THOMAS COLE, D.D.

It appears that he removed from Frankfort to Geneva.

Burn's Livre des Anglois, 10.

296.

THOMAS SPENCER, D.D.

It seems that he was a native of Wroughton in Wiltshire. He was elected demy of Magdalen college Oxford aged 15 in 1540 or 1541, and fellow of that college 25 July 1544. He resigned this fellowship in 1547, and then or soon afterwards is supposed to have been elected student of Christchurch.

He joined the english congregation at Geneva 5 Nov. 1556, and married at that city in 1557 Alice Agar of Colchester widow.

Information from Rev. Dr. Bloxam. Burn's Livre des Anglois, 9, 16.

296—299.

WILLIAM PARR, marquess of Northampton, K.G.

He was captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners from 1540 to 1553.

The men at arms whom he led at the muster in Hyde-park were his own, the pensioners being on that occasion under the conduct of lord Bray.

We find that his death occurred after a long illness at Warwick on 28 Oct. 1571. He died poor, but was buried with heraldic pomp at the queen's charge on the 5th December. Lord Berkeley was the chief mourner at his funeral. The earl of Pembroke, lord Vaux, and the bishop of Worcester were expected to attend, but did not do so.

Pegge's Curialia, part 2, p. 26, 110. Kempe's Loseley Papers, 124, 233. Bizarri Opuscula, 93. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 45, 152, 153.

299—302

WALTER HADDON, LL.D.

We find that we have been misled as to the name of his mother. She was Dorothy daughter of John Young.

He was admitted president of Magdalen college Oxford 10 Oct. 1552 under a royal mandate; his predecessor Owen Oglethorpe having resigned on the 27th September. On the 6th August preceding a somewhat extraordinary compact had been made by bill indented between Dr. Haddon and Oglethorpe as to the terms on which the latter was to quit the presidentship. In this deed it is stated that two letters had been sent by the king to the college for Haddon's preferment to the office.

He was M.P. for Reigate in the parliament which met 21 Oct. 1555, for Thetford in that which met 20 Jan. 1557-8, for Poole in that which met 23 Jan. 1558-9, and for the town of Warwick in that which met 11 Jan. 1562-3.

Plowden's Reports, 442, 443. Gorham's Gleanings, 156, 182, 239. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 51, 57, 63, 76. Thoroton's Nottinghamsh. 328. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 115. Information from Rev. Dr. Bloxam.

[302.]

EMERY or EDMUND TILNEY was a poor scholar of Corpus Christi college about 1543, and was pupil to George Wishart, of whom he speaks in high terms. It does not appear that he took a degree.

He has written:

1. Account of Master George Wiseheart. In Fox's Acts and Mon.

2. A briefe and pleasant discourse of duties in Mariage called the Flouer of Friendshippe. Lond. 8vo. 1571. Dedicated to queen Elizabeth.

Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, v. 626. Herbert's Ames, 947.

302—306.

THOMAS HOWARD, fourth duke of Norfolk, K.G.

Leon. Howard's Letters, 203—206, 290. Meyrick's Cardigan, 518, 528, 532. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. Digges's Compleat Ambassador.

306—308.

ANTHONY RODOLPH CHEVALLIER.

He was appointed hebrew professor at Strasburg in 1559, but in the same year removed to Geneva.

In August 1571 Laurence Gordon son of Anthony bishop of Galloway boarded with Chevallier at Cambridge, paying 3 french crowns monthly for his board, chamber, candle, and the washing of his clothes.

Correct and augment the list of his works as follows:

5. Other editions appeared at Geneva, 8vo. 1560, 1592.

7. Epistola Divi Pauli ad Galatas Syriacè litteris Hebraïcis cum versione Latinâ. Printed with number 5.

Haag, La France Protestante, iii. 440. Bannatyne Miscellany, iii. 143.

308, 309.

WILLIAM HOWARD, lord Howard of Effingham, K.G.

Kempe's Loseley MSS. 265, 285. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 32—35, 107, 109, 152.

309—311.

CHRISTOPHER TYE, Mus. D.

The statement that he was preceptor in music to Edward VI. though made on high authority must be considered as somewhat questionable.

On 26 Aug. 1571 John Leslie bishop of Ross, then a prisoner with Cox bishop of Ely at Fenstanton, made certain verses on the hunting at bishop Cox's park at Somersham on the day preceding, and gave them to Dr. Tye "for an argument to mak the same in Inglis."

Bannatyne Miscellany, iii. 144. Journal of Edward 6, ed. Nichols, liv.

311.

WILLIAM LEACH.

On 10 Feb. 1544-5 he had a safe conduct from the lords of the council to go into Scotland. He is therein described as a scot who had sworn allegiance to the king of England.

Talbot Papers, A. 267.

311, 312.

SIR WILLIAM CHESTER.

He represented London in the parliaments which met 21 Oct. 1555 and 11 Jan. 1562-3.

In 1566 he occurs as one of the commissioners appointed by the city of London to purchase the land on which sir Thomas Gresham erected the burse or exchange, afterwards called the royal exchange. Towards the cost of this purchase sir William Chester contributed £10.

His name is in the special commission of oyer and terminer for London 1 Aug.

1570. Under this commission John Felton was indicted for treason in publishing the bull of Pius V. deposing queen Elizabeth from the royal authority.

He was one of the governors of the Muscovy company.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 50, 73. Burgon's Gresham, i. 259; ii. 501, 502. Baga de Secretis. Herbert's Ames, 896. Retrospective Review, N.S. ii. 320. Eden's Hist. of Travayle, ed. Willes, 332.

318, 319.

JOHN SALISBURY, bishop of Sodor and Man.

Arms: G. a lion rampant A. ducally crowned O. between 3 crescents of the last.

Gorham's Gleanings, 438, 476. Blazon of Episcopacy, 128.

[319.]

PETER BYRCHET was a fellow-commoner of Christ's college when queen Elizabeth visited this university in August 1564, and he was matriculated in October following. Leaving Cambridge without a degree he entered himself of the Middle-temple, and it is probable that he was called to the bar. Having adopted puritanical principles he conceived the most intense animosity against Christopher Hatton then captain of the queen's guard (afterwards sir Christopher and lord-chancellor), regarding him as a wilful papist and hinderer of God's glory. On 11 Oct. 1573 Byrchet sallied from the Temple fully resolved to assassinate Hatton. In the Strand he encountered captain John Hawkins the famous navigator (afterwards admiral sir John Hawkins) whom he stabbed with a dagger. Hawkins seized and with much difficulty disarmed him. Byrchet expressed no contrition until he ascertained that it was not Hatton whom he had stabbed. Hawkins ultimately recovered of the wound he had received. Byrchet meanwhile was sent to prison. The occurrence alarmed and incensed the queen in the highest degree. She resolved that Byrchet should suffer death by martial law, and her ministers had no little trouble to persuade her to abandon this arbitrary and unconstitutional determination. Whilst he was in custody Byrchet, in a written answer to a written question, stated that he thought that by God's law he should have been fully justified in killing Hatton, and that had he done so he should not have repented of the deed. It was now resolved to proceed against him for heresy, and he was examined on this charge at S. Paul's before Dr. Sandys bishop of London. On the 4th November that prelate was about to pronounce sentence of death, when Byrchet, acting on the advice of certain divines and others who conferred with him, consented to abjure his opinions. On the 9th November he was removed from Lollards' tower at S. Paul's to the Tower of London. On the next day he killed Longworth one of the keepers with a billet as the unfortunate man stood reading the bible at a window. On the 11th Byrchet was arraigned in the court of queen's bench for the murder of Longworth. The fact he did not deny, saying that at the time he believed Longworth to have been Hatton. Byrchet was hanged in the Strand near Somerset-house on the morning of the 12th. "He had no speech nor sign of repentance, but was by force and strength of men partly drawne, partly borne and thrust up to the gibbet." Before he was hanged his right hand was cut off and nailed to the gallows, in compliance with the statute 33 Hen. 8, the Tower wherein he had struck the fatal blow being one of the royal palaces. His body was exposed on the gibbet in the Strand for three days. There really seems good reason to suppose that his intellect was so much disordered that he was not responsible for his actions; but in those days the general opinion seems to have been otherwise, and the affair tended in no slight degree to render the puritans very obnoxious.

Strype's Annals, ii. 288. Strype's Parker, 449. Holinshed's Chron. iii. 1259. Stow's Annales, 1146. Nichols's Prog. Eliz. iii. 152. MS. Lansd. 16, art. 84; 17, art. 88. Ellis's Letters, (2) iii. 26. Churton's Nowell, 215. Biog. Brit. 2563. Wright's Eliz. i. 492. Heylin's Hist. Presbyt. 2nd ed. 237. Neal's Puritans, i. 201. Coke's 3rd Institute, 140. Nicolas's Life of Hatton, 31.

319, 320.

JOHN ROKEBY, LL.D.

He was of S. Nicholas' hostel, and with John Redman, Nicholas Ridley, and Eliseus Price, disputed with George Throckmorton and John Ashwell, who came hither from Oxford. (See p. 135.)

Caius de Antiq. Cantab. ed. 1568, p. 28. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 191.

321, 322.

SIR THOMAS WROTH.

He was one of the members for Middlesex in the parliament which met 1 March 1552-3.

On 27 July 1553 he was sent to the Tower for being concerned in the proclamation of lady Jane Grey.

He again represented Middlesex in the parliaments of 23 Jan. 1558-9 and 11 Jan. 1562-3.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 20, 65, 73. Greyfriars' Chronicle, 81. Haynes's State Papers, 205. Kempe's Loseley MSS. 210.

322.

JOHN MILLEN.

It is said that he wrote against several of the articles of the church of England. We know not what is the work alluded to.

Cole's Athen. Cantab.

324.

JOHN GWYNNE, LL.D.

He represented the town of Cardigan in the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3, and the county of Carnarvon in those which met 2 April 1571 and 8 May 1572.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 77, 86, 97.

324, 325.

THOMAS THURLAND.

On 2 Oct. 1546 king Henry VIII. granted him the canonry or prebend in the collegiate church of Beverley called S. Andrew's prebend.

2 Rep. D. K. Rec. Append. ii. 278. Coke's Entries, 618. Plowden's Reports, 310. Meyrick's Cardigan, ccxiv. 525—537.

325.

RICHARD PORDER.

His grace for the degree of B.A. states that he had studied for two years at Oxford and seven terms here.

[325.]

RICHARD GALLIS, elected from Eton to King's college 1533, and who proceeded B.A. 1536-7, subsequently studied the law in Barnard's-inn. In 1541 he was proceeded against for withstanding the censing of the altars on Corpus Christi even by the curate of S. Andrew's Holborn, and saying openly that he did naught. He and one Pates of Thavies-inn were also charged with vexing the curate in the body of the church in declaring the king's injunctions and reading the Bishop's Book, so that he had much ado to make an end. Ultimately Gallis settled at Windsor, and in 1561 occurs as landlord of the Garter, a most famous inn there. He was returned for that town, of which he was then mayor, to the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3. On the second day on which the house of commons assembled he boldly brought forward a motion respecting the expediency of the queen's marriage with a view of providing for the succession of the crown. He was again elected one of the members for Windsor to the parliament which met 8 May 1572, and continued to represent that place till his death, which occurred 30th Nov. 1574. In the south aisle of the old church of New Windsor was a stone inlaid with brass whereon he and his wife were pourtrayed. Under their figures was inscribed:

> *Here lyeth, under this, the Body of Richard Gallis, Gentleman, who was learned, and liv'd a godly lyfe, and was thrice Maior of this Towne of New Windsor, which Office he commendably executed, and worthily purchaised Praise by his discrete Government. He did many charitable Deedes, and att his Death he gave to the Poore of this Town, four Nobles yearly to continue for ever. Here also resteth Alice his Wife, by whome he had* 10 *Sons and* 2 *Daughters. He dy'd on St. Andrew's Day Anno Domini* 1574, *in the sixty and nynth [fifty and ninth?] yeare of his Age: And she deceas'd the* 24*th of January, Anno* 1580, *when she had liv'd* 57 *Years.*

There is a similar inscription on panel in the vestry of the present church of New Windsor. Judging from the period at which he was elected to King's college we apprehend either that the inscription is inaccurate in stating that he was in the sixty-ninth year of his age, or that it has not been copied correctly.

One of his sons, John Gallis citizen and goldsmith of London, added £300. to his father's benefaction to the town of Windsor.

It is not unlikely that another of his sons was Richard Gallis mentioned in a book published in 1579, entitled The horrible acts of Eliz. Style, alias Rockingham, Mother Dutton, Mother Dovell and Mother Margaret, 4 witches executed at Abington 26 Feb. upon Richard Gallis.

Arms: A. 3 bars V. on a chief of the last 2 swords in saltire A. hilted O.

His wife's arms were: Az. 2 crescents in fess between 6 estoiles O.

MS. Cole, xiii. 229. Alumni Eton. 154. Charity Reports, xxxii. (1) 94. Ashmole's Berks, iii. 70. Strype's Annals, i 294. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 70, 88. Tighe & Davis's Annals of Windsor, i. 611, 624, 625, 636, 638, 669, 671, 672; ii. 64, 632. Herbert's Ames, 891. Collier's Reg. Stat. Comp. ii. 84. Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, v. 444.

325, 326.

SIR WILLIAM PICKERING.

He represented the town of Warwick in the parliament which met 1 Nov. 1547.

On 7 April 1554 he was indicted in London for treason with sir Nicholas Throckmorton, sir James Crofts, sir Peter Carew and others who were charged with being implicated in Wyat's rebellion. Sir William Pickering does not appear to have been tried on this indictment, and it is we think not improbable that he had left England before it was preferred.

His name occurs in the special commission of oyer and terminer for the city of London issued 1 Aug. 1570, and under which John Felton was indicted for treason in publishing the bull of Pius V. deposing queen Elizabeth from the royal authority.

It appears that his daughter was illegitimate and that he was never married.

On 15 Aug. 1577 a grace passed the senate for affixing the university seal to quadripartite indentures between the university and the feoffees of sir William Pickering, Edward Wotton and Hester Wotton.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 14. Baga de Secretis. MS. Baker, xxiv. 167. Heywood & Wright's Univ. Trans. i. 209. Bizarri Opuscula, 132. Archaeologia Cambrensis, iv. 22—26. Cal. Ch. Proc. temp. Eliz. ii. 332.

327—337.

MATTHEW PARKER, archbishop of Canterbury.

Kempe's Loseley MSS. 257. Leon. Howard's Letters, 292. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 22, 95. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 195.

338—341.

RICHARD TAVERNER.

His son Harcourt Taverner was buried at Carfax in Oxford 25 Oct. 1587.

Plowden's Reports, 490. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 102. Maitland's List of Early Printed Books, 206. Peshall's Oxford, 180.

341.

THOMAS LAKYN, D.D.

On 5 May 1561 he occurs in a commission to take the oaths of ecclesiastics in the province of York.

Rymer, xv. 611.

[341.]

WILLIAM BIRCH, second son of George Birch, esq. of Birch Lancashire by his wife Marian daughter of Thomas Becke of Manchester, merchant, was educated at S. John's college, and proceeded B.A. 1547-8, being elected fellow of Corpus Christi college 1548, and commencing M.A. 1551. Bishop Ridley ordained him, and he had a licence to preach from Edward VI. We think it probable that he went into exile during the reign of queen Mary, as he was ejected from his fellowship at Corpus Christi college. In 1559 he had the rectory of Gateshead co. Durham, and in or about 1560 was constituted warden of the collegiate church of Manchester. It is doubtful whether he were ever installed, and it is certain that he did not long hold that office. On 4 July 1562 he was installed a canon of Durham. In or shortly before July 1564 he resigned the rectory of Gateshead, and on the 25th August in that year became rector of Stanhope co. Durham. In 1567 he was deprived of his canonry at Durham for nonconformity, but he retained the rectory of Stanhope till his death, which occurred in 1575. His will, which is dated the 29th May and was proved 30th November in that year, contains bequests to the poor of Gateshead, Stanhope, Durham, Manchester, Salford, and other places; to the prisoners in the castles of Newcastle and Lancaster and the gaol at Durham; to the grammar scholars at Manchester; to poor and likely scholars in S. John's college and Clare hall Cambridge; to scholars in Oxford; to needful briggs or highways within three miles of Birch, the house of his brother Thomas; and for the marriage of poor maidens. It appears that he had a good collection of hebrew, greek, latin and english books, relating to divinity, the civil canon and common law, poetry, profane and ecclesiastical history, logic, arithmetic, cosmography, and astronomy.

Arms: A. a cheveron between 3 mullets S.

Masters's Hist. C.C.C.C. ed. Lamb, 317. Hutchinson's Durham, ii. 252, 587; iii. 353. Bishop Barnes's Injunctions, cx. Hibbert & Ware's Manchester, i. 78. Baines's Lancashire, ii. 531. Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 315. Surtees' Durham, ii. 119.

344—349.

JAMES PILKINGTON, bishop of Durham.

It is said that his arms as granted by Dethick 1560 were: A. a cross patonce voided G. on a chief V. 3 suns in splendour.

Talbot Papers, E. 37. Gorham's Gleanings, 164. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 68, 78. Burn's Livre des Anglois, 8. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 263. Blazon of Episcopacy, 125.

350.

WILLIAM SOONE, alias ZOONE, LL.D.

He was elected and admitted fellow of Trinity hall 1 June 1561.

MS. Baker, iv. 139.

350, 351.

NICHOLAS BULLINGHAM, bishop of Worcester.

Probably a son of Thomas Bullingham one of the bailiffs of Worcester 1528 and 1530.

The marble tablet which bears the inscription we have given forms only a part of a very singular monument which has his recumbent effigy, although only the upper part of the body and the legs are visible.

Richard Bullingham bailiff of Worcester 1561 and 1563 was his brother.

The arms on his monument at Worcester are given as: Az. an eagle displayed A. in his beak a branch of beech O. on a chief of the last a rose between 2 crosses bottonee G.

Narratives of the Reformation, ed. Nichols, 65. Thomas's Worcester Cathedral, 41. Green's Worcester, i. 154. Blazon of Episcopacy, 64.

351—354.

SIR ANTHONY COOKE.

He represented Shoreham in the parliament which met 8 Nov. 1547; Stamford in that which met 1 March 1552-3; and the county of Essex in those which met 23 Jan. 1558-9 and 11 Jan. 1562-3.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 14, 20, 64, 72. Haynes's State Papers, 201, 203, 205. Journal of Edward 6, ed. Nichols, xlix. Gorham's Gleanings, 316, 356, Bendloes' Reports, 228. Coke's Entries, 409.

354.

LANCELOT RIDLEY, D.D.

He was collated to the rectory of Willingham co. Cambridge 10 June 1545, and was deprived thereof on or before 5 May 1554.

MS. Baker, xxx. 136, 141.

354—357.

EDWARD DERING.

Anne his widow, who remarried ...... Prouze, was residing at Exeter in 1583.

Knox's Works, ed. Laing, iv. 87, 91, 92. Murdin's State Papers, 136, 255.

[357.]

WALTER DEVEREUX, eldest son of sir Richard Devereux, K.B. (eldest son of Walter lord Ferrers of Chartley) by his wife Dorothy daughter of George Hastings earl of Huntingdon, was born at Carmarthen in or about December 1538. His father died 13 Oct. 1547, and from 1550, in which year his grandfather was created viscount Hereford, he was commonly called lord Ferrers. We may here mention that on 5 Aug. 1553 a nobleman, by some called lord Ferrers, was committed to the Tower for having been concerned in the movement on behalf of lady Jane Grey. He was discharged on the 6th September following on payment of a heavy fine. This however was his grandfather, erroneously designated by his older title.

Lord Ferrers had a most excellent education, and there is good reason for presuming that at least some portion of it was received in this university, as his tutor Ralph Lever was a fellow of S. John's college. He succeeded to the peerage as viscount Hereford on the death of his grandfather which occurred 27 Sept. 1558. On the 5th November in that year queen Mary granted him the stewardship of Tamworth, Buelth, and other places. He was one of the noblemen appointed to accompany queen Elizabeth on her entrance into London immediately after her accession, but we find no subsequent notice of him till 1568, when he and the earl of Huntingdon were ordered to keep in readiness a body of horse to assist the earl of Shrewsbury in case any attempt should be made to rescue Mary queen of Scots, then in confinenent under Shrewsbury's

care in Tutbury castle. At or about this period he was lord-lieutenant of Staffordshire. On the breaking out of the great northern rebellion in November 1569 viscount Hereford raised 150 horse for the public service and was appointed high-marshal of the field in the army under the command of the earl of Warwick and lord Clinton. Before this army could reach the north the rebellion had been suppressed by the earl of Sussex. Viscount Hereford was one of the peers who sat in judgment on the duke of Norfolk 17 Jan. 1571-2.

On 23 April 1572 he was elected K.G., and on the 4th May the same year was, with great solemnity, created earl of Essex. His installation as K.G. took place at Windsor the 17th June following. On 16 Aug. 1573 he embarked for Ireland in order to subjugate the province of Ulster. He continued in that country till November 1575. "In a public view his expedition was of very slight use: he had checked the rebellious chieftains of Ulster, and guarded the borders of the English Pale from their ravages; but no sooner had he gained an advantage which promised, if followed up, to be of permament utility, than he was thrown back by some counter orders from home. An unseen but evil influence was ever at hand to thwart his best attempts; and although he left Ulster quiet, no sooner had he departed than rebellion broke out again." This expedition entailed on the earl an expenditure of not less than £25,000., to meet which he was obliged to sell estates in Staffordshire, Cornwall, Essex, Wilts, and Yorkshire.

By letters-patent, dated 9 May 1576, he was constituted earl-marshal of Ireland for life, and he again embarked for that kingdom from Holyhead on the 22nd July in that year, arriving on the next day in the haven of Dublin. Soon afterwards he was attacked with dysentery, which carried him off at the castle of Dublin on the 22nd of September. It was suspected that he had been poisoned, although there appears to be no real foundation for the supposition. His body was brought to Carmarthen where it was buried on the 26th November, the funeral sermon being preached by Richard Davies bishop of S. David's.

In one of her letters queen Elizabeth styles the earl of Essex the rare jewel of her realm and the bright ornament of her nobility. Mr. Lodge remarks: "In a reign abounding with historical anomalies this nobleman's story is preeminently remarkable. Loyal to enthusiasm, but slighted by his sovereign; of the most spotless honour and integrity, but never trusted; equally distinguished by his skill and bravery in the military profession, to which he had dedicated his life, and uniformly checked in every enterprise he proposed; uniting in his veins the highest blood of the land, and subjected to the mortifying controul of inferiors, in an age too when illustrious birth usually furnished the strongest claim to respect; he sunk into the grave at an early age, at once an ornament and a disgrace to his time, leaving a sad memorial of disregarded merits and unrequited services." We may add that he was generous, gentle and pious.

He married Lettice daughter of sir Francis Knollys, and by this lady, who remarried first Robert Dudley earl of Leicester, secondly sir Christopher Blount, and who survived till 25 Dec. 1634, had issue, Robert his successor, born 10 Nov. 1567; Walter born 31 Oct. 1569, killed at the seige of Rouen 8 Sept. 1591; Francis who died an infant; Penelope wife of Robert lord Rich afterwards earl of Warwick, and Charles Blount earl of Devonshire; and Dorothy wife successively of sir Thomas Perrot and Henry Percy earl of Northumberland.

It appears by his will dated 14 June 1576 that he had estates in the counties of Hereford, Pembroke, Cardigan, Brecknock, Stafford, Leicester, Warwick, Huntingdon, Suffolk, Hertford, Essex, Gloucester, Buckingham, Northampton and Middlesex, and in the city of London.

He is author of:

1. Numerous letters, for the most part printed. They display considerable ability.

2. The Complaint of a Synner. In english verse. Printed in Farr's Select Poetry of the reign of Elizabeth, 316; also in other publications.

There are engravings of the earl of Essex in the Heroologia, and by Geramia, H. Meyer, R. Young, and W. Holl.

Arms: A. a fess G. in chief 3 torteauxes, quartering Bourchier, Woodstock, De Bohun, Milo, Mandeville, Louvain, Woodville, Crophull, Verdon,

Bigod, Mareschal, Ferrers, Chester, Quincie, and Blanchmain.

Biog. Brit. ed. Kippis. The Devereux Earls of Essex. Thomas's Hist. Notes, 421, 1189. Haynes's State Papers, 196, 521, 532, 539, 560. Murdin's State Papers, 268, 300—302, 773—775. Fuller's Worthies (Carmarthenshire). Brydges's Restituta, i. 543. Craik's Romance of the Peerage, i. 1. Wright's Eliz. i. 481, 484, 496; ii. 25—31, 34—37, 43. Granger. Smith's Autographs. Moule's Bibl. Heraldica, 24. Strype's Annals, i. Append. p. 3; ii. 389, 464—467; iii. 60. Strype's Smith, 140—142. Zurich Letters, i. 267, 329; ii. 233. Farr's Eliz. Poet. xxviii, 316. Grindal's Remains, 345. Lemon's Cal. State Papers, 111, 181, 340, 348, 350, 442, 445, 446, 454, 459, 481, 495, 502, 508, 531, 574, 652. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 351, 878. Lloyd's State Worthies. Walpole's R. & Nob. Authors, ii. 18. Rymer, xv. 760. Pennant's Chester to London, 87, 113. Pennant's Dover to Isle of Wight, 175. Halpin on Oberon's Vision. Ellis's Letters, (1) ii. 279; (2) iii. 31. Chron. of Queen Jane, 26.

357, 358.

LAURENCE NOWELL.

Correct list of his works as follows:

8. In Ellis's Letters of Eminent Literary Men, 21—23.

359, 360.

SIR EDWARD SAUNDERS, chief-justice of England.

Inasmuch as a doubt has been suggested whether he were a brother of Laurence Saunders, we may refer to two unquestionably authentic letters from him to the martyr. One ends "Scribbled this Thursday by your brother and petitioner to God, Ed. Saunders." The other, written from serjeants'-inn, commences, "As nature and brotherly love with godly charity require." The object of these letters was to induce Laurence to reform what the writer deemed his errors "in the opinion of the most blessed, and our most comfortable, sacrament of the altar."

Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, vi. 636. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 7, 10, 18.

361, 362.

EDMUND GUEST, bishop of Salisbury.

Ingledew's Northallerton, 323, 395.

363.

RICHARD MITCH, LL.D.

He was fellow of Trinity hall.

Fox's Acts & Mon. ed. Cattley, vi. 135; viii. 273, 274, 591, 592.

363.

ARTHUR PUREFOY.

One of the name was the commissary of the bishop of Norwich within the archdeaconry of Norfolk, 1580 to 1585.

Blomefield's Norfolk, iii. 657.

363, 364.

ANTHONY RUSH, D.D.

He was son and heir of Arthur Rush, and was in ward to Thomas Wriothesley earl of Southampton, who by his will gave him his leasehold estates in Suffolk. Rush's patron the earl of Sussex was the son-in-law of the earl of Southampton.

Trevelyan Papers, 211, 213, 216.

365, 366.

SIR ROBERT BELL.

There are portraits of sir Robert Bell in the possession of the Misses Bell of North Runcton, and of the Rev. H. Creed of Mellis. The latter has been engraved by W. C. Edwards.

Information from F. B. Bell, Esq. and the Rev. G. H. Dashwood.

366—368.

THOMAS LEVER.

He preached at court in the Lent of 1552-3, being the Lent preceding the death of Edward VI. With reference to this sermon Knox says, "The godlie and fervent man, Maister Lever, planelie spak the desolation of the commonn weill, and the plagues which suld follow schortlie."

Correct list of his works as follows:

2. It is questionable whether this is not in reality the same sermon as No. 3, the third Sunday in Lent being a mistake for the fourth.

Burn's Livre des Anglois, 7. Knox's Works, ed. Laing, iii. 176.

368—373.

SIR THOMAS SMITH.

Correct list of his works as follows:

11. See p. 108.

(p. 373) *For* MS. Univ. Lib. Camb. Gg. 3, 32, *read* MS. Univ. Lib. Camb. Gg. 3, 34.

Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. Digges's Compleat Ambassador.

374—378.

GEORGE GASCOIGNE.

We surmise that he was originally of

the Middle-temple, and removed thence to Gray's-inn.

He represented the town of Bedford in the parliaments which met 20 Jan. 1557-8 and 23 Jan. 1558-9.

(p. 376, col. 1) In line 22 erase the comma after *Unitie*. In line 23 for *his* read *hir*. In line 35 for *Wherin* read *Which*.

The arms of George Gascoigne of the Middle-temple were: 1. A. on a pale S. a demi-luce O. 2. A. on a bend S. 3 leopards' faces of the field. 3. V. a saltire engrailed O. 4. O. a saltire engrailed G. 5. G. a lion rampant O. charged with an escocheon A. 6. V. a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed A.

Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. 226.

378, 379.

HENRY PARKER, lord Morley.

There are letters from him to the earl of Leicester from Bruges 2 & 3 Sept. 1570, and from Valenciennes the 22nd October following.

In a letter dated 7 March 1575-6 he and his wife are reported as being at Maestrecht.

Haynes's State Papers, 603—605, 621. Murdin's State Papers, 30, 40, 243, 293. Leon. Howard's Letters, 270. Lodge's Illustr. i. 514. Lingard's Hist. of England, ed. 1851, viii. 58. Gorham's Gleanings, 487.

379, 380.

THOMAS YALE, LL.D.

Gorham's Gleanings, 432.

381, 382.

GEORGE ACWORTH, LL.D.

It is not improbable that he was returned for Hindon in Wiltshire to the parliament which met 11 Jan. 1562-3.

Letters-patent to him and Robert Garvey to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Ireland issued 20 Dec. 1578.

MS. Cott. Tit. B. xiii. 256. Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 76.

382.

WILLIAM CLERKE, LL.D.

He represented Saltash in the parliament which began 23 Nov. 1585.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 100.

384—386.

THOMAS DRANT.

Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 38, 76, 178, 183, 195, 241, 274.

386—389.

GEORGE FERRERS.

He was mixed up with the intrigues on behalf of Mary queen of Scots. The bishop of Ross, whilst a prisoner in the Tower in October 1571, was thus interrogated: "Who were the Makers, Authors, or Cownsellers, in the Books made for the Scots Quenes Title, or for Declaration of hir Innocency?" His answer contains the following passage: "Talbot brought to hym George Ferries, and he was a great Doer with Ro. Melvyn and Lydington, and in consideryng of the Books, gave Advice to Talbot, to amend som thyng towchyng the Stories of the Books; as for the Law, he said it was well; and then he shewid hym a Book which he made in Laten, of the deducing of the Lyne from the Red Rose and the White, and so he thought to bryng it to the end of the Scots Quene's Title; but he had not yet brought it so far, and so amendid som thyng in the Stories and other, and deliverid the Book agayn." The bishop, in an examination taken the 3rd November following, refers to "Mr. Ferys of Santt Albanes" as a member of the lower house, from whom he obtained intelligence during the parliament time. On the 6th of the same month, in answer to the interrogatory "What Intelligens he hath had from Ferres at sondry Tymes?" the bishop made the subjoined statement: "He sayeth, he hath had Conference with Ferrys sondry Tymes, concernynge the Bouks of the Scotts Quene's Title, and at St. Albons, when this Examinate went to Chattsworth, wheare this Examinate had his Advyse concernynge the Artycles to be noted on at Chattsworth, which Tyme also he shewed this Examinate how longe he had favored the Scotts Quene, and had delte with Lyddyngton and Melvyne in former Tymes. He also was with this Examinate dyvers Tymes, in the last Parlyament Tyme, and brought hym Intelligence, from Tyme to Tyme, of suche Matters as weare propounded in the Parliament."

Murdin's State Papers, 20, 30, 43, 46, 51.

389—396.

SIR NICHOLAS BACON, lord-keeper.

Bizarri Opuscula, 94. Talbot Papers, F. 21, O. 461, 863. Meyrick's Cardigan, 518, 528, 532. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 28.

396, 397.

THOMAS ASHTON.

Walter earl of Essex by will gave Mr. Ashton £40. a-year for life, and he was one of the feoffees of the earl's estates.

The Devereux Earls of Essex, ii. 485, 486. Murdin's State Papers, 776. Carlisle's Grammar Schools, ii. 375, 376.

397, 398.

ELISEUS PRICE, LL.D.

He was member for the county of Merioneth in the parliaments which met 21 Oct. 1555, 20 Jan. 1557-8, 25 Jan. 1558-9, and 12 Jan. 1562-3; sheriff of the same county 1552, 1556, 1564, 1568, 1574, 1579 and 1584; sheriff of Denbighshire several times; sheriff of the county of Anglesey twice; and sheriff of Carnarvonshire once.

He was commonly called Dr. Ellis, and at the sessions held at Shrewsbury in July 1 Mary for the trial of offences in Wales, five persons were arraigned for killing his servant in the county of Denbigh. It appeared that their design was to kill the doctor himself. Three of the accused were convicted and afterwards executed at Denbigh. One was found guilty of manslaughter and one was acquitted.

In 1561 he occurs as holding the parsonage of Llanjestyn in the county of Carnarvon.

Archbishop Parker, writing to sir William Cecil 7 Feb. 1565-6, recommended one Hewett for the see of Bangor "rather than Doctor Ellis, having been aforetimes sheriff of the shire, neither being priest nor having any priestly disposition."

He was one of the council of the marches of Wales and a justice of the peace. We find him presiding at the trial of Richard White for denying the queen's supremacy 10 Oct. 1584.

There is a portrait of him preserved at Bodysgallen near Aberconwy. He is represented in a white jacket with a broad turn-over; his hair yellow, and his beard thin and of the same colour, his visage very long, lank and hypocritical. It is dated 1605. It may perhaps be inferred that he lived till that period. If so his age must have been very great.

Pennant terms him a creature of the earl of Leicester devoted to all his bad designs, adding: "He was the greatest of our knaves in the period in which he lived; the most dreaded oppressor in his neighbourhood, and a true sycophant; for a common address of his letters to his patron was, O Lord, in thee do I put my trust!"

Willis's Bangor, 265. Aquepontani, Hist. Concert. 200. Williams's Welsh Biog. Dict. Pennant's Tour in Wales, ii. 338. Collins's Sydney Papers, i. (2) 138, 139. Plowden's Reports, 100. Parker Correspondence, 257, 258, 261. Strype's Parker, 203. Archaeologia Cambrensis, i. 359; ii. 129.

398.

RICHARD WILLES.

Some of his additions to the History of Travayle are in Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 392; ii. (2) 68, 80; iii. 24.

398.

HENRY WILSHAWE.

Notwithstanding his appointment as a fellow of Trinity college, he held his fellowship at Queens' until June 1548.

399, 400.

RICHARD LONGWORTH, D.D.

Durham Depositions, 215.

400—402.

RICHARD CHEYNEY, bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Leon. Howard's Letters, 294. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 102.

402—406.

NICHOLAS HEATH, archbishop of York.

Aquepontani Concert. Eccl. Cath. Angl. 301, 317, 403. Talbot Papers, C. 302, 332. Haweis's Sketches of the Reformation, 7.

407.

GEORGE FREVILLE, baron of the exchequer.

One of the name represented Preston in Lancashire in the parliament which met 8 Nov. 1547.

Willis's Not. Parl. iii. (2) 12.

407—412.

ROBERT HORNE, bishop of Winchester.

Kempe's Loseley MSS. 489, 491. Leon. Howard's Letters, 293. Cowie's Cat. of S. John's Coll. MSS. 1.

412—414.

SIR WILLIAM DRURY.

He was born 2 Oct. 1527.

Collect. Topog. & Geneal. vi. 92. Bizarri Opus-

cula, 129, 130. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers. Sharp's Mem. of Northern Rebellion, 48, 56, 60, 164, 265, 273, 293.

414—417.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

Kempe's Loseley MSS. 212. Coke's Reports, xiii. 34.

420, 421.

CHRISTOPHER SAXTON.

He was living in 1596, when he described and measured the town of Manchester.

Dr. Dee's Diary, 55, 56.

427—429.

JOHN YOUNG, D.D.

Add to his works:

9. The complaint of Grace. Lond. 8vo. 1556. Translated from the latin of Dr. John Redman. (See p. 107.)

430.

JOHN PACE.

Lloyd's State Worthies, 2nd ed. 490.

430.

NATHANAEL KNOX.

He was baptized at Geneva 23 May 1557, William Whittingham, afterwards dean of Durham, being his godfather.

He was probably the Mr. Knox who personated Hastingus miles calligatus in Dr. Legge's play of Richardus Tertius acted at S. John's college in 1579.

It would seem that he was only an incepting M.A., for he was buried at Cambridge 28 May 1580.

Burn's Livre des Anglois, 14. Legge's Richardus Tertius, ed. Field, 75. Sharp's Mem. of Northern Rebellion, 372.

430, 431.

RAPHAEL HOLINSHED.

Mr. Baker considered that he was of Trinity hall.

Cole's Ath. Cantab. Farmer on Shakspere, 2nd ed. 93.

431—434.

SIR WILLIAM CORDELL, master of the rolls.

Talbot Papers, D. 9.

434—437.

THOMAS WILSON, LL.D.

He married Jane daughter of sir Richard Empson and widow of John Pinshon. (See p. 14.)

Leon. Howard's Letters, 352. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 398, 615, 912.

437—445.

RICHARD COX, bishop of Ely.

Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 901, 902, 905.

446, 447.

GILBERT BERKELEY, bishop of Bath and Wells.

Cassan's Bishops of Bath & Wells, ii. 1. Bendloes' Reports, 265. Blazon of Episcopacy, 20.

449, 450.

JOHN BOURCHIER, abbat of Leicester.

He was elected from Eton to King's college 1511, but may have removed from King's to S. John's. It is said that he was chaplain to the abbat of Peterborough.

Alumni Eton. 134. Smith's Cat. of Caius Coll. MSS. 280.

455—459.

RICHARD CURTEYS, bishop of Chichester.

Leon. Howard's Letters, 293.

461.

ROGER TAVERNER.

Plowden's Reports, 490. Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, 463.

462—470.

THOMAS RADCLIFFE, earl of Sussex, K.G.

Thorpe's Cal. State Papers.

481, 482.

SIR WILLIAM BUTTS.

He served in the campaign against Scotland 1547, was at the battle of Mussleburgh and was knighted by the duke of Somerset in the camp beside Roxburgh on the 28th September. For his worthy and valiant service at Mussleburgh he had granted to him the following honourable augmentation to his arms: On a canton per pale A. & Az. two lions gambes erased in saltire G. armed O.

Arms: Butts (as at p. 87) with the canton of augmentation in the sinister chief point, quartering Bacon.

Crest: a horse's head & neck couped of a bay colour in armour proper with two feathers quarterly Az. & O.

Motto: Soyes Sage et Symple.

Patten's Expedition into Scotland (where he is erroneously called John). Memoir of Sir William Butts, M.D. in Chamberlaine's Holbein Heads. Gurney's Record of the House of Gournay, 842. Information from Tho. W. King, Esq., York Herald.

483, 484.

THOMAS HATCHER.

Correct list of his works as follows:

3. (*g*) Touching the death of Dr. Whittington, gored by a bull. In Fox's Acts & Mon.

485—490.

THOMAS NORTON.

He occurs 18 June 1581 as solicitor to the company of Merchant-taylors.

His third wife was Elizabeth daughter of ...... Marshall, and widow of Ralph Radcliffe. (See p. 204.)

Wilson's Merchant-Taylor's School, 565. Chauncy's Hertfordsh. ii. 171.

491—494.

THOMAS WATSON, bishop of Lincoln.

Blazon of Episcopacy, 64.

495—497.

WILLIAM BENDLOWES.

In 1556 he was in a commission for the suppression of Lollards and heretics in Essex.

Strype's Mem. iii. 340.

497—501.

EDWARD FIENNES, earl of Lincoln, K.G.

He was one of the peers who sat in judgment on queen Anne Boleyn and lord Rochford 15 May 1536. On the suppression of the rebellion which took place in Lincolnshire in October the same year, he was head of the commission to receive indictments against the parties implicated. On 15 May 1537 he sat on the trial of the lords Darcy and Hussey for high treason, as he did on 2 & 3 Dec. 1538 on the trials of Henry lord Montacute and Henry marquess of Exeter for the like offence.

Baga de Secretis. Thorpe's Cal. State Papers, 64—67, 92, 93, 153, 864. Digges's Compleat Ambassador.

501—503.

EDMUND PLOWDEN.

Collect. Jurid. ii. 51.

89.

HENRY PAULEY.

He was a fellow of Christ's college, and in 1545 was chantry priest at Windsor.

Univ. & Coll. Doc. i. 65. Mr. Romilly's note in Dr. Richardson's Alphabetical List of Graduates.

We have in several instances called the convocation of the clergy which met respecting the marriage of Henry VIII. with Catharine of Arragon the convocation of 1529. It would however be more correct to term it the convocation of 1533, in which year it met by prorogation from 1529.

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